THE ACCIDENT ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

We copy from the St. Louis *Republican* of Nov. 23 the following particulars of the terrible accident reported in our telegraphic column of Saturday morning:

The magnificent train of cars which left our city yesterday morning, on the Pacific Railroad, is now a mass of ruins and infinitely worse than this, many of the noble hearts that participated in the pride of the occasion, are now stilled in death!

The train, consisting of fourteen cars, left the depot, on Seventh street, at nine o'clock, crowded with invited guests, a half hour after the time advertised. By the time it reached Hermann this delay was fully recovered, thus showing the good condition of the track. After leaving Hermann, the train proceeded with good speed, and without the least difficulty, until it reached the Gasconade, when one of the most disastrous accidents occurred which has yet thrown this city into mourning.

The bridge across the stream gave way, and ten of the cars were precipitated a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet. The locomotive, from all appearances, had reached the edge of the first pier, when the structure gave way, and in falling reversed its position entirely, the front turning to the East, and the wheels upward. On the locomotive at the time, were the President, Mr. E. H. Bridge, Mr. O'Sullivan, the Chief Engineer of the Road, and an additional number of employees.

Mr. Bridge, it is supposed, is the only one saved of the individuals named. An hour after the disaster, voices from beneath the wreck of the locomotive were heard asking for assistance, and when he left the scene of the disaster active efforts were being made to relieve the sufferers. It is possible—nay, it is to be hoped probable, that some of these unfortunates may have been rescued.

The road enters the bridge with a curve, and this circumstance perhaps, prevented the disaster from being more fatal, as the cars thereby were diverted, and thus prevented from falling directly in a general melee. Enough of injury, however, was accomplished. The baggage car, next the engine, went down, to use the expression of one who was in it, "extremely easy," without causing any serious casualty. The first and second passenger cars followed, and in these several were killed, and many more or less mangled.

In the third car, one or two were killed, only. This car, although in a dangerous position, and almost entirely demolished, was less fatal to life and limb. In the fourth and fifth cars, a great many were fatally injured, and several instantly killed. The balance of the train followed swiftly on their fatal errand, and the loss of life, with confusion more or less severe, was dreadful.

Some of the cars plunged on those beneath them with their ponderour wheels, and crushed or maimed the unfortunate persons below. Others hung upon the cliff in a perpendicular position, and two or three turned bottom upward down the grade. Only one—the extreme rear car—maintained its position on the rail.

* * * * * *

The wonder is expressed on every hand that the loss of life and personal injury was not greater than it has turned out to be. It was a fearful scene. Car after car following each other in lightning-like succession, it seems miraculous that so many escaped without the loss of life, although badly bruised or seriously injured. Great as has been the calamity to the city and to families, we ought to feel thankful that, out of five hundred passengers, so many should have failed to receive lasting injury.

If any one before the disaster visited the bridge at Gasconade, and after due observations of the locality, made an estimate of the probable loss of life attendant on the demolition of ten cars densely filled with passengers, in the manner the catastrophe occurred, we venture to assert that *one hundred* would have been the lowest number fixed upon.—When we take into consideration the fall of thirty feet in front, to the bed of the river, and the high embankment either side of the track, covered with stone—the ponderous cars themselves capable of grinding each other into fragments—the wonder increased that so few were killed outright or fatally wounded. There is hardly a position in which a car could be precipitated from the track at the point named, that gives a reasonable hope of escape; and yet, with seven out of the ten of which the train was composed, plunged headlong down the abutment, and then others rolled over the grade, containing five or six hundred passengers, we have only the report of twenty-five killed and mortally wounded.

The rails for a rod or two on the abutment were strained from their position by the cars that passed over, and this gave to those in the rear different directions. A few plunged directly over the precipice, and then followed the balance, some on one side of the abutment and some on the other. The first and second cars fell nearly straight with the road, we suppose; the third in a more diagonal direction, while around this last others were precipitated sideways.

With the fastenings all wrenched away, it was impossible to tell the relative positions the cars had occupied in the train. In some instances they were piled one on the other, and this position most likely conduced to the greatest amount of injury. We observed one car, lying at right angles with the bridge, the bottom nearly knocked out, and in the space thus made several dead bodies were observed by those on the outside. Another had been crushed by the ponderous wheels of one in the rear—but whether immediately behind it, it is impossible to say—and in this a heavy loss of life occurred.—The ceiling by the overriding car was crushed for half its length to the floor, and when the top was removed, we counted five lifeless bodies, one with a wheel resting fully on the breast.

As soon as the crash was over, a moment of painful silence ensued, and then issued from the wreck around us the groans of the wounded, the supplications of the imprisoned, the screams of the agonized, while here and there might be observed the up-turned face of the dead, mangled and clotted with blood, or the half-buried forms of others whose spirits had passed away forever. To add to the horrors of the scene, a storm of lightning, thunder, and rain arouse of the severest description. The lightning appeared to be of a blood-red, and the peals of thunder, quick as the flash, resounded on the hill and through the valleys of the dreary forests with terrific grandeur.

Several of the party immediately started on foot for Hermann—distant eight or nine miles—and nearly accomplished the journey before the train which had left the latter place for the scene of disaster overtook them on its return trip. The physicians in attendance on the wounded thought it best to push on to St. Louis, and, after a short stay at Herman, the whistle sounded the signal for starting. It was a painful ride from the Gasconade to this city. All the seats were occupied by the wounded, while the more fortunate who had escaped with slight contusion or bruises, were obliged to stand—crowded in narrow spaces, the floor of the cars an inch deep with mud, and the tops or ceilings leaking from the heavy rain—during the entire distance of nearly a hundred miles.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12.

The steamer Northern Light arrived this morning with California dates to the 20th ult.

She brings no specie. The troubles on the Isthmus having induced shippers to select the Aspinwall route.

The mail steamer that left San Francisco on the 20th ult., had 2 millions of gold on board.

All quiet on the Isthmus. The Walker and Bhameri party have agreed upon terms of peace, Gen. Riva has been appointed President, after the declination of Walker, the latter having been appointed commander in-chief of the Nicaragua forces. Parker H. French, formerly of the Sacramento *Tribune* has been appointed Commissary of War. The people of Nicaragua appear to be pleased with the new state of affairs.—No more troubles appeared. Col. Kinney remained at Greytown. Gen. Walker is reported to be disposed to drive him out of the country.

The steamer Sierra Nevada, from San Juan, arrived at San Francisco on the 19th ult., during the trip she lost 45 passengers from cholera, only three of them were cabin passengers.

The Indian troubles continue in Oregon and are growing quite serious. Major Heller and his forces were surrounded by hostile Indians at a point above Dallas, without food or water for 48 hours. Lieut Day, in command of 150 men had been sent to his relief.

The steamship Golden Gate arrived at San Francisco on the 15th ult. The steamship Cortez had not arrived on the 20th when the steamship sailed

The U. S steamer John Hancock arrived at San Francisco, from Petropaulowski, bringing news that the Russians were at Amoor in great force, both on sea and land and were anxious to meet the allied fleet, which was probably in the Gulf of Tartary

The British steamer Baraconta had been at Ayan and found the place deserted, but discovered secreted there, goods belonging to the Russian Fur Company, which were taken posession of. The steamer then proceeded to Petropaulowski, into which port she is reported to have entered with the American flag, and having fired the town she then left. When off Elizabeth Island the Baracontra encountered a boon-Bremen brig having on board 140 Russian officers & soldiers, who were taken prisoners and carried to Hong Kong. Four hundred men under Capt. Fry of Sacramento had left to join Walker on the 9th ult.

The Indians on Rogue river massacred over 50 whites. Major Fitzgerald pursued the Indians and overtaking them had a battle in which thirty Indians were killed, loosing ten of his own men.

Seven clippers from the Atlantic port had arrived at San Francisco, and their cargoes were sold recently. Business had improved, and most articles of eastern merchandize paying for profits.

Domestic flour selling at 9,50@10,00.—Wheat 225. Clear pork $42, Mess 38,50.

The balance of treasure which was sunk on board the steamship Yankee Blade, amounting to $60,000, has been recovered.

The U. S. District Court has decided the case of the State vs. Leedesdorff estate in favor of the mother of Anna Maria Sparkf, who is a subject of Denmark.—The estate is immensly valuable.

☞ *What he lost by not taking the* "TIMES."—In McKean township, in this county Mr. A. and Mr. B. live on adjoining farms. Both are Americans. Mr. A. takes the Times—Mr. B. does not—is too poor—is only worth $12,000, to $5 00. GOODALE & Co., of the Cleveland Wool Depot, advertise in the *Times* and A. reads their notices. A. and B. have each a flock of sheep of the very same grade—each is offered at home for his wool, 43 cents per lb. A. declines the offer, and sends his 1200 lbs. to GOODALE & Co., who sell it for him at *fifty-three cents*—transportation & commission 3 cents per lb., leaving him 50 cents, 10 cents more in the lb., and $220 on the pile, more than he could get at home. Mr. B. sold his 1200 lb, for the 43 cents, or $120 less than he would have got for it, had he squeezed out $2 only to have paid for the *Times*. He groans dolefully about it, but we do not know that he is convinced that a newspaper would do him any good.—Newark *Times*.

MISSOURI.—The legislature is now in session at Jefferson City. Judging from the character of the remarks in the St. Louis papers, we do not see any probability of the election of a U. S. Senator. Atchinson, it is said, stands no chance.

The Benton men will in no event go for him, and the *Republican* is very certain that the Whigs will not, of which we are not so well assured, as there appears to be no great difference on the Kanzas question. A compromise between the two wings of the Democracy has been talked of, laying aside both Atchison and Benton, and taking up some third man. But this is not regarded as probable. Possibly the anti-Benton men may unite with the Whigs and elect Col. Doniphan. Our impression however is, that no Senator will be chosen this winter in that State.

Counterfeit three dollar bills on the Mercantile Bank of Hartford, Conn., are in circulation in New York. Look out for them in Ohio.

The First Presbyterian Church of Chicago has been sold to Mr. Hugh Maher for $65,-000. It is to be turned into a theatre.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Maumee Valley, held at Toledo on the 7th inst., it was resolved, for various reason assigned, that Maumee River and Maumee Bay be hereafter known as Grand Rapids River and Grand Rapids Bay"; and the press throughout "Grand Rapids Valley" are requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting and change of name decided upon.

OUTRAGE AGAINST METHODISTS.

The *Enterprise*, (Richfield, Missouri,) of the 21st September, has the proceedings of two meetings held at Plattsburgh, Clinton county, for the purpose of preventing the good people of "the Methodist Episcopal Church North" from holding a camp meeting.

The following is an extract from an account of the first meeting:

Judge R Johnson was called to the chair and T. D. W. Yonley, Esq. appointed secretary. Major Mason Summers, by request of the chair, explained the objects of the meeting.

Chas. C. Birch, Esq. was then called upon, and offer the following resolutions which he sustained in a few forcible and elegant remarks. They were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It is known that the people of Northern Missouri have been and still are greatly excited upon the Slavery question, owing to their proximity with the Territory of Kansas, and various other causes known to the public; and whereas it is known that the Methodist Episcopal Church North design holding a camp meeting at their camp ground in this county, commencing on the 8th inst.; and whereas, we believe that the holding of said camp-meeting in this county, in view of public opinion here, and the Anti-Slavery sentiments and opinions of the ministers and others who constitute said meeting, may lead to results and acts to be regretted by the citizens of the community, we deem it but an act of justice to notify the ministers and others who may constitute the said camp-meeting, of the state of things here, and earnestly requesting them to hold said camp-meeting at some other point where less excitement prevails.

Resolutions in accordance with this follow. A judge and major, and a lot of esquires, figure here to bully Christians on their legitimate worship.

The second meeting is thus officially given:

At a meeting of the citizens of Clinton county, held at the Northern Methodist camp-ground, on the 8th of September, 1855, Moses Snoemaker was called to the chair, and T. V. Mattingly was appointed secretary.

Chas. C. Birch Esq., being called upon, explained the object of the meeting, and after some appropriate remarks, introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation.

WHEREAS, The treasonable purposes of the North—pointing as they do, to the destruction of the Constitution and of the rights of the South, and as a consequence of the Union—render it the duty of the South to prepare for such an event by ridding herself of all individuals and organizations antagonistic to her institutions, and *whereas* the *Northern* Methodist Church, as it is sought to be established among us, is founded in breach of its contract with the church *South*, and in direct antagonism with the institution of Slavery; therefore be it

Resolved, That we will *see to it* that Northern Methodism, as an *organization*, ceases from to-day to have an existence in Clinton county.

Resolved, That regarding Northern Methodist *preachers*, as a class, to be Abolitionists, we will on all occasions treat them as such.

On motion of T. D. W. Yonley, Esq., it was voted that *The Richfield Enterprise* and *The Platte Argus* be requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

MOSES SHOEMAKER, Chairman.

T. V. MATTINGLY, Secretary.

So, Ruffians with whisky, bowie-knives and pistols, drive off men, women and children, peacefully and religiously assembling in the rightful exercise of one of their customs—customs hitherto respected on the wildest frontiers, and contributing, too, essentially to the civilization of the region.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THAT SPEECH.

We have not forgotten the Westport speech of SHANNON, as reported in the St. Louis *Democrat*. We have not forgotten SHANNON's denial that he said he was "in favor of Slavery in Kansas." We have not forgotten the ungenerous remark of our evening cotemporary concerning the HERALD, in reference to that denial—a remark we proved to be false, but which has never been "taken back" by our neighbor—and we intend to remember these things until we either prove Gov. SHANNON guilty of falsehood, or that *we were mistaken*. The proof thickens against SHANNON, and our belief that he is in a tight place, which is getting tighter and tighter daily, is being confirmed.

In further proof against SHANNON, we quote from the Council City (K. T.) *Banner*, as follows:

"Below will be found the Missouri *Democrat's* report of Gov. Shannon's speech delivered to the people of Westport, Mo., when on his way to this Territory. We have before us also the *Republican's* report, but prefer to publish the former, believing it to be the most accurate, so far as the sentiment is concerned, of the two reports. They differ but in one respect. That which we publish represents Shannon as desiring, for certain reasons, that the "institution of the two countries—Missouri and Kansas—should harmonize." That "*he was for Slavery in Kansas.*" The other denies that Shannon gave utterance to any such sentiments.

"As above remarked, we prefer to publish the *Democrat's* report; believing it to be more nearly correct than the former, for the following reasons: First—we have reliable information from a half dozen or more persons who were present at the reception of Gov. Shannon at Westport, and each and all fully concur in attributing to Shannon the utterance of sentiments in accordance with those expressed below. And second—We extract from the *Western Dispatch*—a paper published at Independence, only twelve miles from Westport—the following;

"The Freesoil papers of St. Louis are very indignant that Gov. Shannon should have announced himself in favor of slavery on his arrival in Kanzas Territory, or that he should endorse the action of the Kansas Legislature, that 'bantling of Missouri mobocrats.' They assert that their declarations have put the pro-slavery party in a remarkable good humor, and that we are 'blatant in our approbation of Shannon as the right man.'"

"It seems to us proof as incontestible as that above given should put this matter to rest. In the Territory no one thinks of denying that Shannon freely satisfied his Westport auditory that he was "all right on the goose," and that if he had not before, he certainly on that occasion consigned himself soul, body, and breeches to the border interest."

We have an item of home testimony upon this subject which bears upon the case, at least indirectly as showing what sentiments SHANNON entertained just before he left Ohio for Kansas. Mr. WHARTON, editor of the Massillon *News*, in that paper, says:

"Governor Shannon avowed himself, in our presence, before he left Ohio, in favor of slavery in Kansas, and expressed his belief that it would quietly go there.—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE

B. R. COWEN, - - - - - - EDITOR

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of Man."

Thursday Morning, Nov. 15, 1855

The Legislature.

The press of the Locofoco party of this State, with an impudence that is absolutely stunning, are already pitching into the Republican party, and more especially the press of that party, because they have not reduced the taxes. It is true, as they allege, that one of the promises of Republicanism before the last election was a reduction of the taxes, and they are now grumbling sorely because the taxes are not yet reduced. One of the most gentlemanly locofoco editors with whom we exchange has started off upon this tack, and uses the following language:—

But now the election is over, and they, knowing their inability to satisfy the expectation they have raised, are endeavoring to prepare the people for the disappointment. They are now saying that which not a Fusion editor in the State had the candor to state before, that the taxes cannot, at present, be much reduced.

He refers to and [illegible] we published two weeks since, in which we remarked:—

"There are few ways that the Legislature which has just been elected can lessen the expenses of the State government so that it shall become apparent immediately."

Now we do honestly think that if our cotemporary had read that sentence in a gentlemanly mood, he could not have failed to obtain its true meaning. But this suits not the purpose of the sham democracy of Ohio, they pervert language to suit their own sinister views. Suppose the tax law could be so modified as to lessen the taxes—excuse us—*rents* of the *tenants* one-half, how soon, pray, will it become apparent to the masses? Not for a year, every one knows, yet this mere expression of a well known fact calls forth misrepresentation, and charges of dishonesty from our opponents.

He says further of this same language:

Here is a clear admission that their promises cannot be fulfilled—an admission which, if it had been made before the election, would have been deemed high treason to the party.

We made no such "admission"—and we here say that our party is not only able but willing to reduce the outrageous expenses of Locofoccism; and for the proof of the assertion we trust to the future.

Again—we said in the same article—

"In the appropriation for the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, let them (the Legislature,) be confined strictly to the constitutional provision for that purpose."

Now one would think that a prominent locofoco editor would be the last man to take exception to that remark. The Constitution is a staunch locofoco document, and as such, should certainly meet the approval of "its friends," in whose kind hands it has been ever since the memorable period of its birth. We made the suggestion because it is a part of our *organic law*, and as such is certainly entitled to a certain amount of respect. But here steps in this *law abiding* (!) citizen and says:

This simply means keep the State debt hanging over us just as long as possible; pay no faster than the constitution compels us.

It simply means, obey the commands of a law (or constitutional provision.) If it is not right don't disregard it, and defy it, but mark it out.. Locofocoism is not often found reviling its bantling, the Constitution.

He says, furthermore, that we endorse the "villainous extravaganco" of Locofocoism in raising the *per diem* of members of the Legislature from $3 to $4. Now we do not, nor have we ever endorsed any such uncalled for extravagance. We merely intended to set forth other items in which a heavy outlay might be saved, having denounced the *per diem* extravagance often enough to satisfy the most skeptical of our position in regard to it.

Really, locofocoism must be reduced to a miserable strait, when it hopes to make political capital in this way. It might, at least, wait until the Legislature has convened before it commences its tirade. We would advise the editors who thus toil, to turn their attention once more to their darling *protege*, Kansas slavery, and dabble in that for it suits them better.

OH, DEMOCRACY!

The Democratic (!) Legislature of Georgia met on the 5th inst., and elected Democrats as speakers of both branches. The Governor's message was sent in, and from the following synopsis of it, it must have been a precious document:

It is very voluminous and chiefly devoted to State matters, and recommends the Legislature to provide for calling a State Convention in case Congress rejects the application of Kansas for admission into the Union on the ground of its being a slaveholding State, in which case the Governor advises the disruption of the Union, but earnestly hopes that the patriotism of the North will avoid such a calamity.

This is the simon pure Democracy of the *National* Democrats of Georgia. Wonder how the National Democrats of the North will stand it. Georgia dissolving the Union will be about a great a farce as a similar act on the part of S. Carolina some years ago.—The poor little sister state would be down on her marrow bones praying Congress to take her in before a year. Such a cry has no terrors for the North, it simply excites her mirth. We say, in reference, to all such threats against our glorious Union—"Let 'er rip, she's all *oak*."

ELECTION RETURNS.

New York.

Returns from New York come in slowly, but enough is known to decide the election. JOEL T. HEADLY, the American candidate for Secretary of State, is elected by a plurality of about 10000.

The Senate stands: Republicans 14; Americans, 9; Hards and Softs 9. The House stands: Republicans 42; Americans 28; Hards and Softs 47. In a word—the Administration is no place. The majority against the Administration is over 100,000. We consider the Hards the only Pierce men in the canvass.

Massachusetts.

Gardner (American,) is re-elected Governor by a plurality of nearly 15,000. Chaffees (American,) is elected to Congress from the 10th District. The House stands 180 Americans and 92 of all others. The Senate stands, 23 Americans, to 16 of all others.

Wisconsin.

The vote is close, but present advices warrant us in announcing that the Republican candidate for Governor is elected by a small majority.

Maryland.

The present aspect of the news from this State indicates an overwhelming American victory. In Baltimore city the entire American ticket for ward officers, Legislature, &c., is elected by an average majority of 400.—Returns from different portions of the State indicate the election of 5 out of 6 Congressmen by the Americans.

New Jersey.

The Democrats have carried this State.—The Senate stands: 11 Democrats; 7 Whigs; 2 Americans. Full returns not in for members of the lower House.

LATER.—The House stands; Locos 29; Whigs 21; Americans 8; Temperance 2.—This gives the Locos a majority of 2 in the Senate, and a minority of 2 in the House, making a *tie* on joint ballot. The Democracy make a terrible crowing over this victory (!). It is a loss of nearly 50,0 since 1852.

Mississippi.

The following telegraphic despatch tells the news very concisely.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It is reported here on the authority of dispatches from Jackson that all the Democratic members of Congress are elected in Mississippi. The Legislature is also Democratic by 30 majority.—The Democratic State ticket has a majority of 5,000.

In 1852 Pierce had a majority of 9,328, so that what appears to be a great victory is really a loss of over 4,000 to the party.

☞ The Lines by "Lily May" will appear next week.

PASSAMORE WILLISON.

This gentleman having made an affidavit purging himself of all contempt of Judge Kane's court, has instituted suit against Kane for false imprisonment.

☞ Our columns are filled this week with the annual list of Delinquent Lands and Town Lots, which will crowd out much interesting reading matter. It will soon be taken out, however, and then ——.

☞ The anti-American candidate for Mayor was elected in Charleston, S. C., by 416 majority.

For the Chronicle

Northern man—no sense—Slavery.

"I never saw a Northern man, that had any sense on the subject of Slavery!" Such was the language of a Presiding elder, of the M E. Church on the evening of my first introduction to him in this city. Now, this did not sound to me like the Gospel of Jesus, though I presume it is considered perfectly orthodox, by the F. F. V's., and other scions of nobility in this delectable region. But I can pardon them, and him too, *almost* when I consider that they have *stayed* all their lines among the hills of this dark, benighted region, and of course think 'Old Virginia always right' even when the 'elite' of her Capital burn young ladies in effigy for writing books, and though her statute books, are disgraced with laws that would imprison women for teaching their sisters to read the Bible! And this in the latter half of the nineteenth century! Think of that ye philanthropists who are so zealous to send missionaries to distant heathen lands, to proclaim the glories of the Redeemer's Kingdom—to teach the poor pagan the way of peace and pardon through a Saviour's love. We call ourselves civilized and may Heaven pardon the assumption, Christian! But who are the sane men of our times! Are they Pierce, Douglass, Atchinson & Co., and the hordes of border ruffians, semi-barbarians, chivalry of Missouri! Are they the 'model' patriots, and philanthropists of our *model* modern Republic! This zeal for their country's glory is not confined by laws, or state lines, No.—They wish to increase the area of freedom! and extend the genial influence of slavery over Kansas, and Nebraska, these young empires of the west. Hemp, bowie knives, and revolvers are their arguments. Editors are mobbed. Methodist preachers tarred, and feathered; and sent with printing presses to navigate the Missouri. Yet these hemp deserving scamps who perpetrate such outrages are (I presume in the estimation of our elder,) sane men—the Solons of the New World—expounders of the glorious doctrine of 'squatter sovereignty;' while Chase, Giddings, Sumner, Ford, Wilson, Hale, and a host of other—noble Northern freemen—are rabid fire-eating fanatics. *They* never got gloriously drunk, or even got up a decent fight, fist-cuff, gouging or bowie knife diversion on the floors of Congress for the dear liberties of the dear people. They never told their southern friends, 'Go home God damn you where you belong." *They* never saved the Union! J. D. H.

Wheeling Nov. 8th.

There is no material change in the markets since our last issue.

THE DISCOREA.—Our intercourse with China and Japan, it appears, is about developing a new esculent, which it is believed will supersede our old favorite staple of food, the Irish potato.

The editor of the *Northern farmer*, in giving a history of this new aspirant for distic favor, thus sums up its good qualities:

In growth and outward appearance it resembles the sweet potato, but it excels that in hardness and keeping qualities. It is in fact a yam. It is finer grained and more nutricious than the common potato. The roots are white, and in the interior they contain no apparent fiber; and well cooked they are so tender as to form a paste like the finest flour. They possess another quality which house-wives highly prize, viz. that of cooking rapidly. An average sized Discorea will boil in fifteen minutes, while the common potato requires 25 to 40 minutes. This saving in time and fuel is no small consideration. It may also be preserved longer; it has been kept in cellars a whole year, without any starting of shoot or loss of weight. It suffers neither from heat or cold; if left in the spring and it is fit for eating or planting.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The express train from Albany, last night, was thrown from the track when near Boston Four Corners, on Harlem railroad, all the train, with the exception of the engine and tender left on the track, were turned bottom upwards. Mr. Rathburn, a paper manufacturer, belonging to Boston Four Corners and John Gaylor, a breakmen, were killed. About a dozen passengers were also injured, and, some it is supposed cannot survive. The accident is said to have been occasioned by a sudden gust of wind which blew the cars from the track.

FIRE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—The workshops attached to the Erie County Penitentiary were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $17,000.

☞ The Ashtabula *Sentinel*, which is understood to be Mr. Giddings' organ, has declared very decidedly in favor of the re-election of Mr. Wade to the Senate of the United States. It refers to an article in the *Leader* urging the election of Mr. Giddings, and says if the writer had known the wishes of the gentleman he would never have written that communication. So, it seems there is no chance for a muss on that score. We have little doubt that the Republicans will generally and cheerfully unite upon Mr. Wade.—*O. S, Journal.*

N, O. ELECTION.

Nov, 6,—At the election yesterday the Americans carried the city by a large majority. We have nothing definite from the State.—The chances are in favor of the Americans.

☞ The election of Senator Brooks, in New York, is regarded with great satisfaction by his party friends, and is favorably considered by men of all parties. His triumphant controversy last summer with Bishop Hughes has given him a deserved notoriety. He is an able and fair man, and a good legislator. We rejoice in his success as a triumph of the right over intolerance and bigotry.

Horace Greeley offers a premium of $50 to the New York boy, under 18 years of age, who will produce the best acre of corn in 1856, also, the same sum for the best acre of roots.

Eleven post-masters in Ohio have been arrested for depredations upon the mails during the last five months.

The census of Mobile has just been taken and the whole population of the county and city is shown to be 29,744 against 27,600 of 1850. The whole population of the city proper is 23,540 against 20,515 of 1850.

There are *seven hundred millions* dollars invested in railroads in this country; of this sum seventy per cent is owned or controlled by foreign capital.

The city of Washington, according to a recent census, contains 60,000 inhabitants.—Its growth is very gradual.

MARRIAGES.

By Rev. N. C. Worthington Nov. 8th Mr. THOMAS E. HESKETT and Miss ISABELLA M. FLANEGAN all of Belmont Co., O.

At the Norton House on the 6th inst., by Rev John Moffat, Mr. NATHA' SELLS and Miss. JANE MCNUTT.

By the same on the 8th inst., Mr. HAMILTON R. HESKETT and Miss. MARGARET MCKELVEY.

By the same on the 8th inst. Mr. JAMES BARNES of Wellsburgh Va. and Miss SARAH J. MILLAR of this place.

By the same, in Cadiz on the 13th inst., Mr. JAMES B. JAMISON and Miss. ELIZABETH GILMORE.

On the 27th of October by James Hammond, Justice of the Peace, Mr. JAMES BENINGTON, to Miss. MARY ANN CUTSHALL, both of Belmont Co., O.

DIED.

——On Sundsy morning, 11th inst., Mrs. RACHEL DENHAM. aged 84 years.

——On Saturday, 10th inst., HEROD oldest son of Wm P. Frasier of this vicinity, aged 13 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROBATE COURT.

State of Ohio Belmont County, SS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following named Administrators and Guardians, have filed their accounts and vouchers in my Office for settlement, to wit:

Ann Sturgeon Admx with the will annexed, of Mary Sturgeon d ceased; Andrew King Gurdian of Jackson King; William Stanton, Admr. of Caleb Hobbs dec'd; Alex. Hammond Guard an of Anna Hammond; John Pollock Ex. of Sarah Wiley dec'd; William Ratcliff & C. T. Holloway Executors of Samuel Holloway dec'd; Thursey Nelson & John Nelson Administrators of Joseph Nelson, dec'd; Jacob N ff & Samue Alexander Administrators of Andrew Neff, dec'd; George B. Atkinson Ex. of Nancy A Chambers dec'd; Henry McCartney Administrator of James McCartney dec'd; who was Guardian of John Walker.

The first five above named accounts will be for hearing and settlement on the 7th, and the five last on the 8th day of December next.

DAVID HARRIS,
Nov. 15th 1855. Probate Judge.

BARNESVILLE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

THE WINTER SESSION of the above named institution will commence

MONDAY DECEMBER 3d,

and continue for a period of 14 weeks. It is desirable that the students be present at or near the beginning of the session

Nov 15. 3t43 THOMPSON & DAVENPORT.

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Ellzey Fritter Ex. of Joshua Gregg Dec'd,
vs
William Potter et al.

BY virtue of an order of Sale to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Belmont County, Ohio, I will offer for Sale at Public Auction on

Monday the 10th day of Dec. A. D.

1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in St. Clairsville, in said county, the following described Lands and tenements, Situate lying and being in the County of Belmont and State of Ohio, and, bounded and described as followsto wit:

The first described tract being the south half of the south west quarter of sec. No 35, Township No 7, and range No. 5 of the original survey bounded by the following survey to wit, begining at the south west corner of said section, and thence running north one 1° west to the said section line 24 perches and 9 links thence north 83½° east 143 perche, thence south 1° east 82 perches and 15 links, to the section line, thence west to the place of begining containing 70 acres, be the same more or less, also one other track or parcel of Land Situate lying and being in said county of Belmont and bounded and described as follows to wit: the north side of a Branch Running from west to east, it being a part of the north west quarter of section No 34, in Township No 7, and range No. 5, begining at a stone planted in the Township line at the north west corner of said section, thence w 44 poles to a run, thence down said run south 86¾° E. 80 22100 poles to a station, thence N. 81° E 17.16 poles to a station, thence S. 45°, E. 12 32 poles to a station, thence N. 64½°, E. 10 poles to a station, thence N. 61°, E. 13.76 poles to a station, thence N. 65½° E. 9.44 poles to Andrew McIlvaens land, thence N. 3½° E. with said line 34.41 poles to the north boundary line of said section, thence w. on the section line to the place of begining containing 19 acres and 23 perches be the same more or less.

Sheriff's Office, Nov 8, 1855.
JOHN C. NICHOLS, Sheriff of B. C. O.

$6,75

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Partition.

Henry Bethel,
vs.
Lucinda Deselms et al.

BY virtue of an order of Sale to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Belmont County, Ohio, I will offer for Sale at Public Auction on

Monday, the 10th day of December, A. D,

1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o' clock P. M. of said day at the front door of the Court House in St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, the following described lands and tenements to wit; Situate lying and being in the County of Belmont and State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows to wit:

Being a part of section No 2, Township No 9, Range No 6, Lands subject to sale at Steubenville Ohio, begining for the same at a stake in the center of said sec. No 2, thence S. 215 poles to a stake, on the line between Josiah Nickersham and S. Russell thence E 28 poles to a stake, thence 83¾° E 37 poles to a stak thence N. 16° E, 34 poles to a stake corner of Wm. Wrights, thence 21 poles and 28 links to the place of begining, containing 35 acres. Also the following tract or parcel of Land being a part of the South East quarter of Section No 2, Township No 11, and Range No 6, in the Steubenville Land District begining at a stake on a line of land belonging to the heirs of Wm. Wright dec'd thence with said line S. 66° E. 53¾ poles to a hickory tree, S. 67° E. 43 poles to a large red oak on the Range line, thence with said line S. 1° E 95 poles to the S. E. corner of said section, thence with said section line S 50° W. 91½ p. thence N. 1° W. 84 p. to a stake, thence 27½° E 140.79 p. to the place of begining containing 59 acres 96100. Also the following tract of Land it being a part of the S W Quarter of Section No 33, Tp., No 9, and Range No 5, in the Steubenville Land district begining for the same on the Range line at the S E corner of said Bethels old Land, thence E 17 p to a stake, thence N. 35½ W. 17 p to a small dog-wood, thence N. 9° E. 18 p to a stake, thence 27½° E. 40° p to a stake near a large chesnut tree, thence N 66 W 36½ p to a line on the Range line, thence with said line S 54½ p to the place of begining containing 9 acres 3 Roods and 31 p. Also the following tract of Land it being part of the S E Qr. of sec. No 2 in Tp. No 10, and Range No 6 of the district of Lands Subject to Sale at Steubenville Ohio, bounded as follows to wit: on the South by the lands of James Bethell and on the west north and east by Henry Bethell, on the north east part by John Wright containing 35 acres more or less, with all and singular the appurtenances there with belonging.

Appraised at the sum of $3867, and will be sold on the following conditions, one third in hand on day of sale, one third in one year and one third in 2 years with interest on the deferred payments from the day of sale.

Sheriff's Office, St. Clairsville, Nov 8 1855.
JOHN C. NICHOLS, Sheriff.

$9,00

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Partition.

Hiram Cecil,
vs
Henry Cecil et al.

BY virtue of an order of Sale to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Belmont County, Ohio, I will offer for Sale at Public Auction on

Monday the 10th day of December A. D. 1855

between the hours of 10 o'clock, A M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in St. Clairsville, in said county, the following described lands and tenements, situate, lying and being in the Township of Flushing Belmont County, Ohio and bounded and described as follows towit:

Being the South East Qur, of section No 29 Township No 10, and Range No 6, containing one hundred & Seventy acres of Land more or less. The conditions of the above sale will be one third of the purchase money in hand on day of sale, one third in one year, and one third it two years with interest on the defered payment from day of sale.

Sheriff's Office, St. Clairsville, Nov 8, 1855.
JOHN C. NICHOLS, Sheriff

—$4,12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Tarbot and Springer,
vs
Owen W. White.

BY virtue of an order of Sale to me directed, from the Court of Common Pleas of Belmont County, Ohio, I will offer for Sale at Public Auction on

Monday, the 10 th day of December A. D. 1855

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in St. Clairsville, in said county, the following described lands and tenements Situate lying and being in the County of Belmont and State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows to wit:

Lot No 86 in the Town of West Wheeling, in said county and appraised at the sum of Three hundred and fifty dollars.

Sheriff's Office, St. Clairsville, Nov8 1855.
JOHN C. NICHOLS, Sheriff

—$3,00.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Henry Capehart,
vs
Owen W. White.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Belmont County Ohio, I will offer for Sale at Public Auction.

Monday the 10th day of December A. D. 1855

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in St. Clairsville, in said County, the following Lands and tenements Situate lying and being in the County of Belmont and State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows to wit:

Lot No 89 in the Town of West Wheeling, in said county and appraised at the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Sheriff's Office, St. Clairsville, Nov 8, 1855.
JOHN C. NICHOLS, Sheriff

$3,00.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Abner M. Gregg, et al,
vs.
Nancy Loyd et al.
In Partition.

BY virtue of an order of Sale to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Belmont County Ohio, I will offer for Sale on

The 21st day of November, A. D. 1855

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day at the Court House in said county the following described lands and tenements, situate lying and being in the county of Belmont and State of Ohio, and being a part of section 33, and Township 7, and Range 4, and bounded and described as follows to wit:

The first described, beginning for its boundary at a stone at the south East corner of the whole of said state on the south side of said section, and running thence North 67 48.100 rods to a stake, thence West 10 29-100 rods to a stone, thence North 8¾°, W. 67 84.00 rods to a stone, thence N. 27° west, 4 16.100 rods to a stone, thence N. 60 rods to a stone, thence west 69.80 rods to the line between Vanlaw and Spencer, thence N. 3.08 rods to the South East corner of Rebecca Edwards Lot thence South 83½° west, 78.68 rods to a stone, in the road, thence South 12° west 27.73 rods along said road thence South 84° west 17.16 rods to the South East of Hugnes Lot, thence South 76° west 33.26 Rods to a stake on Nichol's line, thence South 95.28 Rods, thence west 5.83 rods, thence South 8.36 rods to a stone, thence East 167.90 rods to the N. E. corner of Shall Cross's line, thence South 74.96 rods to a stone on the section line, thence