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THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of the locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

Mr. Bots, of Virginia, on Fremont, Kansas, and the Union.
From a full report, in the New York Herald of Sep. 14, of a speech delivered in August, by Mr. Bots, to a great Whig meeting in Richmond, Virginia, we make the following extract, which will be read with deep interest:

How is it in regard to Fremont? He is an untried and unknown adventurer in the political field. If he has the first qualification of a statesman, it is not known or pretended by his warmest supporters. We have had many experiments in the manufacture of Presidents of late years, none of which have succeeded well. We have had men selected for an office not on any requiring the highest order of ability and the largest amount of experience, of known established character and principles—men of firmness and decision of character, who could rely upon their own knowledge and judgment of men and things, taken sometimes from the camp, and sometimes from a county court bar. We have had men put up for this high office for no better reason than that "nobody could" say anything against 'em, no how, because they were to be found upon record, no whar, and all such experiments have proved miserable abortions and failures, that have only served to plunge the country into trouble and difficulty. But of all the experiments yet made in this line, I regard that of nominating Fremont as the wildest and most insane yet attempted; and to add another insuperable objection to his election, it will be purely and simply a sectional character, yet not more so than Buchanan's: first, because I think it quite likely Fremont will get as many Southern electoral votes as Buchanan will get in the North—but chiefly, because Buchanan is the representative of a party that chooses to carry on the battle exclusively on a Southern sectional issue, whilst Fremont is the representative of a party that takes the opposite side of that sectional issue.—They are, therefore, both sectional, and one as much so as the other. And it does appear to me to be impossible to sectionalize the South as the Democrats propose, without at the same time and in the same way sectionalizing the North also. We propose to avoid both, and steer between them as we would between Scylla and Charybdis, and rally upon the man who represents the national party on great national issues. (Tremendous cheering.) The man has not yet drawn his breath, who, if placed in the Presidential chair, would dare to interfere with the institution of slavery as it exists in the States; they all oppose its extension, but none are for disturbing it where it exists. It was but the other day that in the Senate of the United States, John P. Hale, one of the King Bees in the hive, said:

"The doctrine which has been proclaimed by the men about whom I know anything, engaged in the Anti-Slavery enterprise of the North, has always been that they disclaimed and denied, utterly, the purpose, the desire, or the power, to interfere with slavery in any State where it exists. The most ultra of them, in the first national meeting they ever held as a Convention utterly disclaimed it."

No, sir; the only danger to which slavery is exposed is from making its escape into the free States; and that is to be avoided only by excessive vigilance on the part of the owners, and by the punishment of those who entice them off, when apprehended. This property must be guarded in that respect as best you can—as you guard your other property from a Northern burglar or incendiary—neither the general Government nor the Union is responsible for it. Nor will abusive and intemperate language, or threats of separation from the North, prove a remedy for the evil. A burglar from the North enters my neighbor's dwelling, and carries off his jewelry and plate. You do not charge it upon the entire Northern population, and hold them responsible for the larceny, and threaten to dissolve the Union because his property is not found and restored; all you can demand is that when the rogue is detected, you shall have the property returned and the guilty party punished. Another, who came with the burglar, entices my slave to accompany him to the North, and immediately a hue and cry is raised against the entire Northern population, and nothing but threats of disunion greet our ears until the case is worn threadbare and forgotten. I have seen two cases of kidnapping, or stealing negroes, reported as being brought to the notice of our courts, within the last week—one from North Carolina, and the other from the District of Columbia. Why not hold all the people of the State of North Carolina or of the District of Columbia in like manner responsible for the guilt of the offenders, and separate yourselves from them also? There are good and bad men in all communities; but I have no idea of holding the good men responsible for the misdeeds of the wicked. There are good men in the North, and the proportion is just as large as it is in the South; and I will not justify this indiscriminate wholesale slander of the North, nor give countenance to the demagogic cry of party, to dissolve the Union, whenever we hear of a runaway slave making his escape to the North. Murders, kidnapping, robberies, arson, and running off of slaves will occur as long as men exist and slaves are within their reach, and no laws, human or divine, will prevent them. They must be punished according to law when the guilty parties are detected; and that, with proper caution and vigilance, is your only remedy—dissolve the Union, and you would be fifty cases for one now under the Constitution. But it is said the election of Fremont will be just ground for a dissolution of the Union; and it has been charged that Mr. Fillmore has said in one of his speeches, that "this election would not and ought not to be submitted to by the South." I must do Mr. Fillmore the jus-

tice to say that I do not understand him to have said any such thing; and I must do myself the justice to say, that if he had uttered a sentiment so repugnant to the principle of conservatism, and submission to the popular will, when constitutionally and lawfully expressed, that I would not now occupy this stand in support of his election. (Cheers.) What I understand Mr. Fillmore to have said was this: "That if the principle was carried out by Mr. Fremont or the Republican party, of excluding every Southern man from having any participation in government, if the same rule was to be observed in the appointment of his Cabinet council, foreign ministers, judges, and administrative officers, that the South ought not to submit." (Great cheering.)

Now, I do not mean to say that Mr. Fremont, if elected, will do nothing to cause or justify a dissolution of the Union; but what I do say is, that his election by the people, lawfully and constitutionally expressed, furnishes no ground for a dissolution, and he is insane who contemplates any such thing; and I will say more—I will say it furnishes no just ground of complaint to the Democracy, as they first made the issue by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and have ever since pressed the issue by their attempts to keep every other question than that of slavery out of the canvass, and by their constant and daily efforts to sectionalize the entire South on this sectional issue; and if they start the game and are beaten at it, what right have they to complain? We may complain, and hold them responsible for it, as we should; but their lips are sealed. They should have known their strength better before they challenged and defied their adversaries to the combat, at which they will, in all likelihood, be badly whipped; and they will richly deserve it, if they are.—One word as to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, let me assure you that there is no danger of its restoration. The Democracy of the South (and they have control of the South) will not have the effrontery to ask it, and if they did the North will not have the weakness to grant it.—They know too well what they have gained by its repeal. Still you must expect, if you put so formidable a weapon in their hands on the eve of a Presidential election, that they will use it to the best advantage, and make all the capital out of it they can. They do desire to rebuke the spirit that disturbed that Compromise; and so do I, and hope it will be done by the election of Mr. Fillmore, who was also opposed to it; but they will restore that line never.

In regard to the affairs of Kansas, I must say that a state of things exists there that is disgraceful to this Administration, and disgraceful to us as a civilized and enlightened people. A civil war is raging in that Territory, that nothing can excuse this Administration for not arresting. I care not for the detraction and misrepresentation of the public press. I have been so long accustomed to it that I have ceased to regard it, and the public mind shall not be kept in a state of ignorance as to what has occasioned that civil war, so far as I can enlighten it. And without caring to express any opinion as to the merits of the case, I will simply state that it appears by the report of the committee appointed by Congress (which is so voluminous that it will never fall into the hands of, nor be seen by the people) to take testimony in Kansas, that the Legislators of that Territory was elected by several thousand Missourians, who went over with their wagons, tents, provisions, and arms, and took possession of the polls at the point of the bowie-knife and mouth of the revolver; and that that Legislature passed a set of laws—a full copy of which I have in my possession—which establishes a system of tyranny, oppression and despotism, that I have not known to be paralleled in ancient or modern history.—For example, no man is permitted to practice law who does not first swear to support and sustain the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Fugitive Slave law. 2. All persons are permitted to vote, and every vote presumed to be good, unless challenged; but if challenged, he shall swear to support and sustain the same laws. (This was intended to let in the Missouri voters without challenging.) 3. No one is capable of holding any office in the Territory who does not take the same test oaths. 4. No person is capable of voting for or against a Convention to form a Constitution who does not also take the same test oaths. 5. If any person shall speak, write, assert, or maintain that slavery does not legally exist in the Territory, and that the people have no right to hold slaves, or shall introduce into the Territory, or print, publish, write, or circulate, or cause to be introduced, written, printed, published, or circulated, in the Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in the Territory, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years; and, finally, no person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in the Territory, shall be qualified to sit as a juror in the trial of any prosecution for any violation of the provisions of these laws.

Upon this I have but two remarks to make. The first is, that if the North propose to exclude the South from taking their slaves into the Territory with them, the account is pretty well balanced by the South refusing to the persons of the North to take their opinions and freedom of thought and speech into the Territory with them. The next is—suppose the authorities of this State were to pass any law obnoxious to a large portion, or a majority of the people—such, for example, as a Temperance law, or any other, I care not what—and should then declare that no man should have the privilege of voting, or holding office, who would not first swear to sustain and support that law; and if any man should dare to

question the propriety of that law, or the right to pass it, he should be subject to imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two years, and that he should have neither lawyer to defend nor person to try him, who would not also first take an oath to support and sustain the very law that the offending party had opposed. I ask, what would you do? Would you submit or resist? I leave that question to be decided by my friends Stearns & Brummett; [extensive whiskey manufacturers, sitting immediately before him]—(excessive laughter and cheers.) For myself, as I am determined not to go ahead of public opinion again, if I can help it, I forbear to say what, under such circumstances, I would do, but leave it to those who know me to guess. But these are the laws that, on motion of Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, were repealed in the Senate, by a vote of forty to three. They then kicked the plank of Squatter Sovereignty from the Cincinnati platform, after having first made Mr. Buchanan square himself to it. I have one word to say in regard to the Brooks affair, and it is only because I have referred to it before a Northern audience, that I choose now, in the presence of a Southern audience, to repeat my entire and absolute condemnation of the attack made upon the Senator from Massachusetts. If Mr. Brooks had thought proper to resent the language of Mr. Sumner by pulling his nose, slapping his face, or sending him a challenge, I should never have found it necessary to express any opinion upon the subject, whatever opinion I might have entertained; but I approve neither of the time, place, manner, nor circumstance, attending the assault. I have no doubt at all, from what I have heard from the friends of Mr. Brooks, that he is a high-minded and gallant man in his general deportment, but has, in a moment of impetuosity and excitement, been led to commit an act which his own better judgment will condemn as he grows older and more reflective, and that the compliments he has received from his warm-hearted, enthusiastic, but injudicious friends in the South, and the taunts and abuse heaped upon him at the North, have served to bewilder and mislead his judgment in much that has transpired since, as it was well calculated to do. But let me say here, once for all, that he knows little of me who supposes that I could be induced to make a sectional matter of a private quarrel between any Northern and Southern gentlemen. Geographically or politically, I know no difference between Mr. Brooks and Mr. Sumner. I have no more political sympathy for a Southern nullifier and secessionist than I have for a Northern abolitionist. I am a citizen of Virginia, holding attachments to my native land; but when I get beyond the limits of Virginia I know no difference between the citizens of the different States; I am equally interested in and equally sympathize with all; and of one thing be assured, that no nullifying, seceding Democrat, and no Democrat of any other description, can be allowed to make an issue for me that is to widen the breach between the North and the South.

Nor will I permit the personal quarrels of anybody to raise a sectional issue for me. If my own brother had acted as Mr. Brooks did, I (in the discharge of a solemn public duty, whatever might have been my personal feelings) should have voted for his expulsion, and, as I said before, I choose to say so here, because I said so in the North before Northern and Southern delegates in the National Council of the American party, while opposing the passage of a resolution offered by a committee demanding his expulsion. (Loud and long continued applause.) I will indulge in no speculations as to who is to be elected, but judging from the past, I should think this State would be most likely to vote for the man that is most certain to impose a cheat upon her, as she has always repudiated her own children—Clay, Harrison, Taylor, and Scott—for such men as Van Buren, Polk, Cass, and Pierce; and she has never failed to be cheated yet; but no matter who is to be elected, or who defeated, the path of duty is plain before me, and I shall pursue it. I shall support the man that will represent my principles, and that in my best judgment will most advance the general great interests of the entire country, and leave the responsibility to those who choose to cast their votes for either of the other candidates. One thing, however, I will say—that whilst we may be benefited, we cannot be worsted by any change from Democracy.

With regard to the frequent threats of disunion, let me say the Union is in no danger of a dissolution. There are but two ways of dissolving the Union: one is by revolution and force, which the strong arm of the General Government will always be able to put down, and the other is by a Convention of the States that adopted the Constitution, and framed the Government of their choice. Newspaper editors and cross-road politicians have no power to dissolve it; and there is now, and always will be, good sound sense enough among the conservative elements of the country, now engaged in their daily avocations in the workshop, in the field, in the factories, and in every pursuit of life, not heeding nor caring for the cry of "wolf! wolf!" with which their ears have become familiarized, but who will, when occasion calls for it, rise up in their mighty strength, and trample under foot these noisy, mischievous malcontents who "make night hideous" with their yells of disunion; and let me tell them, that when they attempt it for no better cause than it has yet been threatened, I, for one, will "meet them at Philippi," and on that field they will find me kneeling at no other altar than the altar of the Union, worshipping at no other shrine than the shrine of the Constitution, and fighting under no other flag than the stars and stripes of the United States.

(Loud, vociferous, and protracted cheers, amid which Mr. Bots took his seat.)
Three cheers were then heartily given for the speaker and the meeting adjourned.

NEBRASKA.—Too much security has been felt that Nebraska would become a free State, whatever might be the fate of Kansas. But that we have ever doubted, and recent events show that the doubt is fully authorized. We have felt strongly that Nebraska should at once be possessed by liberty-loving, Christian men, and that many missionaries of the right stamp should be sent there as well as to Kansas. Some of our readers may have seen a letter in the New York Tribune of July 22, dated at Nebraska City June 28, which states that, if Kansas falls into the hands of Slavery, Nebraska will become an easy prey to its power. Various statements are given to confirm this opinion, some of which we give only in substance:

1st. That the four newspapers published in Nebraska say not a word in favor of freedom in Kansas, and have always opposed the free State men there as bitterly as Stringfellow's Squatter Sovereign, or any of the border prescra. The outrage on Sumner they pass by silently, or in congratulation of Brooks.

2d. Gov. Izard, and most of the other appointees of the President, warmly favor the introduction of slavery.

3d. "Slavery already exists there, and more slaves are on the way."

4th. Nearly all the towns are owned by slavery men, who give employment to the lowest class of citizens, and on election days put tickets into their hands and send them to the polls, like sheep to the shambles.

Every man who dares to express sympathy with Kansas is abused. Efforts are made to ruin the business of anti-slavery men, and so great is the prejudice against them, that many of the prominent ones hardly consider their lives safe, and they have no confidence in the Courts. A number of other interesting facts are given, going to show the strength of the pro-slavery party there, and that in any emergency they can rally the "border ruffians," as has been done in Kansas.

We hope the friends of liberty in Nebraska will increase their efforts, and that many will emigrate to that Territory who will aid them in establishing freedom there on strong and Christian foundations.—Ex.

THE USE OF THE EYES.—The proper adjustment of the light, says the Scientific American, is very important to the close reader and student. Alternations of light and darkness distress weak eyes, and debilitate those which are sound. The sudden transition from dark to light rooms, the degree of light in the study room, the manner in which the light falls upon the page, are all important considerations, though apparently trifling in themselves. Too little light debilitates the eye and compels over-action, while too much dazzles and confuses, and causes a morbid sensibility of the organ. The student should not, after sitting in the dark to meditate, suddenly commence his studies. There should be sufficient light to see easily. The light should be equally distributed, and not reflected or concentrated. The practice of wearing green shades is bad, unless there is a deficiency in the promnency of the eyes or a peculiar weakness of the sight. Reading, or writing by twilight or moonlight, and looking at lightning, are attended with danger to the sight. Sitting in front of a window with a book on the knees, slitting with the back directly to an open window, and permitting a strong light to fall immediately upon the papers, holding a candle between the eye and book, are all practices likely to debilitate the sight. The light should fall obliquely from above, over the left shoulder.

"WE THANK YOU FOR THE DAY."—The 4th of July was observed at Valparaiso, Chili, and with more honor by the Chilians and foreigners, than by the Americans themselves.

The American Commodore fired 17 guns from the flag ship "Independence," at noon; while the English frigate "President," and the Chilean corvette "Constitution," each fired the national salute of 31 guns at the same time, and displayed the American flag at their mast-heads during the day. The French ship "Cararani," also displayed the flags. And after the general salute in the harbor, the Chilean ensign was hoisted above the fort above the city, the stars and stripes run up in its place, and 31 guns fired then in honor of the day, which saw inaugurated the principles of republicanism, now extended to the remotest State of the continent. This compliment has never before been offered to any flag!

When the American officer called to thank him for the salute, the Chilean Commander replied:—"And we, sir, thank you for the day!"

An editor asks, in talking of poetry and matrimony: "Who would indite sonnets to a woman whom he saw every morning in her night cap, and every day at dinner swallowing meat and mustard?"

QUERY.—In case the Presidential election goes to the House, and the delegation from any particular State is equally divided, what course will be pursued in voting?
H. L. S.

ANSWER.—The vote of that State would count one against a choice, but none for any candidate. It was so with the votes of two States—Vermont and Maryland, we believe—in the struggle between Jefferson and Burr in 1801. But for this Jefferson would have been chosen at once. As the House now stands, the votes of Iowa, Tennessee, and perhaps Texas, would be equally divided in case the pending election were carried thither. Illinois is to be decided by elections in November to fill vacancies. Buchanan would receive the votes of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Virginia—11 States; Fremont, those of Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania—12 States; Fillmore, those of Delaware, Kentucky, and Maryland—3 States; and as to New Jersey, we guess her delegation would vote for Fremont, if by so doing they might hope to defeat Buchanan; but we prefer not to speak for them.

It is very clear that if the question were to go into the House, no choice would for a long time be effected; but eventually either Fillmore or Buchanan would be chosen.—N. Y. Tribune.

FREMONT AT THE SOUTH.—The Cincinnati Commercial states that an intelligent gentleman from Mississippi has for some days past been in that city, who is a warm Fremontist, manifesting an interest in the election that would warm the bosoms and stiffen the upper lips of some of the faint-hearted of the North. He says that the men of the South who favor Fremont are numerous, but they dare not make an organized movement to give force to their sentiments, as the dominant opinion is fiendishly intolerant. He mentioned that he knew, personally, one gentleman in Mississippi, a very wealthy citizen, and the owner of 200 slaves, who is an open and ardent advocate of the election of Fremont, his wealth and social position protecting him in the enjoyment of freedom of speech—giving him the especial privilege of talking as he pleased.

WHY BRECKINRIDGE IS ON THE STUMP.—Everybody has been wondering why a candidate for the high office of Vice President should go about from State to State making speeches and asking votes. The explanation is given by the Louisville Journal, a Fillmore paper, as follows:

"A highly respectable gentleman of this city, just returned from Washington, informed us that he was told by some of the leading democrats in Washington that they had abandoned all hope of success in New York, and even in Pennsylvania, and had no expectation of being able to carry a single Northern State, unless John C. Breckinridge, their candidate for the Vice Presidency, could save Indiana or Illinois by making stump speeches throughout these States. Accordingly we find Maj. Breckinridge accepting invitations to address mass meetings in Indiana and Illinois.—What a melancholy spectacle! A party reduced to this pitch of degradation and despair! It is unparalleled in the annals of our political history!"

A LIVE WHIG IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Daily Advertiser publishes a letter from Hon. B. A. Chapman, of Springfield, on the Presidential question, giving very excellent reasons why he cannot support the Whig nominee, or the democratic.—Mr. Chapman is a member of the Whig State Central Committee, and was one of the Vice Presidents of the recent Whig State Convention, and was the candidate, last year, of the party, for the office of Attorney-General. He says of Fremont that he "believes him to be in all respects a gentleman, a man of education, honor, and ability, who has done ably all he has undertaken to do, and would not suffer the rights of the South to be encroached upon a single hair's breadth."

The New York Times contains a long and able letter from a Georgian, ridiculing the idea of dissolution if Fremont is elected. He says, if people were not in fear of mobs there would be Fremont electoral tickets in all the slave States. He says the state of things there is just what it would be in Vermont and Massachusetts, if the majority should refrain from making nominations through fear of Lynch law.

Professor Stahl, it is said, is about to establish a Protestant convent in Prussia. The project affords matter for a very animated conversation in many of the Berlin circles, this being an institution which belonged, until now, exclusively to the Catholic church. The convent in question is to be at once a refuge and an asylum for souls wearied with the affairs of this world, and a kind of seminary for youth. It is to be called "The Deaconage."

The Origin of the Names of the Days of the Week.

In the Museum of Berlin, remarks a writer in a Newark cotemporary, in the hall devoted to Northern antiquities, they have the representation of the idols from which the names of the days of our week are derived. From the idol of the Sun comes Sunday. This idol is represented with his face like the sun, holding a burning wheel, with both hands on his breast, signifying his course around the world.—The idol of the Moon, from which comes Monday, is habited in a short coat, like a man, but holding the moon in his hands. Tuesday, from which cometh Tuesday, was one of the most ancient and popular gods of the Germans, and is represented by his garment of skin according to their peculiar manner of clothing.—The third day of the week was dedicated to his worship. Woden, from whence Wednesday, a valiant prince among the Saxons. His image was prayed to for victory. Thor, from whence Thursday, is seated on a bed with twelve stars overhead, holding a hammer in the right hand. Friga, from whence we have Friday, is represented with a drawn sword in his right hand and a bow in his left. He was the giver of peace and plenty. Scatter, from whom is Saturday, has the appearance of perfect wretchedness; he is thin-visaged, long-haired, with a long beard. He carries a pail of water in his right hand, wherein are fruits and flowers.

Among the machines now on exhibition at the agricultural exhibition in Paris, is one for hulling wheat. It is said that by the methods now in use, the bran when it is separated from the wheat, carries away with it at least twenty-five per cent. of nutritive matter. The new process reduces the amount to four per cent. The hulled grains of wheat, seen through a microscope, present a perfectly smooth and polished appearance, something like that of potatoes when the skins have been removed by washing.

The bran itself is but a pellicle, of which excellent paper is now made. The inventor of the machine, M. Besnir de la Pontonerie, affirms that if this process had been applied to the grain consumed in France the past year, instead of presenting a deficit of seven million hectolitres, would show a surplus of three million hectolitres. (The hectolitre is a fraction over 2 1/2 bus.) The cost of hulling a hectolitre of wheat by the new process is about four cents.

ARTIFICIALLY BENT SHIP TIMBER.—The experiments at the Novelty Works on the strength of bent as compared with naturally crooked knees have just been concluded, and the results, so far as handed us, appear on the whole, very highly favorable to the bent sticks. The fact that perfectly sound straight timber may always be obtained at a moderate cost to submit to the bending process, gives the bent sticks a considerable superiority over the natural deformed wood. The knees were tried by bending both outward and inward by the aid of an hydraulic press. The artificially bent wood is the most elastic. In one case, when a ten and a half inch knee of extraordinary strength required a strain of 38,500 pounds to spring it two inches, at which point it broke suddenly, a bent knee of the same size sprang ten inches under a similar strain, but exhibited not the least fracture. In other cases the resistance to springing only one or two inches was somewhat greater with the bent timber. Bent timber seems to lose little if any of its strength by being sprung to a considerable degree and allowed to return several times. The naval officers in charge of the experiments, will, we understand, make a full report to the Government on the ascertained strength and stiffness of the material, and the probable effect of its elasticity on the tightness and durability of vessels in which it may be employed.—Tribune.

At the French Exposition there was exhibited a watch which created much interest and admiration. It tells the name and day of the month, the equation of time; is a repeater, striking the minute as well as the hour; is a thermometer of tolerable accuracy, and winds itself up by the action of its own movement. The price of this most ingenious piece of workmanship is thirty thousand francs.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.—Another stupendous mercantile undertaking is about being inaugurated at Cincinnati. The people of that enterprising region are moving in earnest towards erecting a bridge across the Ohio to connect Cincinnati to Covington.—Proposals are invited for laying the abutments, and the construction of an immense suspension bridge is to be immediately proceeded with. The stock has all been paid in. The bridge will not, so it is said, interfere in the least with river navigation, as the arches are to be fully sixty feet above high water mark, thus allowing the tallest chimneys of boats to pass beneath without the slightest trouble.