

From the National Intelligencer.
STATE CREDIT.—THE PUBLIC FAITH.
The dishonest design shamelessly avowed by a certain class of politicians to repudiate debts contracted by particular States which it is found difficult to pay, and the effect of this avowed design on the credit of the State generally, and even of the Federal Government, occupy the attention of all observing and thinking persons at the present moment. The result of the Mississippi election, turning upon that point, alarms, as we have before remarked, even those who have been among the loud-mouthed advocates of the right of any State Legislature to annul contracts entered into by a preceding Legislature. Much more does it shock those whose moral sense has always revolted at and steadily resisted a doctrine so detestable! In the monthly article of the Baltimore Patriot (prepared by Mr. B. I. Cohen) we find the following apt allusions to this subject:
"The great fall in the price of State securities all over the country has produced alarm and uneasiness in the public mind; but we hold that facts do not warrant either. The doctrine of repudiation, held in Mississippi, cannot be maintained. The Legislature of that State will not in practice, whatever may be the impression of individual members, entail such disgrace on its own fame, or that of the American People. What if Pennsylvania, Maryland, Indiana, or Illinois, having pressed their systems of internal improvement too extensively, being embarrassed, shall fail to pay the regular interest on their public debt, does it follow that the energies of our happy country are not equal to a recovery from such prostration? Reflection will show how careless is the panic. The time is not distant when capitalists will look back to the present, and wonder that such tone should prevail, or, prevailing, that advantage was not taken to invest every available means in the credits of the sovereign States of the Union. We mistake much our national character, if, in the approaching season of legislation, such energetic means are not put forth as will ensure in after times, whatever the difficulties of the moment, a full and perfect fulfillment of every State obligation. Let States and Corporations, however, pause in their expenditures, suspend all schemes of improvement until a recovery is had from our embarrassments, lessen the amount of debt by a rigid system of economy. In such determination will we have a guaranty of return to our former prosperous condition."
"What legislation the writer refers to, as likely to ensure so desirable an end as he proposes, we do not know, and should expect that in this respect his anticipation are over sanguine. But we do most heartily acquiesce in the recommendation of a suspension of all expenditures, by the States, which require any increase of their present liabilities, except of course such as are necessary to prevent augmented loss in particular cases—such, for example, as the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to which the State of Maryland herself looks for the means of paying her debt."
We find on the same subject, in a late number of the New York Express, (whose principal editor was in this city when he wrote, and enjoyed probably the access to the best sources of information,) the following observations, in a Letter from Washington under the date of the 25th instant, which we recommend to the serious consideration of all our readers, in all parts of the country:
"The President of the United States, and other official characters, are frequently receiving letters from the other side of the Atlantic, complaining to the authorities of our Federal Government of the nonpayment of interest, particularly in the case of the bonds of the State of Mississippi. It is a hard case, they justly think, that they do not receive dividends on those bonds, and they are but little prepared to learn that the question of repudiating the debt altogether has been submitted to a popular vote. The impression of the best educated classes in England yet seems to be, that the Federal Government has some power over the States to make them pay the interest on their bonds. They complain to the Federal Government as if that Government was in the omission of a duty; and when, as is no doubt the fact, the Federal authorities answer kindly, but truly, that they can do nothing, that the debts of the States are none of theirs, for which they are responsible, the answer sounds harsh and wrong, in foreign ears, provoking wrath and recrimination."
"If now to national causes of complaint, national grievances, so believed to be, national wrongs, and national pride, be added personal suffering, and a sense of personal wrong, who can calculate the effect upon the British popular mind? If to the clamors of the British press be added private cries of robbery perpetrated by and under the sanction of States, who can set bounds to indignation thus kindled, or foresee its results? I have no doubt, therefore, that the course of Mississippi, and the doctrines of 'repudiate' and 'repudiation' that are aimed, will add new fuel to the flame already kindled against us; and I have no doubt, too, that for this very cause the British Radicals, to subvert us with their fatherland, will preach the cry of 'repudiation' and 'repudiate.'"
"We can do nothing for the States, as a Federal Government, in the assumption of their debts; every body almost is owing that. The interest, and given by the bill distributing the proceeds of the public

lands is already possessed by the Radicals to repudiate, and by the Radicals to repudiate, and by the Radicals to repudiate; (the same thing) we are told, will not take a cent! Of this (though, in passing, we would say, we are sorry to remark, the Radicals are not in all the glory, if it allows other States all the gold. The Lord help all who are blackheaded enough to press upon us what Mr. Calhoun does not want! This proposal, however, to repudiate and nullify the interest and we can alone give to the States what is due them in repudiation. If not repudiation itself, the disposition of a party to allow no means of paying off State debts, or to obstruct all means the Federal Government can lawfully give. It is this bad spirit abroad that does harm abroad and at home. It is as if we had no common country, and suffered nothing from common wrong. It is as if the world did not know us as 'Americans' all, and as if we could shake off 'I am an American citizen' at will. As if, too, the States had done so wrong in yielding to the temptations of the Federal Government, which, when abandoning all system of internal improvement, openly lured and encouraged the States, that they would not be forgiven, and the Federal Government would rather blot than protect their plighted faith, the greatest jewel of a Republican State!"

Exchange.—There are many persons in the country, especially among the gentler sex, who know but little of the nature of Exchange operations. They are aware that money is transmitted from one part of the country, to another, or from one country to another, by means of Bills of Exchange; but the precise nature of the operation, or the mode of establishing the "rate of Exchange," is still a mystery in their eyes. Since President Tyler's notice, a great deal has been said in relation to Exchange—curiosity has been roused, and a wish to solve the mystery has been excited. With a view to gratify this laudable curiosity, we now lay before our readers the following explanation of Exchange, written by that practical man, William Cobbett:—*Boston Journal.*
"What is that thing called the Exchange? One man draws a bill on another; a third man buys this bill of the first, and sends to the second for payment. That which the second man pays to, or takes from, the first man, over and above, or less than, the amount of the bill, is what is called the exchange; and when he gives neither more nor less than the amount of the bill, the exchange is what is called at par, just as our money is, when we get twenty shillings in exchange for a sovereign."
Let us take an illustration and let it be at home, where the money has the same name in all places. Sharpshin, a Bristol man, draws a bill on a Londoner for a hundred pounds; the Londoner owes him. Another man, whose name shall be Broadbrim, who owes a hundred pounds in London, comes to him, and buys this bill. Now, if there be few persons in Bristol who have any thing due to them in London, who can draw upon London, and as a bill is a much more convenient thing than a bag of gold, to send to London, Sharpshin says to Broadbrim, I will not let you have my hundred pound bill, unless you give something over, which Broadbrim will do in order to get the bill, which is a most safe and convenient mode of conveying the money. Then, that which Broadbrim gives for the bill, over and above the hundred pounds, is called the rate of exchange; and his exchange is said to be in favor of London, because a bill on London will fetch more money than the sum that it is drawn for. But when the contrary is the case, when there are many persons who want to sell bills on London, and few persons in Bristol who want to buy such bills, then Sharpshin must sell his hundred pound bill for less than a hundred pounds, or else Broadbrim will not have it, seeing there are so many persons who want to sell bills on London; and now the exchange is in favor of Bristol, seeing that the London people owe the Bristol ones more than those of Bristol owe those of London. Sometimes the dealings and debts between the two places are so, that each owes as much to the other as the other owes to it. Then the one hundred pound bill will sell for a hundred pounds and no more. And then the exchange is said to be at par; or on a par.
It is the same with regard to two nations; but here comes in the circumstance of different denominations of money, to account or reckon by. Ours is a pound sterling, the French have their franc, the Italians have their florin, the Spanish their dollars, the Dutch some beastly thing that does not now occur to me. Let us take the French franc; 25 francs (leaving out the fraction) are equal in intrinsic value to an English pound. Therefore, if I owe a man in France £100, I must send a bill of 2,500 francs; if the exchange be at par; but as in the Bristol and London case above stated, I may have to give more, or to give less, than £100 for a bill of 2,500 francs; according as the debts due from one country to the other, affects as we have seen above, the rate of exchange."

SCENES IN THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.
They have had high times in the lower branch of the Tennessee Legislature. In that body, as every other, where there are enough Locos for mischief, the effort has been made to consume the time of the House, by discussing a series of idle resolutions on Federal Relations—and matters and things in general, with which the Legislature of Tennessee has properly nothing more to do, than with the man in the Moon. On Saturday, the 27th of November, the Whigs, who have a small majority, succeeded in giving the finishing stroke to the machinations of the Locos, by laying their Resolutions on the table. The Locos fought hard, and many scenes were enacted, which the papers considered of too disgraceful a character to be reported. Some not so grossly personal, or with an admixture of humor, are given, from which we make an extract:—*Richmond Whig.*
"Mr. Polk, in the course of his remarks,

took occasion to deny the charge of slandering from responsibility to the President and Resolutions of Mr. Seward.
[Here Mr. Haskell rose and said, with marked emphasis, "You did think so, and you know it."—Cries of "order!"—order!"]
Mr. P. continued. The member from Madison, (Mr. Haskell,) either willfully or ignorantly states that which is untrue; he, Mr. P., was in his seat when the Previous Question was forced on the President and Resolutions. He did not leave the Hall.
Mr. Dew replied to some of the remarks of the Speaker on the floor, touching certain historical facts in regard to the politics of Wilson county. To which, Mr. Douglas (Mr. Hill of Warren being in the Chair) briefly rejoined.
Mr. Dew took the floor again, and the discussion between the "senior colleagues" of Wilson was kept up in perfect good humor, for ten or fifteen minutes, much to the amusement of the House and lobby. (Mr. Dew alluded to certain instructions of the People of Wilson in 1833, to vote for Mr. Grundy for Senator, which his then colleague had disobeyed, and he very obliquely insinuated that he was not a candidate for re-election. Mr. Douglas explained—the instructions were signed by about 100 out of 2500 or 3000 voters. True it was, he did not obey them, and he was not a candidate for re-election to the Legislature. But in 1834, the year after this affair, he was a candidate for a higher station, (the State Convention to amend the Constitution,) and it was to doubt in the recollection of his friend from Maury, (Mr. Dew,) that out of seven highly respectable candidates, he Mr. D. polled the highest vote. Mr. Dew admitted this—the Speaker was, beyond doubt, a great Constitutional man; equal to his friend from Henderson, who, it was agreed on both sides of the House, was the impregnation of both the old and new Constitution.—This, he repeated, was freely conceded, and if his name as a speaker on this floor, does not reach the Forked Deer country, it will not be the fault of the little man with the quill, the reporter for the Banner—aluding to a notice of the speech of Mr. Douglas, in this morning's Banner.)

Mr. Dew, while on the subject of reporting and puffing essayed a story from Col. Vanhook, about a man and a spaniel, as applicable to the reporter for the Banner and the member from Madison, (Mr. Haskell.) Mr. Haskell: Will the member from Maury, (Mr. Dew,) give us the wink when he reaches the laughing point?
Mr. Dew. The soft point, my young friend, is your head. [Laughter.]
Mr. Bollock, in reply to the sting of his friend from Maury about his constitutional acquirements, alluded to "Plymouth Rock in the State of Virginia, Sir, commonly called the Old Dominion." [Laughter.]
Mr. Dew. I want to know, Mr. Speaker, if the member from Henderson, or any other gentleman on this floor, endorses that abominable lie connected by the Jonesboro' Whig and the reporter of the Banner. [Rounds of laughter.] I want to know if he is innumerate that I said that Plymouth Rock was in Virginia. [Continued laughter.]
Mr. Hodson. I heard the member from Maury make that celebrated lie.—[Laughter, with calls to order from the Chair.]

MUMS BY THE DOZEN.—A RENCOUNTER.
The Van Buren leaders have often proclaimed in affected derision, that the Whigs were ever ready to support mun candidates for office; but after this we presume they will wag their tongues no more about the term "mum." In the Senate of our Legislature, yesterday, Mr. Gardner's preamble and resolution, to elect Thomas Brown and Hopkins L. Turney to the Senate of the United States, was taken up, when Mr. Powell offered a resolution, in lieu of the same, to elect Hopkins L. Turney Senator to serve out the unexpired term of Felix Grundy, deceased, which amendment was adopted, and the resolution then passed the Senate by a vote of 12 to 11—Mr. Peyton being absent, and Mr. Martin, who had agreed to "pair off" with him, asking and obtaining permission not to vote on any political subject that might come up during Mr. Peyton's absence.
Immediately after the passage of this resolution, Mr. Speaker Turney called Mr. Hardwick to the Chair, and then moved to take up his resolution for the two houses to meet in Convention for the purpose of electing two Senators to Congress. The resolutions were taken up, and Mr. Turney moved to fill the blanks in them by inserting Friday, the 3d day of December, for the election to take place—which motion was agreed to. The resolutions were then put upon their passage, when the Senators voted as follows, to the call of their names by the Clerk:
Mr. Axt—aye. Mr. Bradbury—aye. Mr. Foster—aye. Mr. Frey—aye. Mr. Gardner—mum. Mr. Hardwick—mum. Mr. Jennings—aye. Mr. Johnson—mum. Mr. Laughlin—mum. Mr. Ledbetter—aye. Mr. Maclin—mum. Mr. Martin—mum. Mr. Matthews—mum. Mr. Miller—mum. Mr. Motley—aye. Mr. Nelson—aye. Mr. Powell—mum. Mr. Renew—aye. Mr. Ross—mum. Mr. Sevier—aye. Mr. Warner—mum. Mr. Waterhouse—mum. Mr. Williams—aye. Mr. Speaker Turney—aye.
The Clerk pronounced the result to be, ayes, 12—nays, none. The Chair declared the resolution adopted. But Messrs. Warner, Laughlin, and so forth, said that could not be, for there were twenty-four Senators present, a majority of whom had not voted for the resolutions—therefore they were not adopted. The Chair decided, and other Senators contended, that inasmuch as a quorum was present, a majority of those voting would pass a resolution or a bill.
Mr. Laughlin took an appeal from the decision of the Chair.
Mr. Ledbetter drew up a notice of the proceeding, which he moved to have inserted in the journal, that when the resolutions to meet the House of Representatives in Convention for the purpose of electing two Senators to Congress, were put upon their passage, twelve Senators voted for them,

and that Messrs. Gardner, Bradbridge, Johnson, Laughlin, Martin, Matthews, Mr. Mr. Powell, Ross, Warner, and Waterhouse, were present, but refused to vote for or against the resolutions, and that Mr. Martin was also present, but was excused from voting on his own motion.
Considerable discussion ensued upon the subject, pending which, the Senate adjourned. Here is an exemplification of the term "mum," with a vengeance, in addition to a highly-landed and open contempt of the Senate of Tennessee!

In the House there occurred the commencement of a fight between Mr. Haskell of Madison and Mr. Rowles of Bradley, which grew out of words that passed between them last Saturday. We understand that Mr. Rowles asked Mr. Haskell, in an undertone, if some remarks he had made were intended for him; that Mr. Haskell replied, if he had used the language towards him in the street, which he used in the House last Saturday, he should have kicked him—whereupon Mr. Rowles struck Mr. Haskell, and the latter, in returning the blow, had his arm caught by a member, when the combatants were separated. Here the matter rested until the adjournment in the evening, when as the members passed down from the Court House into the public square, Mr. Haskell denounced Mr. Rowles as a scoundrel and a coward—whereupon both drew—Mr. Haskell's pistol snapped—Mr. Rowles fired. Each drew a second pistol, and fired—and then each drew a third—but before either fired the third pistol, the bystanders interfered and took them off. We understood Mr. Haskell was shot through the fleshy part of the right hand which prevented his firing the third pistol he presented, and that Mr. Rowles was shot through the clothes.
We regret all scenes of this nature, and hope the like will not occur again.—*Nashville Banner.*

Important Medical Discovery.—A late number of the London Lancet contains an interesting report of a case in the Middlesex Hospital, the result of which was important to the medical profession. A man was admitted into that hospital about six hours after having taken an ounce of laudanum, containing 20 grains of opium.—At the time of admission he was apparently lifeless; the surface of the body was cold, countenance pale and livid, lips purple, pupils contracted to a mere point, respiration scarcely perceptible, pulse hardly to be felt. The laudanum was removed by the stomach-pump, but, in spite of every exertion, the pulse became more infrequent, and was at times imperceptible, when recourse was had to electro-magnetism, which was applied by means of a small battery, with coil and contact-breaker. One wire was applied to the neck, and the other to the region of the heart or epigastrium, and by these a succession of very powerful shocks were given.—The good effects were very apparent. The muscles of respiration were set in action, and the diaphragm contracted powerfully; the chest was more fully expanded, respiration was more perfectly carried on, and a corresponding improvement was observable in the countenance. The pulse improved and became more powerful, becoming steady when the current was interrupted for a few minutes. This application was continued for several hours, and was finally successful, thus clearly establishing the influence of electro-magnetism under circumstances hitherto considered hopeless.

The Ravages of the Yellow Fever.—In a clarity sermon preached in New Orleans, by the Rev. Mr. Clapp, he said:—"That he had resided twenty years, waiting only a few months, in New Orleans, and during that time had witnessed eleven epidemic yellow fever years, and two cholera—each epidemic carrying to a sudden grave never less than three thousand human beings, and often five thousand. Within that space of twenty years, one hundred thousand human beings had found a grave in New Orleans; of that immense host, 25 thousand were young men between the ages of 18 and 20 years, each one the representative of some distant family, with whom fate that family was connected, rising when he rose, and with his fall sinking hopelessly and forever."

Death in the Pulpit.—On Sunday last, the Rev. Frederick Tuckerman, of Poughkeepsie, (N. Y.) while engaged in preaching to a congregation at Manchester, fell down in the pulpit and immediately expired. He had complained in the morning of feeling unwell, and stated to his hearers that he did not know whether he should be able to speak long, for he felt strangely. Soon after taking his text and opening his discourse he fainted, and almost immediately breathed his last. His disease was probably one of the heart. Mr. T. was formerly a preacher among the Methodists, but for several years has been connected with the Presbyterian denomination. He was 70 years old.

The Pulling Leaf.—Sad, yet beautiful, is the contemplation of the falling leaf.—It is a trite emblem of man's decay, but it is a mode which Nature adopts to teach one great lesson, and, true and common as it is, it always speaks with moving eloquence. The world and its bustle and noise may seem to engross the whole attention, but the withered leaf, falling silently at one's feet, or driven in the fitful blasts of autumn hurriedly by, will sometimes call the recollection that he too is mortal, and that the frost of age may one day drop him as silently into his grave, or the breath of the Almighty waft him as hurriedly into eternity. Contact with the world may drive the thought from his memory, but it is not in vain that Nature teaches any of her great lessons.—*Nashville Telegraph.*

Good.—The ladies out West have resolved to marry no man who does not take a newspaper, and furthermore, they will allow a man to look at them who uses for more than six months subscription.

From the Army and Navy Chronicle.
The title of Commodore is nearly one of courtesy; it is unknown in our naval laws. The highest grade established by law is that of a Captain. When a Captain is ordered to the command of a squadron, he is styled by courtesy "Commodore," and Judge Thompson, when secretary of the Navy, ordered that a Captain should only be addressed as Commodore when actually in command of a squadron. When he relinquished that command, he was to be addressed by his original title of Captain. At last, however, because customary to address Captains in command of Navy yards, who have never had the command of a squadron, as "Commodore."

There is another very common, though erroneous practice in our service, of calling our Captains "Post Captains," and it is even recognized in the laws of Congress. The act, establishing the Board of Commissioners for the Navy, says that it shall be composed of three post Captains. The term is also found in several other laws. It is derived from the British service, and means there that a post Captain is one that shall take post in order of battle, in a ship of the line.
Captains in our Navy command squadrons, Navy Yards, ships of the line, and frigates; and in the three principal ports, Boston, New York and Norfolk, the receiving ships, for enlisted sailors and apprentices, are commanded by them.
Commanders are the next grade known in our service. They command sloops of war, rendezvous for the enlistment of men, and are attached to Navy Yards as second or executive officers. Sometimes they are attached to ships of the line, as executive officers, where they perform the duties usually allotted to the first lieutenant.

In two of the principal Baltimore papers we find the following paragraphs:
"Commodore N. G. Hollins, of recent acquaintance with his family and friends in this city, has been appointed to the command of the navy yard at Pensacola."
The fact is not exactly as here stated.—Commodore Hollins was ordered on the 25th October, (as appears in the Army and Navy Chronicle of the 4th instant,) to the navy yard at Pensacola, as second executive officer. Commodore Dallas in the Commandant of that yard. All our navy yards are commanded by Captains, and it is only during their temporary absence that the command devolves upon the next in rank—i. e. the Commodore.

The next and lowest grade of commissioned officers, who exercise command in that of lieutenant. These are attached to all cruising and receiving vessels, the number varying according to the rate of the vessel; to navy yards, two or three to each; to rendezvous, two to each; and they also command sloops, and the receiving vessels at Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Purasers, and Chaplains, are commissioned officers, but are non-combatants.

Passed Midshipman, Midshipmen, Masters, Boatmen, Gunners, Carpenters, and Sailmakers, are warrant officers.—Professors of Mathematics and Teachers of Languages receive a letter of appointment merely.

All these matters go to prove the necessity for an organization of the navy, and the establishment by law of proper distinctions and an appropriate division of duties between the several grades.

Many persons seem at loss to know why Mr. Botta dubbed the President "Captain Tyler." Some supposed it was in derision—others that it merely referred to him as a leader. We pretend not to unravel the mystery; but the Charlestown Free Press says, that Mr. Tyler, during the last war, commanded a company of volunteers in New Kent or Charles City, was in service on the seaboard, and made a pretty good as well as popular officer. At home, he was generally known as "Captain Tyler," and was rather proud of the title. As late as February last, he remained some of his friends of the circumstances—and we scarcely think his subsequent elevation has rendered him ashamed of the appellation.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Strange Buffaloes.—A lady in Walnut street, Philadelphia, has in her possession a parrot and cat, which have formed strange attachments to each other. The cat often takes the parrot in her paws, and sits quietly on the floor, where they sleep together. So habituated has the bird become to this kind of coaxing, that it will not sleep at night unless folded in the arms of Miss Grimaldini. Nightly they lie down, enjoying this gentle dalliance with each other.—*North American.*

A Mammoth Power.—In glancing over some English papers brought by the late arrivals, we observe among the proceedings in the House of Commons on the 5th ultimo, the presentation by Mr. Brotherton of a petition from the Rev. Mr. Norris, a clergyman in Cheshire, praying the House to institute an inquiry into the merits of an invention which gave a mechanical power equal to one million horses.—Nothing is stated as to the nature of this extraordinary invention.

A new carriage spring, to supersede the use of the metallic, particularly calculated for rail road cars, has been satisfactorily tested. It consists of an air-tight cylinder containing condensed atmosphere, with a piston working into one end, and is called the Atmospheric or Pneumatic Spring. Four of these springs used for a month under a passenger car on a New Jersey rail road, proved superior to the metallic hitherto used.—*Rail Reg.*

THE EXECUTION.
The execution of E. Phelps for the murder of Casper Walter, took place at Germantown (Stokes County) yesterday. The criminal was conveyed from the prison to the gallows, clothed in his shirt. In his address from under the gallows, he made no direct confession of his crime, but said that if he had committed the act, it was because he was about to be hanged, and was unconscious of it; he could not say that he was guilty, neither could he deny the charge.—If he was confident of his guilt he thought he would be better off hanged! He also reminded the assembled multitude, (consisting of between 2,000 and 3,000 persons,) of the uncertainty of life, warned them to spare the returning sinner, and attributed his present situation, as a malefactor under the gallows, to the demon Rum! During the progress of some pious individuals, (no minister, the gospel being present.) Phelps became very much agitated, prayed and sobs aloud, and appealed, in fitting terms, Almighty God to have mercy upon a poor soul. After some time he became more composed, attempted to address the spectators a second time, but only succeeded in saying that he did not intend death, and hoped he was prepared to see his God. He then bid a number of the spectators a final adieu by "shaking hands," whereupon he was launched into eternity.

The body remained suspended about half an hour, when it was taken down, and delivered to the friends and relatives of this unfortunate man, to be conveyed to Davidson, his native county.—*Salem Gazette, 7th ult.*

Wire Bridge of Feirmont.—This is a very beautiful structure, and is going up rapidly, and will be ready for use early in the Spring. The bridge itself will be composed of wood, supported from arches. Ten cables, consisting of 150 wires each, are stretched from 250 monuments on each side of the river. They pass over the tops of massive granite columns 30 feet high. These columns stand on the top of the abutments and the cables are secured on the eastern side to the solid rock and on the western side to huge blocks of granite above the excavations. The cables, as they pass the top of the columns, rest upon iron axles which yield a little as the action of the bridge needs require.

The distance from the granite column to the center of the span of the iron arch formed by the cables, is about 30 feet. The curves of course, will be not beautiful. The bridge itself runs in a horizontal line, from abutment to abutment, cutting the curve at its base. It will be twenty-six feet wide, and afford ample space for the carriage way, and foot path on each side of generous width. The bridge is simply a platform with railing, made light and graceful. It will last from the cables by wire ropes, securely fastened. The whole structure will combine beauty, strength, durability, for freedom can never reach it, and the cables are incapable of decay. Repairs upon the wood work can always be made with the utmost ease.—*Philadelphia American.*

An Ancient Printing Press.—The Newport, R. I. Mercury, in noticing the advertisement of Franklin's press, says that office has an old printing press of great antiquity. It formerly belonged to James Franklin, with whom Dr. Benjamin Franklin served his apprenticeship, and was probably brought by the latter to Newport on his removal from Boston, about the year 1720.

Wander Nature's outline.—Scumbody in New Jersey has been manufacturing indigo. It is a curious composition which seems to be made of plaster of paris and eye floor, with a small medium of Prussian blue, enough to color it sufficiently.—It is moulded into the form of indigo, and the whole thinly coated with the red "Simon Pure" indigo. Where will the vendors come.