CHRONICLE.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship Nimrod, at New York, brings a Liverpool paper of the 9th, and London of the 8th ult.

The Liverpool Courier of the 9th, says: "The Spanish Government has taken the bold step of interfering in the Portuguese contest, and a strong military force has, there is every reason to believe, already crossed the frontier. The military interference of Spain will, it is expected, answer a twofold purpose—put a speedier end to the unnatural contest in Portugal, and counteract the designs of Don Carlos, and thus eventually restore tranquillity to Spain."

In reference to the rejection by the French Chambers of the bill providing for the indemnity named in the American treaty, the same paper remarks:

The French Chamber of Deputies has signalized itself by proceedings, the consequences of which may be more extensive and important than were at first contemplated. * * It is true, that the Chamber does not, in point of fact, deny the justice of the American claims, but appears to be mainly influenced by a spirit of economy, and by the belief that the commercial interests of France were not sufficiently considered by the parties who negotiated the treaty of 1831. But allowing the full weight of the economical part of the argument, at least as far as it can be made to apply to the relative positions of France and America, it must, we think, be admitted that the question ought to have been settled long ago. By the resolution to which it has come, the Chamber has in a degree committed France to the United States, and it now remains to be seen what will be the position taken by the French *government* in the present delicate state of its relations with the Americans. To the latter, the lopping off any portion from the sum which they have confidently calculated upon receiving as a compensation for the loss sustained by their commerce, will be any thing but pleasing, and may possibly induce them to commence a system of custom house warfare, the injurious effects of which will sensibly affect the trade and industry of France, and give the nation at large, cause to regret, as ill-timed, the economy which it is presumed induced the Chamber of Deputies to reject the ministerial project. It will now be the task, and not an easy one, of the French ministry, to render the unexpected decision of the Chamber as palatable as possible to the United States, and endeavor to avert any measures of an unpleasant nature, which, it is possible, in the altered position of the two countries, the Cabinet at Washington may deem it necessary to adopt, and to effect this object satisfactorily to both parties, will require all the diplomatic skill of the French politicians.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The bark Turbo, at New York brings Havre and Paris papers to the 9th ult. iclusive.

Our Minister Mr. Livingston, had an interview with the King on the 5th. Gen. Lafayette was again indisposed.

Letters had been received at Paris announcing that the Spanish army in pursuit of Don Carlos had entered Portugal.

There have been some disturbances of rather a serious character in Belgium, but not such as to threaten the stability of the government. Particulars are given below.

From Spain it appears that the capital was tranquil, but the Carlists in the Northern and different parts appear to be very formidable and far from being subdued.

Austria and Russia have as much as they can do to put down the liberal spirit that breaks out in different parts of the Continent.

The Paris press is bitter against the new Ministry. The *Gazette de France* says—"The appointment of M. Persil may be considered as a declaration of war against the Press and the Jury as well as the associations." The National says—"M. Persil was the author of the bill for suppressing the associations, and it was necessary to have such a mixistry to carry the law into execution. The new Ministry is already every where called the *Ministere Persil*, and it is sufficient to destroy it in the opinion of the whole country to give it the name which really belongs to it. M. Persil will be the personification of the Cabinet, the speaking and acting organ of the violent motions to which Louis Philip has been led from the necessity of defending his personal system. There is one measure which the Government must pursue in preference to all others. It must, in performance of the promise made to the Holy Alliance, vanquish the Associations, and M. Persil is the man to perform this task. Words are wanting to express the feelings of contempt, astonishment, and wounded pride with which the public have learned the audacious manner in which by night, as it were by scaling and burglary, M. Barthe has been introduced into the President's seat in the court of Accompts, and Count d'Argout into that of the Governor of the Bank, &c."

Affairs in Spain remained much the same as at the former advices.

Paris, April 9.—We have received by express a copy of a report made by the Dutch Minister for Foreign affairs to the States General of Holland on the 4th inst. This document commences by declaring that, contrary to every well founded expectation, the results of the negotiations continue to be less and less favorable. It then recapitulates a series of negotiations with the house of Nassau, and expresses regret for the failure of these, and the persistance of France and England in refusing to continue to treat until a consent to a cession of part of Luxembourg is obtained. The minister afterwards announces that negotiations had been renewed at Biberich with a view to prevail on the Duke of Nassau to give his consent and enable King William to give to the word a proof of the sincerity of his political conduct.

The Courier Belge of the 4th has the following:—"The accounts from Holland state that the Prince of Orange has again returned to his head quarters, and the Dutch journals of the frontier mention movements of the troops. It is to be hoped that our government will continue to take every necessary measure for maintainiug the security of Belgium."

DISTURBANCES AT BRUSSELS.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Brussels. The Independant of the 6th inst. has the following:—"We had had reason to hope that the tumult would have terminated last night; but this morning at 9 o'clock, a mob assembled before the house of the Duke d'Ursel, in the Rue des Paroissens; the windows were completely smashed, and the rioters having forced their way into the house, were beginning to destroy the furniture, when the burgomaster interfered, addressed the people, and put an end to the disorder at this point. It soon, however, recommenced in another. The hotel of the Prince de Ligne, in the Park, was assailed in its turn; the windows were broken and the furniture thrown out into the street. It appears that the Prince expected an attack; for, from an early hour in the morning, he had a great quantity of his furniture carried away by the Rue d'Grange. At the moment we are writing, a mob of several thousand persons is parading the streets with a tri-colored flag at its head, and shouting A bas les Orangistes.

Postscript—one o'clock.—We this moment learn that the hotel of the Marquis de Traseguies, in the Park, has been attacked by the people, and the furniture broken to pieces and thrown out of the windows. The Guides have made a charge upon the assailants to compel them to disperse. A man, armed, with a sabre-cut in his face, has just passed under our windows. The house of M. Bethune, near the Sablon, has also been assailed by the populace, and all the furniture destroyed.

We this instant learn that the office of the Lynx has been attacked and devastated.

Half past one o'clock.—A crowd is now going up the Rue de la Montague de la Cour, dragging a half broken carriage, occupied in the interior, on the box, and even the top by individuals who utter loud vociferation. No public force is there to oppose these acts, which spread alarm among the peaceful inhabitants.

A quarter to three.—The armed force has at length come forward, and is doing its duty vigorously. This instant several superior officers, among whom we noticed Col. Rodenbach, are causing the gendarmes to arrest some individuals armed with iron bars and bludgeons, who were carrying off the spoils of the houses that have been plundered. The troops of the line have seized five or six of the rioters, and are conducting them to the Hotel de Ville.

A telegraphic despatch was yesterday received from Lille, announcing that tranquillity has been completely restored at Brussels.

The Hamburg Correspondent has the following of 28th ult., from Berlin:—"We learn from Vienna that a courier has been despatched to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, to convey to the French Government a declaration, that if the Canton of Berne should persist in refusing to expel the refugees, conformably to the orders of the Vorort, the Germanic Confederation will send a numerous division of federal troops into Switzerland. This declaration, moreover, adds, that the Canton of Berne has set itself in direct opposition with the other European States, by the reception of the foreign rebels and the favorable treatment of the national demagogues.

Lastly a hint is given to the French Government that an intervention in this affair would be regarded by the Germanic Confederation as a declaration of war. Although Louis Philippe participates in this view of the question, it appears that his Council are not in accord upon it. It is believed here that the King of the French will employ his utmost efforts to cause the expulsion of the Poles from Switzerland, and the removal of the revolutionists of that country; and if France will not receive these proscripts, they will be sent to America.

One of the Journals has the following from Rome, dated the 22nd ult:—"Fifteen persons have been arrested in Rimini for being concerned in the revolutionary attempt in Savoy. Rome has never been so full of foreigners as at present. Not a lodging can be procured.

A letter from Rome dated the 22nd ult., has the following: "In consequence of the order given by the Papal Government to the Representative of Donna Maria to remove the escutcheon bearing the arms of Portugal from the door of his hotel, the Ambassador addressed a note to the Representatives of France and England. These diplomatists immediately despatched a note to the Secretary of State, expressing surprise that a Power like Portugal, acknowledged by England and France, should not be so by the Papal Government, and declared that any insult offered to the Portuguese Government would be considered by them as offered to the Sovereigns they had the honor to represent, those Sovereigns being the allies of Portugal. It is not known what course the Papal Government will take. It is said the government is about to send 1,000 soldiers to take possession of the Republic of San Marino."

From the National Intelligencer of the 16th.

There was a debate, yesterday, in the House of Representatives, on a proposition for fixing a term to the present session of Congress, which disclosed enough to satisfy us that Congress will not (cannot, indeed) adjourn before July, if it gets away from here even within that month. If we look for a moment at the many subjects which must be acted upon—the appropriations of almost every sort; the care and custody of the public funds; contested elections in each house, &c. &c., one must be satisfied that Congress has good two months' work yet in hand.

The result of yesterday's debate was the postponement of the whole subject for two entire weeks. We doubt very much whether, at the expiration of that time, Members will be prepared to fix upon a day for adjournment. There is, under recent practice of the Government, one reason against *tying up* the two Houses by a resolution for *adjournment without day*, in addition to the usual and obvious objection to a pledge of that sort. Time must henceforth be given to the President of the United States, in case he shall not approve of any bill which the two Houses may deem it important to pass, to return it with his objections, that Congress may have an opportunity to exercise *their constitutional rights* of passing upon the bill again, or to retain it, without either signing or refusing to sign it, for ten days, when it would become a law without the agency of the President. The case of the Land Bill, at the last session, neither signed nor returned by the President, and thus nullified, is one which demands this precaution for the future in regard to all bills of sufficient consequence to justify the remaining in session for the ten days on their account.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1834.

Preparing for Summer.—It will be seen, by the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Saturday, that that body has determined to adjourn over from Thursday to Monday next, in order to give time to remove the carpets from the floors of its extensive Hall, and lay down mats in their stead, and also to provide for further admission of fresh air into the apartment. This looks as if an early adjournment of Congress was not calculated upon.—*Nat. Intel.*

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, met on the 15th inst., in the seventh Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. The Rev. Andrew Reed of London, author of "No Fiction," and the Rev. James Matheson, of Durham, England, were introduced as Delegates from the Congregational Union of England and Wales.—*Philad. U. S. Gaz.*

Bishop Dubois yesterday paid over to the Polish Committee *nine hundred dollars*, raised for the benefit of the Polish Exiles in the different Catholic churches in this city—a praiseworthy example of liberality. Three hundred dollars have been collected and paid over for the same purpose in the city of Brooklyn.—*N. Y. Post.*

Accounts from Algiers state that the attempt to introduce the cochineal insect into Africa, has been attended with great success, and is expected to take such an extension, as shortly to enable France to derive her supplies for dyeing from that country, instead of going to Spain for them.

Draining.—In low lands, where furrows are substituted for under drainings, it is calculated that the loss of seed in the furrows, and the superiority of the crops, would, in two years, pay the expense of the draining.—*N Y. Farmer.*

The population of Great Britain, in 1833, was estimated at 16,557,598, viz:—Agricultural occupiers, 1,500,000; laborers, 4,800,000; mining, 600,000; manufacturers, 2,400,000; prop. and annuiters, 1,116,398; seamen and soldiers, 831,000; shopkeepers, 2,100,000; all other classes, 3,190,000.

Literary.—It is said that John Quincy Adams is at present engaged upon two great literary works, which will appear in good time. They are "Memoirs of his own times," and the "Life of John Adams"—both subjects of exciting interest.

The "Etna," of H. B. Majesty's navy, lately impressed two men from the American ship "Rosanna," of Boston, (commanded by Captain George H. Jennings,) while lying in Port Praya, St. Jago, although no other sailors could be obtained in that port. By a letter dated 17th Feb., we learn that Capt. J. protested against him in the usual form: upon this, the 1st lieutenant of the "Etna" challenged him to fight. On the American captain's offering the terms on which he would accept the challenge, namely, to fight across a table with pistols, the British officer declined.

The celebrated road-maker, M'Adam, has been knighted by the King of England.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The death of Mr. Dennis, your late representative in Congress, again makes it necessary for you to assemble at the ballot-box. You will be called on in a few days to choose a representative to succeed him in that body; and, in a time like this, it becomes you as men and patriots, solemnly devoted to the sacred cause of your country, to examine well the political principles of those who aspire to that high office.

Two gentlemen have announced themselves as candidates to represent you—Mr. *John N. Steele* and Mr. *James A. Stewart*; both citizens of this county, both well known to you, and both gentlemen of eminent merit. Mr. Steele tells you he is opposed to the measures of the President; Mr. Stewart tells you he approves them; and it now rests with you to say which of these gentlemen you will support. The eyes of the nation are now turned towards you, and the result of your election is awaited anxiously by every section of the country.

At such a season, personal feelings ought to lose their accustomed sway; the individual merits of the candidates should be held back from the contest; the welfare of the country, and that alone, ought to occupy your minds.

The alarming tendency of the government to despotism; the dangerous doctrines started by the present Chief Magistrate of the nation; the absolute and unlimited control claimed and exercised by one man over the liberties of a free people; the destructive measures of the President, overturning, and crushing, and trampling down the welfare of the community; call upon you in a language not to be misunderstood, to pause and consider before you vote. Will the enlightened citizens of Dorchester vote for Mr. Stewart, advocating the ruinous course now pursued by Andrew Jackson? Are they prepared to fall down, and kneel before and worship this military despot? Are they willing to surrender up into his arbitrary hands, now burning for power, their invaluable rights purchased by the blood of their ancestors? Are they ready for a monarchy? Will Dorchester stand mute, and suffer, without resistance, the institutions of her country to be bound hand and foot, and cast captive at the feet of a tyrant, because a Cæsar, or a Cromwell, or a Bonaparte has unfortunately happened to rise up amidst us? Are the insignia of royalty so captivating and enchanting that she would sacrifice the blessings of a free government to gaze upon their degrading splendor? I think not. I believe she is made of better stuff. She values too highly the glory of her independence. The blood which flows through the veins of her citizens is too pure, too free, to suffer their liberties to be trampled upon by any tyrant.

Look back, fellow-citizens, at the history of this government, even within the brief period of the last seven or eight months. The annals of free governments can show no parallel to the usurpations of President Jackson within that limited period. His daring acts of despotism have astounded the whole nation. The people have risen up in their strength, and have given vent to their feelings: They have called upon him to retrace his steps: They have memorialized and petitioned: They have sent committee after committee: They have supplicated and entreated; but in vain. He listens to them not. He tells them to let him alone, and not to pester him with their complaints. His friends are deserting him daily. Thousands who, but a short time since, would have sacrificed their fortunes and their lives in his cause, now execrate him. Is there not some cause for all this? Why have these changes been brought about? His undignified and malicious conduct towards the United States Bank; his illegal and arbitrary act of withdrawing from that institution the government deposites; his conduct towards his former Secretary of the Treasury; his recent conduct towards the national Senate—the great palladium of our liberties; his claim over the purse as well as the sword of the country; and all this in open defiance of the people—these are the acts which now separate him from the people. His persecution levelled at the Bank of the United States shews the fiend-like disposition of a tiger. That institution must now be sacrificed to gratify his insatiable destructiveness. And why? Because, in the visions of his distempered imagination, he fancies it a monster, and believes the Deity has inspired him to cut it down.

And now, fellow-citizens, let us look at the consequences of these measures—They are before us on every side. Banks are breaking in every direction, and in their fall are bringing down with them the worthiest of our citizens. Credit throughout the country has been destroyed; manufacturing establishments are closed; commerce is at a stand; agriculture is languishing; the laboring classes of society are thrown out of employment; misery, want, ruin and distress pervade the land. And will you give your countenance to such a state of things? Will you vote for Mr. Stewart, when he tells you he is in favor of the man who has brought all this ruin upon you? No, let us rally around Mr. Steele, and uphold him, now fighting under the broad banner of the Republic, and striving to rescue our perishing liberties from a tyrant's grasp.

HAMILTON.

Application has been made to the Belgian Government, for a patent for the construction of a series of subterranean pipes between Antwerp and Brussels, for the communication of sounds.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Republic is in danger! A new power has sprung up, which threatens to take the management of public affairs out of the hands of the people. A Bank, owned in a great degree by the nobles, gentry, and bankers of a foreign kingdom, and controlled by one man, who virtually elects all its managers, and directs all its operations, is attempting to conquer the Freemen of America, and place its instruments over them as rulers.

With this view, it has corrupted, and sustains numerous presses, has filled the country with electioneering speeches, handbills, and pamphlets, and asserts the right to apply its money without limit, to operate on public opinion, change the Officers of Government, and procure a continuation of its existence and power.

Having failed in a desperate effort to prevent the re-election of General Jackson, it has brought together, in an unnatural coalition, the chiefs of antagonist factions, and is preparing, by their union, and the embarrassment it has power to bring upon the country, with the aid of its corrupt presses, oppressed debtors, and interested retainers, to make one more desperate effort to obtain the mastery of the Government. By the removal of the deposites, it has been forced into the fearful experiment before its arrangements were completed. Though assiduously engaged in attempting to reconcile the Nullifiers of the South to the recharter of the Bank, as a pretended choice between evils, the artful leaders of that party had not as yet reconciled their honest followers to such a glaring inconsistency. Although led to condemn the removal of the deposites, when brought up to a direct question on rechartering the Bank, they abandon their leaders, and go against it.

What do we now behold? By the decisive results of various elections, the People evinced, before the meeting of Congress, their approbation of the removal of the deposites. Various States instructed their Senators to support it, insomuch that the instructed Senators, united with those who themselves approved the measure, made a majority of the Senate. The House of Representatives, by a considerable majority, decided that the deposites ought not to be restored, and, by an overwhelming vote, that the Bank ought not to be rechartered. Thus was the President sustained by the People, by the States, and by the House of Representatives. But among the aristocratic Senators are four aspirants to the Presidency, two of whom are disappointed rivals of the President, and malignant personal enemies. Two of them have been attorneys for the Bank, and have received its thousands and tens of thousands, in the name of fees. Aided by other enemies of the President, and debtors and dependants of the Bank, in the same body, these desperate leaders, in concert with the managers of the Bank, and its presses, have undertaken to reverse public opinion, revolutionize the States, change the character of the House of Representatives, and prostrate the President. While the Bank managers were secretly producing all the embarrassment and distress they could, their great attorney and leader in the Senate began the work of agitation by announcing that "*we are in the midst of revolution.*" The Bank in Philadelphia, and the Senate in Washington, each acted its part in filling the country with embarrassment, confusion and alarm, that they might charge the evils of their own producing upon the measures of the President. Distress-speeches were sent out from the Senate, to be returned in the shape of distress-memorials. The credit of solvent State Banks was wantonly assailed by the corrupted orators and presses; and whenever the natural result followed these heartless and unprincipled attacks, it was hailed with a shout of triumph. The President was charged with *violating the constitution*, because he interposed to diminish the Bank's powers of mischief. *Twenty-six* Senators, by the constitution, judges of the President upon impeachment for political offences, so far forgot the dignity of their station and the obligations of their oath, as to usurp the exclusive power of the House of Representatives, become his accusers for impeachable offences, try him without evidence, and condemn him without a hearing! When, after having heaped upon him the names of all the tyrants which blacken the page of history, he made a Protest, in calm and dignified language, against this outrage upon the constitution and his personal rights, and requested that it might be placed upon their journal, they denounced him with more fury than ever, and have denied him a privilege which was never yet refused to an accused citizen in any country pretending to be free!

Not only do these arrogant men, by the aid and as the instruments of the Bank, aspire to control the People, the States, the House of Representatives, and the President, but they have twice rejected the faithful men nominated by the President as Government Directors of the Bank, that its unprincipled managers, their abettors and friends, may practice their corruptions, in bribing men and buying up the press, with secrecy and impunity. And what is the Senate now but A GRAND ELECTIONEERING COMMITTEE, *in the service of the Bank?* Day after day the majority make speeches to raise up that corporation on their country's ruin, and their retained presses in this city, by night and by day, are printing them in hundreds of thousands at the expense of the Bank. The corrupt coalition of last year contrived to throw the whole patronage of Congress into the scale of the Bank; the speeches and documents printed by the Bank are folded in the public folding-rooms at the capitol, by persons paid by Congress, in paper bought with the public money; they are given to members of Congress by hundreds and thousands, and sent forth under their franks; they are carried in tons by the public mails over the whole Union.—Not content with thus using the public money and property, to spread panic and distress from the Capitol to the extremes of the Republic, the Bank instruments in the Senate have the audacity to travel through the country in time which should be devoted to the public service, making revolutionary harangues to meetings and mobs, not hesitating to profane the Sabbath day by haranguing in streets and taverns in behalf of "the mammon of unrighteousness!" The people are told, even on a day sacred to the God of Peace, that if the Bank cannot carry its point through the suffrages of the people, or by other means, it will do it "by the sword!" Freemen in our cities who are dependent on the rich for employment, are compelled to vote against their opinions and consciences by threats of starvation. We have heard of a military association in one city to march upon Washington, to overawe the Government, and an arsenal broken open in another, to shed the blood of free voters driven almost to desperation by insult and violence. Among these reckless men, and as a portion of their leaders, we find those who refused assistance to their bleeding country during the last war, who, with arrogance unequalled, now dare to pronounce the defender of New Orleans a *tyrant* and a *tory!*

Farmers, Mechanics, Freemen and *Patriots*, of every class and profession! Is this the Liberty for which Washington fought and Montgomery bled? Was it to be ruled by a *British Bank*, through a majority of an irresponsible Senate, ambitious and turbulent, that our fathers cast off the authority of a British King and Parliament?

REPUBLICANS! it is time to awake to the danger which beset your liberties. Never before have they been assailed by such a combination of wealth, talent, desperation and corruption. The leaders in this conflict, in close alliance with a foreign nobility, are ready to visit upon their country "war, pestilence and famine, or any other scourge," to force you into submission to the giant money-power which now aspires to no divided empire over the American people. This power must be met and conquered at every hazard. If it were a foreign enemy that thus sought to conquer you, he could only accomplish his object through the horrors of war. Will you not, for the preservation of your liberties, endure all the inconvenience and distress the Bank can inflict? Behold the Leader who has so often led the Democracy to victory! See him standing in the front of danger, proclaiming that "the Union must be preserved"—"our liberties shall be defended." Where is the recreant Republican who will not stand by him in this last of his battles? The British took New York and Philadelphia during the revolutionary war, but was the country conquered? As the people of the country did not then submit to the dictation of those who held the cities in bondage, so will they not now. As little will they be dragooned into submission by the Hessians of the Bank, as were their fathers by the mercenaries of the British King.

WASHINGTON.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

It is not generally known that oil in cotton, wool or linen may produce spontaneous combustion, and that very destructive fires have had this origin. A number of such instances are well known to the insurance companies. It is important that the community should be better apprised of the danger, that they may guard against it. We are informed that an extensive importing house in this city, recently had a quantity of sheet iron cleaned of rust by rubbing it with pieces of linen cloth dipped in oil. After the work was done, the pieces were thrown together in a corner. The next day they were discovered to be on fire, and just in time to prevent the communication to articles near by. Had the combustion taken place at night, it is probable that the whole building, and a very valuable stock of merchandise, would have been enveloped in flames, and perhaps entirely destroyed.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

THE SIMOON.

The authenticated accounts of this wind, are to be found in the writings of Bruce and Burckhart. Bruce's account is as follows: "At 11 o'clock, while we were contemplating the rugged tops of Chigre, where we expected to solace ourselves with plenty of good water, Idris called out with a loud voice, "Fall on your faces, for here is the Simoon." I saw from the southeast a haze come, in color like the purple part of the rainbow, but not so compressed, or thick. It did not occupy twenty yards in breadth, and was about twelve feet high from the ground. It was a kind of blush upon the air, and it moved very rapidly, for I scarcely could fall upon the ground, with my head to the northward, when I felt the heat of the current plainly upon my face. We all lay flat upon the ground, till Idris told us it was passed over. The meteor, or purple haze which I saw indeed passed; but a light air which still blew, was of heat sufficient to threaten suffocation. For my part I found distinctly on my breast, that I had imbibed a part of it, nor was I free of an asthmatic sensation till I had been some months in Italy."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Professor Doebereiner, at Jena, has discovered another most remarkable property in Platina and Iridium. He found that either of these metals, in its extreme state of fine division, (such as it may be obtained by its solution in sulphuric acid being mixed with certain organic matters, and excluded from the influence of light,) on drying in the air, absorbed from 200 to 250 times its volume of oxygen gas, without combining with it chemically, and compresses it with a power which is equal to the pressure of from 800 to 1000 atmospheres. Such a great mechanical attraction in a metal for oxygen gas is hitherto without any example, and at once explains all the previous discoveries made by Doebereiner, of the extraordinary chemical effect of these two metals in connection with various oxidated substances and atmospheric air.

Doebereiner supposes that this attractive power, properly used, will lead to greater discoveries than have yet been made. Another interesting discovery made by Doebereiner, is, that ether, at the temperature of 90 of Reaumur, burns gradually and with a pale blue flame which is only perceptible in the dark, and which will not set any thing on fire, but which is itself so inflammable, that, on being approached by a lighted taper, instantly changes into a high-spreading brilliant flame.

The following Senators' terms of service expire on the third of March next:—Sprague of Maine, Bell of New Hampshire, Silsbee of Massachusetts, Knight of Rhode Island, Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Clayton of Delaware, Leigh of Virginia, Brown of North Carolina, Calhoun of South Carolina, King of Georgia, Bibb of Kentucky, White of Tennessee, Waggaman of Louisiana, Poindexter of Mississippi, Robinson of Illinois, and King of Alabama.