

We are requested to mention that the illumination of the new store which did not come off on Saturday evening last, on account of a failure to procure lamps enough for the occasion, will take place on Friday evening, January 20th 1856.

A letter from Alexandria states that the Egyptian government has recently put into operation the decision relative to the abolition of Slavery. Not only is it no longer allowed to sell slaves in Egypt, but all those in the hands of private individuals were informed that they were free.

The condition of the farmers of Susquehanna County has greatly improved within a few years past. The soil they cultivate, though not the richest, is naturally good, being unexposed to grazing and dairy purposes, and producing fair crops of grain. Their butter and cheese take premiums at our State Fairs, and are becoming known and prized in the cities. The railroads afford them facilities for reaching market, greatly superior to those they formerly possessed. And with good crops, high prices and a convenient cash market, no wonder almost every farm shows more or less signs of recent improvement. The fields are better cultivated and fenced, the dwellings improved in appearance and surroundings, and the barns and other farm buildings increased in numbers and convenience.

When we add that they, for the most part, provide good schools for their children, which are found more or less, on most farms, and take and read the Independent Republican, outsiders will readily believe that our lot is cast amid a prosperous and intelligent community. If there are any—as we incline to believe there are—who, with means sufficient, have neglected either to provide pleasant and comfortable homes, surrounded with trees and shrubbery, for their families—or barns and sheds for sheltering their stock, with water always easily accessible—or good school houses, school books, and teachers for their children—or the Republican and one or more good city papers for the amusement and improvement of the family circle, we would suggest that delays are dangerous, and the mistake should be remedied as soon as possible.

When Henry M. Fuller was elected Representative of the Luzerne District over that prince of doughfaces, H. B. Wright, we supposed he was elected as an anti-Nebraska man. He certainly has had the reputation of being an opponent of slavery-extension, heretofore, although before Congress assembled we heard it intimated that he would prove false to Free Soil principles. His course while the House has been trying to effect an organization, has destroyed all our confidence in him as a Free Soiler. Prompt action is now required of the House, and for that, immediate organization is necessary. Mr. Fuller in our opinion has it in his power to elect Banks Speaker whenever he chooses. But instead of doing this duty, as we conceive, to his constituents and his own professions, he is found acting in concert with the Southern Know Nothings, men who would vote for Richardson sooner than for Banks, and some of whom equally did vote for Richardson before voting for Fuller. Nobody believes that these Southern Americans would ever vote for a Speaker who they deemed inimical to the Slavery interests. The inference, in the case of Mr. Fuller, is plain. We are very sorry for his defection now when the North needs all her strength.

MISTAKES.—Complaints and remonstrances sometimes reach us because of errors that appear in our columns. That such errors occur "his true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true." There may be various causes for their existence. Sometimes the printers get belated, and we must rush through the process of proof reading, as things are generally hurried up in this nineteenth century, so as to be in time for the mails. Perhaps our sight is getting dim or our faculties benumbed from age or overwork. Perhaps the compositor, in correcting the type, again inserts the wrong letter, or puts it in the wrong place, and thus makes "confusion worse confounded." At all events, from some cause or other, the mistakes are there too often.—Thus a correspondent writes us that he sent to the two Monroe papers a notice in which occurred the name of Mr. Buck, and one paper made it Beech and the other Birch, and he thinks a third would have made it Maple, or some other word.

But let us remember that the world is, as it were, one great proof-sheet, on which we all are or should be, trying to detect and correct the errors of our lives; but we all fail, more or less, so that even the most careful and successful find a few errors to be corrected before the work is pronounced perfect by the Great Proof Reader above, who alone is not liable to err.

The Cherokee Indians are considered among the most civilized of the aborigines of our country. They have a regular government and Legislature that enacts laws for their territory. A bill was introduced into their Legislature to prohibit polygamy, but was lost. The Mormons have some missionaries among them, and doubtless had some influence in sustaining the many-wifed system. The Cherokees have a law that white men may become citizens by intermarrying with the Cherokee women, and taking an oath of allegiance to the nation.

Miss Bradley's Lectures.—Miss Bradley has been lecturing in this place, for several evenings past, on the Science of Mind and kindred topics, to delighted audiences. Her Phrenological examinations are highly amusing. She will lecture on Friday evening, Dec. 21st, at Bloomer Hall, against infidelity, and the following evening on Individual Character. Go and hear her.

Errors of Language.

Don't say "lay" for "lie." The individual who says, "I want to lay still," "I am laying under a tree," is quite likely to be taken for a goose. Many writers of considerable merit have lain under this imputation, and many still lie under it.

Some writers, instead of "unknown," say "unbeknown"—a most ignorant and ridiculous corruption. Gray's Elegy would not be greatly improved by reading, "Here rests his head upon a lap of earth. A youth to fortune and to fame unbeknown."

Let this corruption be unknown in your vocabulary. Some very fastidious young ladies are in the habit of saying, "she looks beautifully," "I feel miserably," "She looks so sweetly," &c., thinking, no doubt, that they speak with remarkable accuracy. This, so far as we can learn, is a recent innovation, and would never have been introduced if the young ladies, when at school, had studied their Grammars carefully. In that case they would have learned that when the word following the verb expresses some quality of the preceding noun or pronoun it should be an adjective, but when it modifies or qualifies the verb it should be an adverb. We might as well say, "She is beautifully," "I am miserably," as "She looks beautifully" &c., for the qualifying word relates to the nominative in one case as much as in the other.

Candidates in the House. Nathaniel P. Banks, who receives the Free Soil vote for Speaker of the House of Representatives, is from Waltham, Massachusetts. He was elected by the Free Soil Democrats in 1852, and re-elected last Fall by a combination of Free-Soil Democrats, Whigs, and Know Nothings. He was President of the Republican State Convention that nominated Julius Rockwell for Governor. He is a sound and reliable opponent of Nebraskism in all its phases, and fitted by parliamentary tact and experience for the difficult post of Speaker.

Col. Richardson, the Democratic nominee, lives at Quincy, Illinois, and represents one of the districts of the Missouri frontier. He is a warm personal and political friend of Douglas, and was the "Engineer" of the Nebraska bill in the House. His election would throw the committee and the control of the House into the hands of the Slavery extensionists.

The Democratic candidate for Clerk is an editor of a Virginia paper, which advocated the Nebraska bill, and defends the outrages committed by the Missourians on Kansas.

Mr. Grow, according to the Honorable Herald, has ruined himself politically by opposing the election of Richardson, who, the same authority assures us, receives the support of every Democrat in the House. Probably Mr. Grow never calculated on the approval of a bunker sheet like the Herald; but if he continues to pursue a consistent and mainly Free Soil course—as we doubt not he will—he is sure of an abundance of good backing among the freemen of the Wilmot district. Doughfaces are not as popular here as they appear to be in some of the neighboring districts—that, for instance, in which the Herald is published, he re-elected Asa Packard to Congress, after he had disgraced himself by supporting the Nebraska bill.

Three-fourths, at least, of the people of Susquehanna county openly approve their Representative's course in supporting Mr. Banks, and the other fourth would do the same if they were not afraid it would be rebellion against the party, for with them Party is King.

THE BINGHAMTON STANDARD.—This excellent Republican newspaper has been recently much enlarged in dimensions, and the editor Mr. J. Van Valkenburg announces that he has secured the assistance of the Rev. Geo. Peck, formerly editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, the Rev. J. W. Armstrong, Principal of the Susquehanna Seminary, at Binghamton, and Prof. R. E. House, the inventor of the Printing Telegraph, as stated Contributors. As the Standard has been heretofore one of the best edited country papers with which we are acquainted, we are quite sure that, with the valuable aid he has now secured, Mr. Van Valkenburg will furnish such a sheet as the people of Broome County may well be proud of. We only wish the paper may be as well supported as its merits deserve.

THE GOSPEL EXPUNDED.—Those enthusiasts, who, imagining they have "received a call," leave the workshop or the plough, and without preparation, enter at once upon the labor of cultivating the Lord's vineyard, sometimes furnish their hearers with rather extraordinary expoundings of the scriptures. One of these was preaching, not a thousand miles from Monroe, on the sinfulness of Pride. After pointing out the evidences of a proud spirit too often exhibited even by professed Christians, he continued—"Not such my brethren, was the character of the meek and lowly Jesus, the friend and companion of humble fishermen, and himself a carpenter by trade. How lowly was the place of his birth. We read in the Good Book that he was born in a stable, and wrapped in a saddle cloth, that is, a horse blanket, my brethren."

It is a fact worthy of note that where the Know Nothings are of the Silver Gray or pro-Slavery stripe, the Democracy very frequently united with them on the same candidates, in the late elections in New York and other Northern States. This looks as though the Democratic abhorrence of the order was not insuperable, where it can be made to assist in carrying out the objects of pro-slavery dogmatism, by defeating the Free-Soil 'Fusionists.'

STAYS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The regular annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania, will be held in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, December 26th. Subjects of much interest to the friends of education will be reported upon, and discussed, Teachers, Superintendents, and friends of Education generally, are invited to attend.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, after January 1, 1856, will be owned and edited by A. K. McClure and James Sellers.

Mr. McClure is well known through the State as the editor of the Chambersburg Whig. Mr. Sellers is a member of the State Senate. We believe they have the ability and enterprise to make the Telegraph a better paper than has ever before been published at the State capital. This we are aware is not great praise, as Harrisburg has been behind most capitals, not to say country towns; but we prefer to leave the Telegraph when it appears under its new form and new editors, to speak for itself.

The Prospectus will be found in our advertising columns.

Western Correspondence.

Lancaster, Wis. Dec. 10th, 1855. Messrs. Editors:—For two weeks the weather has been as fine as could be at this season. So on the sixth, I took parol leave for a trip to the North West. Taking the Old Telegraph road for Galena, I passed a fine farming country as a man could ask to see. Mt. Carroll, the county seat of Carroll County, was the first town of importance I passed. It is built on a steep side hill, at the foot of which runs Straddle Creek. On the top of the hill are a Seminary, two churches, and the Court House, at the foot of the hill are a grist mill and distillery. The distillery feeds one hundred cattle, two hundred Berkshire hogs, and no one knows how many human porkers. On the seventh I took up the line of march for Galena. If there are any farmers in Susquehanna County who dare not come to the West for fear of the 'hook of descending from hills to dead level, they had better settle between Mt. Carroll and Galena. It is much rougher than Susquehanna County as the latter is rougher than the Rock River prairie.

Lead ore is worth thirty-eight dollars per thousand lbs. There is less mining than formerly. On the eighth it rained incessantly as only western clouds can rain, making such a mud as Bunyan never dreamed of. And to add another thorn, the wind shifted to the north west, and all day of the tenth, we went wallowing through the mud while the cold wind made solid walls of mud masonry between every spoke.

Platville is a town of a thousand inhabitants on the route from Galena to this place. There is some splendid prairie on the route, but it is mostly owned by speculators who hold it so high that settlers pass on. The fact is that land speculators are a greater curse to this region than all the swamps and slews from here to the Ohio. All the best timber and full half the prairie has to pass through their pestilent fingers. There is not an acre of Government land unenclosed south of the Wisconsin River, and speculators hold it at from five to ten dollars per acre for prairie and thirty to fifty for timber. Yet it is a fine country for the farmer. The soil is good and the surface free from stone, but it is quite broken and therefore better watered than most of the western land.

There was quite an excitement got up here last week. It seems some of the soldiers at Prairie Duchine got enough of "Sojourner" and so marched off without any particular intention of returning. They were overtaken at this place, and as one of them insisted upon leaving, he was shot dead in the street.

It may be that it is necessary to shoot now and then one to keep the remainder under, yet I much mistake human nature if such things do not provoke more anger than fear in the heart of that soldier's comrade.—There was pretty strong indignation expressed against the officer who did the deed, by the citizens of this place.

Lancaster is the county seat of Grant Co., and has just about as many natural advantages as Monroe. Here I fell in with many old Susquehannians. They are generally doing well in the property making line, and to a man insist on Grant being ahead of Susquehanna every way. G. C. L.

MODEL CONGRESSMAN.—The result of the election for a delegate to Congress from the Nebraska Territory is not positively settled. One account declares Hiram P. Bennett, anti-administration democrat, positively chosen by sixteen majority; while simultaneously we have the claim to success of J. B. Chapman, administration man, and formerly of Cleveland, and of whom the Herald of the latter city makes this "first rate notice": "Well, Chapman has not got an honest political hair in his head, and he will not dispute the assertion; more than that, he believes there is no honesty in politics any how it can be fixed, and that he is as good in that respect as the best. From being a free soiler of the strictest sort, he has become a pro-slavery man of the most exact cast, because the latter 'pays' and the former did not. Chapman is a talented man of agreeable manners and never gets mad. When the administration gets 'laid out,' however, the body had better be watched, or Chapman will pocket the political cents from the eyes of the corpse. As we've always been on first rate social terms with Chapman, we shall expect valuable documents.

CHLOROFORM IN THE CARS.—The Hon. Herkimer county, N. Y., Independent, gives an account of the robbery, by the aid of chloroform, of Mrs. David Wright, of Toronto, while on the Hudson River Railroad. It was accomplished by a dark-eyed, well dressed gentled looking lady, who, when Mrs. W. complained of a pain in the head, said, "Oh! I have some Cologne with me, let me put a little on your temples, it will doubtless relieve you!" A portmanteau, containing considerable money; her ticket, baggage check, and breast pin, were all taken; and the robber, by means of the chloroform, also stole the baggage. The parties had traveled together from Baltimore, and the robbery took place near Poughkeepsie. Mrs. Wright, who is a lady of high social standing, and the wife of a man of property, was so sensitive, that instead of giving notice of her moneyless condition, she nothing for two days, fearful, doubtless, of being considered an impostor, as instances of this kind have been detected heretofore. At Albany, she met a young lady friend, who furnished her with funds, and at once relieved her necessities, but her baggage, money and jewelry were lost.

The State Conventions of Wisconsin have declared Gov. Barstow re-elected by 159 majority. The seat will be contested on the ground that Washford, the Republican candidate, received a clear majority of the legal votes.

No Speaker—and Why.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Sat. Eve., Dec. 16, 1855. Two weeks of steady balloting for Speaker in the House have resulted in no choice, and Congress remains unorganized for the transaction of business. The state of our Foreign Relations—in Central America especially, and with Great Britain and with Mexico as well—requires investigation by Congress; the multitude of Indian Wars breaking out on every side, and the discussion; the condition and peril of Kansas imperatively demand action. Should American hands be red-dened with fraternal blood, the disorganization of Congress may be one main cause of the calamity. A simple declaration by the House in favor of the Free-Soil majority in Kansas would go far to disperse the invading force of border ruffians now threatening to burn Lawrence and annihilate its inhabitants. Who the House is unable to make such a declaration? Ask those Members who will not permit a Speaker to be chosen.

My answer to the question, "Why is there no Speaker yet?" is as follows: I. Many Members elected as Anti-Nebraska men were never in the cause, and may now wholly fallen away from it. They may profess to be what they please; the country will judge them by their acts. He who is elected by anti-Nebraska constituency and professing to sympathize with the spirit which carried him into his seat, now resists and prevents a choice of Speaker on the pretext that the candidate ought to be Mr. C. or Mr. P. instead of Mr. B., is not true in heart to the cause which sent him here. Personal preferences are natural, including even John Wheeler's preference of himself, though the preference of the same individual by any other member would be wholly unaccountable. But when a majority of the champions of a great cause have chosen a man of irreproachable character and eminent, universally conceded fitness for a ministerial post like that of Speaker, the small number who severally say, I won't support that candidate; I won't go into a nominating convention; and abide the choice of a majority; I won't do anything but vote for my own favorite, and if the hundred who opposed to the principle and the one who can't imagine why the House is so stone-blind as not to see that he is just the man who ought to be supported for Speaker. This jack-o'-lantern has just misled Mr. Fuller into his present quagmire; it has soured and disaffected better men. I grieve to say it, but we should have had a Speaker days ago! so many open or secret aspirants for the post, had not each hoped that a confusion of the anarchy would necessitate a new deal, and that his own admirable fitness, fortune and position and eminent popularity might therein be recognized and rewarded. And even when the hope has vanished, the soreness of disappointed expectation, of merited vanity, remains.

Ill. "Americanism," so called, has stood in the way of a choice. Some of the Members are openly, others secretly, attached to the "mystic" Order. Many of these are good and true men who vote as they stand pledged to do by their letters and speeches in the canvass; but the influence of the "Order" on such is strongly exerted on the wrong side. Instructions to vote against Banks are nightly concocted in the secret councils and sent on here to disquiet our friends and inspire our adversaries. The "power" of "National" twelfth-section. Know Nothings is wielded with desperate energy against Banks. He is denounced as an apostate, a "Sewardite," a "Black Republican," and his election deprecated as the burial of "Sam." I repeat, that while good and true men adhere to the "Order," the "Order" as such exerts a potent influence against Banks, and in favor of anybody else.

Can you not try Pennington? we are asked. For one, I was very willing to do so. I considered him sound on the main issue, and neither asked for care what he thought of "Americanism," any more than for his views on Spiritualism or Clairvoyance. I do not think his conceded talents so well adapted to the chair as those of Mr. Banks; but he is a good man, and for some days I expected and did not expect, that a confusion of the anarchy would necessitate a new deal, and that his own admirable fitness, fortune and position and eminent popularity might therein be recognized and rewarded. And even when the hope has vanished, the soreness of disappointed expectation, of merited vanity, remains.

The province of Newfoundland having consented to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, the President has issued his proclamation, directing that the various agricultural and other products of said Province enumerated in said treaty, shall be admitted free of duty. The list of articles thus admitted includes grain, flour, and all kinds of meats, butter, cheese, tallow, hides, and all agricultural productions.

By a recent Papal brief, the Benedictine monastery at St. Vincent de Laotroch in Pennsylvania, has been raised to the dignity of an abbey and the Rev. Boniface is named first Abbe-Mitre (retired abbot). This institution was founded only nine years ago, by this same abbot, accompanied by fifteen friars, and now he comes in his jurisdiction five abbots and ten monks, without the intervention of either Austria or Prussia.

We have just learned, says the Cleveland Leader, that the Kansas Herald has been suspended. Mr. Joseph L. Speer, one of its editors, was lately assaulted by a gang of Missouri cut-throats, and most shockingly beaten. His face and head were horribly mangled; his face cut open from mouth to ear, and his neck was partially cut off. He was rescued before he was quite killed off. We have learned no further particulars. Mr. Speer was formerly a resident of this city. How much longer will the North tolerate these things.

LA BELLE DORMEUSE.—The special Paris Correspondent of the N. Y. Times tells the following curious story: "A young and frail Scotch girl, scarcely more than a child, and beautiful as any of Walter Scott's heroines, has lately attracted the public attention in Paris by sleeping wherever she goes. Her name is Erina Walton, and her mother has brought her to Paris to try by travel to cure her of her singular malady. At the opera she no sooner takes her seat in a box than she falls to sleep, and thus remains until she is awakened, and it is whilst in this position that she has gained the title of 'La Belle Dormeuse.' While she sleeps she is said to enjoy dreams so lovely and so attractive that the awakening into the commonplace surroundings of this world, distresses her, and she hastens back again into dream-land. At home, in a carriage, at the theater, wherever she is left alone for a moment, she settles into a calm and sweet sleep; and with a lovely and child-like face, and dreams such as she enjoys, one can readily imagine that her face in sleep is the centre for all eyes, and that she well merits the title of 'The Beautiful Sleeper.' The symptoms of this case betray one of the curious forms of hysteria, and no doubt, after time has cured her of the abnormal condition in which she now finds herself, she will look back upon that period with as much fear as she now does with delight.

Aside from the diseased condition of the child's nervous system, it would be curious to know how much here is of materiality, how much of interactivity in this Swedenborg-like communion with the land of dreams.

NEWS AND NOTIONS.

The New York Life Illustrated says: "Sickness is a disgrace." Consulting a leech. "I'll take your part," as the dog said to the cat, when he robbed her of all her dinner.

The depth of the Niagara River under the suspension bridge is seven hundred feet—being the deepest running stream known.

A little girl, after undergoing the disagreeable operation of vaccination, asked, "Now I won't have to be baptized—will I?"

A German writer thinks the Americans consume more tobacco and blow up more Steamboats than any other five nations.

The Bradford Reporter notices the arrival of the first load of coal, on the North Branch, that place recently. It came from Scranton via Elmira.

Greely writes from Washington that the only line of division in the House, is Nebraska. No one asks or cares anything for the American issue. If a member is right on Nebraska, it is sufficient.

A bill has been introduced into the Alabama Legislature, to exempt from levy and sale for debt one female slave for the use and comfort of the family. The proposed law makes no distinction between married men and bachelors.

There are in the present Congress, three Smiths, the same number of Wrights, of Campbells, of Bells, of Jones, of Washburns and of Millers, and fourteen other names of which there are two members bearing the same name.

William Swetland, W. C. Reynolds, George Sanderson, William Hartley, and D. Wright have given legal notice that they will apply to the next Legislature for the incorporation of the Locksanna Bank, to be located at Scranton.

A little fellow while talking with his mother, said, "Am I, I should think Satan must be a real trouble to God." "He must be trouble enough," she answered. "I don't see how he could be to turn out so, when there was no Devil to put him up to it?" was the reply.

It is said that Mrs. John Tyler, who was a Gardner, is heir to a just discovered fortune in England, by which she will get five hundred thousand dollars. Think of John Tyler being accidentally President of the United States, accidentally marrying one of the handsomest women in America, and accidentally having a fortune of half a million.

In the case of Lewis Baker, who has been on his trial in New York city for the murder of Bill Poole, the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged. The nearest that they could come to a verdict was nine for murder with a recommendation to mercy, and three for manslaughter in the second degree.

Index. The Washington correspondent of the Tribune, suggests, "If a law were passed making the organization of the House a condition precedent to pay, the present obstructions would disappear as rapidly as a mist before the sun. And there is very good reason why it should be so, in the face of this flagrant waste of time, and factious disregard of the National interests."

In the present House of Representatives there are three brothers, from three different States, viz: Isaac Washburne, Jr. of Maine; E. B. Washburn of Illinois; and Caldwell C. Washburn of Wisconsin. The first two named are new members, and all are strong opponents of the present Administration.

Not a solitary individual has been sent to Kansas free of charge by the Emigrant Aid Society, but forty Georgians have lately been sent on to help the Abolition men, and had their passage paid there by the slaveholders. What will those papers that discovered so much wickedness in the New England Society's operations have to say to this?

The drunkard pays everything, even his soul and honor for ruin. In this he is below the beast. Were a tiger to quench his thirst with drink and go home to Mrs. Tiger, and scalp her and the little ones, and then carry their scalps to the nearest pawn broker, and pledge them for rum, all tigers would rise in indignation, and say that he was as bad as a human being.—H. Mann.

The Honorable Herald thinks Chase of the Monroe Democrat has made two grave mistakes in his political career: one the support of Judge Wilmot, and the other the advocacy of Free-Soil principles. Chase thinks so too, and is doing severe penance for both offences, hoping to regain his standing as a national democrat in time for the discharge of the law and fishes the next Presidential election.

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Speakers of the House.

The present warm contest for the Speakership of the National House of Representatives renders appropriate the publication at this time of a list of the Speakers of that body, since the organization of government under the Federal Constitution.

- CON'S YEAR: 1st, 1789—F. A. Muhlenberg, of Pa., Fed. 2d, 1791—John Trumbull, of Conn., Fed. 3d, 1793—F. A. Muhlenberg, re-elected. 4th, 1795—John Dayton, N. J., Fed. 5th, 1797—John Dayton, re-elected. 6th, 1799—Theo. Sedgwick, Mass., Fed. 7th, 1801—Nat. Mason, re-elected. 8th, 1803—Nat. Mason, re-elected. 9th, 1805—Nat. Mason, re-elected. 10th, 1807—J. B. Varnum, Mass., Dem. 11th, 1809—J. B. Varnum, re-elected. 12th, 1811—Henry Clay, Dem. 13th, 1813—Henry Clay, re-elected. 14th, 1815—Langdon Cheves, S. C., Dem. 15th, 1817—Henry Clay, re-elected. 16th, 1819—Henry Clay, re-elected. 17th, 1821—John W. Taylor, N. Y., Dem. 18th, 1823—P. P. Barbour, Va., Dem. 19th, 1825—John W. Taylor, re-elected. 20th, 1827—Andrew Stevenson, Va., Dem. 21st, 1829—Andrew Stevenson, re-elected. 22d, 1831—Andrew Stevenson, re-elected. 23d, 1833—Andrew Stevenson, re-elected. 1835—John Bell, Tenn., Anti Van Buren Dem.

ONION'S OF OUR DECIMAL CURRENCY.—A letter has been discovered, recently, in this country, from a venerable gentleman who came from Wales over fifty years since. In November, 1805, he became acquainted with Mr. Christian Heiss, grandfather of John P. Heiss, formerly of the firm of Ritchie & Heiss, of the Washington Union, now of the New Orleans Delta. Mr. H. was then fifty-one years of age, and had in his youth been wagon-master through the whole Revolution in Washington's army, of it may be in the Pennsylvania line, which formed a portion of it. On one such occasion, while in conversation, it was remarked how much better the Americans managed their currency than other nations, in the decimal form of it, when Mr. Heiss immediately replied that it was so, and that the author or inventor was the Rev. Samuel Jones, D. D., of Lower Dublin. We have never since this question been mentioned before, but we have no doubt that the information imparted by Mr. Heiss was most reliable, and it involves an interesting historical incident.—Exchange Paper.

We believe it is generally supposed that Jefferson was the inventor of our decimal currency, he having when a member of Congress, proposed the adoption of that method of notation, as an amendment to Mr. Morris's report on the currency.

By the arrival, at New York, of the steamship Baltic, we have intelligence from Europe one week later, the latest Liverpool date being the first. Cotton, flour and wheat have declined, and consols had advanced. On the 30th, the Danish Conference met, but did nothing. The King of Sardinia has left France and arrived in England. The King of Prussia, in his speech to the Chambers, announced decidedly the continued neutrality of Prussia. Some important changes occurred in the British Cabinet. The Allied forces at Kertsch and Yenikale have been augmented to 150,000 men. American stocks have improved in the foreign markets, with large sales. Count Mole, formerly a distinguished French statesman, is now dead. Admiral Bruat, commander of the French fleet in the Black Sea, has died of the cholera. The blockade of the White Sea by the Allies was raised on the 1st of October, and the American ship Telegraph had sailed with a full cargo of linned, flax and hemp for Amsterdam. Another American ship, the White Cloud, with a similar cargo, was detained by ice, and would probably have to remain all winter. The operations of the Allies at Sebastopol, preparatory to attacking the northern forts, were proceeding rapidly. Omar Pacha had ordered Kutais, and the most offensive operations on the 9th of November. Rumor says that Russia has directly requested Prussia to make obligatory offers to the Western powers, and Prussia is said to have accepted the mission, Austria consenting.—Another rumor is that propositions have been made to Napoleon on behalf of Russia, which can be honorably accepted; namely, that Russia will conclude a peace with the Western powers, without the intervention of either Austria or Prussia.

The terms are said to be—Russia according to the guaranteed independence of the Danubian Principalities and the freedom of the Black Sea.

Both parties are to continue the preparations for hostilities, but no active operations to be entered upon up to a date agreed upon.

READING IN RAILROAD CARS.—The statements of the injurious effect upon the eyes, of the prevalent American habit of reading in the cars while in motion, have excited a very general interest. Among the suggestions of methods to obviate the evil, while retaining the luxury of indulgence, we find the following in the Newark Advertiser.

A friend who spends some time in railroad traveling observed that the motion had a tendency to intermingle the lines whilst reading, in such a manner as to cause pain to the eye; it suggested itself to him that if this intermingling could be remedied it would afford the desired relief. This he remedied by using a blank card laid on the column he was reading, and gradually passing it down as he read, not permitting more than one line to appear above the card at once. Upon making the trial, I was surprised to find the effect so apparent. A blank card of green color would be more agreeable to the eye, and would answer the purpose admirably. The paper must be folded to the width of one column which facilitates the passing of the card with the thumb, the fingers grasping the paper; the paper can be moved or staid with the left hand.

Wages are much higher in California than in Australia. According to a statement in the Sydney papers, the wages are for bookbinders from \$12 to \$20 per week; for printers from \$15 to \$20 per week; for painters from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day, and so on. The difference between the two regions arises, most probably, from the superior activity and enterprise in California, where the most astonishing industry is manifested in every branch of civilized art attainable in so distant a place. Gold mining is the sole business almost in Australia, whereas in California it is merely the basis on which agriculture, manufactures, commerce, literature, and science are every where rearing their substantial structures.

Christiana Celebrations.—The WILLIAMS will be appropriate. Religious Services on Christmas Eve at the Universalist Church in Brooklyn the 24th inst. The Church will be decorated and illuminated for the occasion.

The following letter has been received from Constantinople dated the 19th—

The destruction of Sevastopol having been resolved, upon, as you are aware, each corps has received its portion, the most important consequently, the most arduous, and in which four armies take part. The houses and public buildings are attacked at the base, and on all sides are heard the blows of the hammer, and the crash of the rafters and timbers of the houses, which fall down amid clouds of dust. The soldiers at once proceed to the selection of all the materials capable of being employed advantageously during the winter. Each man has his share of objects the most varied. Some carry off planks, windows doors, presses, fire-irons, kitchen utensils, even to old chairs and old pots. Indeed, it may be said that soon not a nail, nor a piece of wood, nor a tile will remain in Schastopol. Of course the houses occupied by the troops of occupation are respected, but this respect has to be enforced by detachments of soldiers stationed in the court yards—so ardent is the desire for decoration. On the other hand, the engineers have resumed their mining works, in order to blow up the military and maritime establishments of Sevastopol. The cannon balls and shells found, are collected in large pyramids, and it is ascertained that a great number are fit for use.

Emigration from the Western limits of Missouri and Iowa, to Utah, California and Oregon across the sterile plains of Kansas and Nebraska and the rugged steeps of the Rocky Mountains, is a work of great danger and hardship, even under the best circumstances. But the poor wretches, who are so poor, will not permit them to buy horses, wagons, or other means of transportation, must indeed have a hard time of it. During the California gold fever, one determined man thus hesitated, wheeled his baggage and provisions the whole of the immense distance to California, in a barrow, over the plains, up and down the hills, across the rivers, and through the roughness of the mountain barometer. That indomitable emigrant will no doubt, be long remembered by the reading public, when his better provided fellows shall have been forgotten. But he accomplished more than the mere success of his journey.—He demonstrated the feasibility of this mode of transporting baggage and provisions which could not be carried in any other way, without a beast of burden. Nor has his example been an unprofitable one. Last spring, an experienced naturalist started on a scientific tour through Western Minnesota and Nebraska, without animals or attendants, and carrying all his baggage and provisions in a hand cart, which he pushed before him.—The Mormons, in their pilgrimages to the Salt Lake settlements, are often obliged to suffer great hardships, on account of their poverty. A Mormon missionary paper, published in New York city, advises the poorer ones, who cannot afford horses, mules, or oxen, to use hand carts for the transportation of their small children, baggage and provisions from Missouri to Utah; and the idea will most probably be adopted.

THE PAPER PLANT IN WISCONSIN.—Under this head we have before us a description of a plant discovered in the country by Mrs. A. L. Deaumont, of Arena. She has found it with a fine sample of cotton, and also of flax, from the same plant, which she describes as follows: "I discovered, two years ago, a plant that yields cotton and flax from the same root, and believe I am the first person that ever cultivated, spun and knit from it. I am persuaded that my field will make as good cloth as any made from cotton. I can make good paper, hence I call it the Paper Plant." It can be planted in the spring and cut in the fall of winter. From a single root that I transplanted last spring, there grew twenty large stalks, with three hundred and five pods (containing the cotton) with at least sixty seeds in each. From this root I obtained seven ounces of pure cotton, and over half a pound of flax. It is