thing more favorable to his hopes turns up. The election of Parades to the Presidency by Congress, was, we suppose, unexpected by him—though in this quarter that event, at least, was anticipated with certainty.

The election of Bravo to the Vice Presidency was also a blow to him. Bravo was once Santa Anna's best friend, but they subsequently quarrelled, and are now of opposite factions. The war has in a good measure united the people in favor of the Administration, and our correspondent informs us that Santa Anna's party is falling away apace. The investiture of Paredes also with the command of the army has helped his popularity and concentrated public feeling in his behalf. The prospect now is that the revolution in Jalisco will be soon put down—such are the Government advices upon the subject. From these circumstances we consider it quite unfortunate for Santa Anna that he disposed of his fighting fowls & broke up his establishments so soon.

14 Days Later from Mexico.

The U. S. steamship Princeton, Com. Engle, arrived at Pensacola on the 20th inst., in five days from Vera Cruz. The Princeton brought despatches of an important character from the squadron in the Pacific, and also the news that our Gulf squadron has by this time taken possession of Alverado. The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile Tribune says:

The news from Mexico by this arrival is very meagre. Such as it is, however, I send you.

President Paredes is still in the city of Mexico. The papers say the citizens are asking why he does not take command of the army of the North, as Congress has given him permission to do. The impression is, as soon as he leaves the city his Government will cease to exist. It was said an effort to effect a change was to have taken place on the 5th inst. The Government got wind of it and called in all the troops who were under arms all night.—The citizens feigned astonishment at the cause. The brig Perry has been sent off Cape Antonio after privateers said to be in that vicinity.

"Capt. Bladen Dulany arrived here in the steamer Princeton; having volunteered his services to the Department to remain in the squadron to the end of the Mexican war, he is awaiting a reply from the Secretary of the Navy touching the matter."

Lieuts. Ingersoll, Gardner and Brazier are also passengers on sick report. The two latter to be sent to the Hospital at this place, also six seamen from the frigate Raritan; disease, scurvy.

The Mobile Tribune also contains a letter from Vera Cruz, dated July 14th, from which we extract the following:

Estimates have been required from all the vessels here, from each department, for six months' supplies. Whether or not it is the intention of the "powers that be" to keep us down here that long, or allow us occasionally to repair to Pensacola, is more than I can say. We have rumors here that several line-of-battle ships are being fitted out for this station. If this be true, no doubt it is the intention of Government to attack the Castle. I am inclined to think that we may have cause to rue the day that the attempt is made. 'Tis a very strong place, and will require hard blows to overcome it. But I trust the Government contemplate nothing so foolish. It can only be captured at a great sacrifice of human life, as well as of ships—and when captured—(if ever) could only be held at a still greater sacrifice of life, by the ravages of the *comito*.

It is the impression of our Commodore that the Mexicans cannot hold out much longer. They are doing nothing towards prosecuting the war—and Paredes dare not leave the city of Mexico. An insurrection was expected there on the 5th inst., and all the troops were called out and kept under arms all night. Congress is still in session, but is doing nothing. It has passed a decree, however, authorizing Paredes to prosecute the war, but has furnished him no means of doing so. The fact is, Congress cannot devise the way to raise the "ways and means." Time however, will soon show what is to be done.

The frigate Raritan will follow the Princeton to Pensacola, in a few days.—She has about eight on the sick list, with the scurvy. Several sick officers from the Squadron go up in the Princeton.

A Small Battle at Vera Cruz.—The Argus publishes an extract of a letter from a young Baltimorian, dated U. S. ship Potomac, Vera Cruz, July 12th, in which he says:

"A few days since the Potomac, the Cumberland and the steamer Princeton went to an island about 30 miles below this place for the purpose of procuring water. We manned our boats and sent them ashore, when they were fired upon by the Mexicans, but without doing much injury. The boats' crew not being near enough to fire upon them, the Princeton elevated one of her pieces & blazed away at the spot where they were, which dropped fifteen of them; after that, they concluded to let us alone. We sent an American barque, which attempted to run the blockade, to N. Orleans, she having on board ammunition from the U. States for Vera Cruz—she is a prize to us. We have also as prizes, a French barque and a brig, they undertook to escape the blockade. The climate in this part is very sultry and warm."

A private letter from Mr. Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, is published in an extra from that paper. We notice one little anecdote:

"A good story is told of the manner in which Arista's officers were treated after their hurried return to Monterey. A ball was given to a large party of officers who had just arrived from San Luis, or some point in that direction, and at this ball, Arista's defeated and disgraced underlings appeared, in uniforms, fresh brushed, and with all their appointments scoured up to the brightest. The orchestra struck up, and among the first to pay their respects to the ladies and ask their hands for the waltz or cotillion, where the fellows who danced so nimbly to a different tune at the Resaca. The answer of the ladies was noble, and at the same time cutting to a degree: We do not dance with our own sex!"

The Dismemberment of Mexico.—The comments of European journals on the News received by them of the victories gained by the American troops on the Rio Grande, indicate the opinion very generally that our war with Mexico will be a short war, and that it will cease with the establishment of the Rio Grande as our South Western boundary. Apprehensions, indeed, are occasionally expressed as to the probable designs of the United States on California; but no European imagination has yet embodied seriously the idea that a line from Tampico to the Pacific, cutting off one half of the Mexican Republic, may possibly become the division line which is to separate us from Mexico.

The extensive and elaborate system of operations established for the invasion of Mexico clearly implies that no inconsiderable object is contemplated as the result of such formidable preparations. While Gen. TAYLOR, with fifteen or twenty thousand men, moves on to Monterey, having in view probably the city of Mexico as his destination, a strong force under Gen. Kearney is advancing upon Santa Fe, to unite afterwards with Gen. Wool's division, which is to enter Mexico by way o San Antonio. From the Pacific shore a movement is also to be made. Our squadron on that coast has doubtless already seized upon the Mexican ports of San Blas, Mazatlan, San Francisco and Monterey.—A detachment of United States troops sailed recently from New York for California in the store-ship Lexington, and another expedition is nearly ready to go for the same destination in the Independence.

The instructions of the Secretary of War to Colonel Stevenson, commanding the latter expedition, contain some remarkable phrases. He gives Stevenson to understand that his regiment is to be composed of "such as would be likely to remain at the end of the war either in Oregon, *or in any other territory in that region of the globe which may then be a part of the United States.*" The men are to enlist for the war, and they may be discharged "without a claim for returning home, wherever they may be serving at the termination of the war, provided it is in the *then* territory of the United States." Such is the general outline of the Secretary's instructions.

Conquest and occupation are here implied; the men of the expedition are to go as soldiers and as colonists. An overland emigration to California took place at the beginning of the season for the same purposes of conquest and settlement.

But if rumors are to be relied on, our views of acquisition are not to be confined to California. The Northern departments of Mexico are also to be included; they are to be annexed to the United States and to be governed as Territories until ready to be admitted as States into the Union. We must wait for events to ascertain how far these rumors are really true.—*American.*

From the N. Y. Commercial Adv.

VERY LATE FROM OREGON.

We have this morning received a file of the "Oregon Spectator," three numbers, Feb. 5th, 19th, and March 5th. The paper is made up neatly, of the medium size and will bear comparison with any journal printed in the United States.

The first number contains the "Organic Laws of Oregon." The following is the preamble:

"We the people of the Oregon Territory, for purposes of mutual protection, and to secure peace and prosperity among ourselves" agree to adopt the following laws and regulations, *until such time as the United States of America extend their jurisdiction over us.*"

From the Oregon Spectator of Feb. 5.

CITY GOVERNMENT.—The time has arrived for a thorough & complete organization of our city Corporation. Our Mayor and trustees are doing up business in the right way.

We are informed by Capt. Knighton that a *ball* will be given at the City Hotel on Tuesday, the 24th inst. We are well satisfied that Capt. K. and lady will be O. K. on that occasion.

Appointments by the Governor, Feb. 5. Wm. G. T'Vault, prosecuting attorney for the territory, vice M. A. Ford, resigned.

H. M. Knigton, marshall, vice J. L. Meek, resigned.

H. M. ship Modeste was at anchor at Vancouver, Columbia river, on the 5th of February.

A "post office law" is published. It contains eight sections.

The Spectator of the 19th of February contains an act relative to the currency; a description of the Willamette river, and of the river North of the Columbia which we shall hereafter notice. There is also a long account of a theatrical performance on board the British ship of War Modeste, & of a ball given by the officers of the same ship.

The last number, March 5th, contains the act to provide for assessing and collecting the revenue. It occupies seven columns.

John H. Couch was appointed treasurer for the territory.

On the 7th of March the following resolution was to be discussed:

Resolved, That the tendency of the law on ardent spirits is productive of more evil than good, and ought to be repealed.

"Washington's birth night" ball was fully attended. Among the persons present were several officers from the Modeste.

According to the Augusburg Gazette, the fortune left by Gregory XIV. amounts to only 500,000f. in money; but by his will he has ordered all his effects to be sold, and the proceeds, added to his fortune in money, are to be divided among his relations after the payment of some legacies.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1846.

Mr. Haywood, the Senator from North Carolina, resigned his seat in the Senate to-day. He was in the Chamber a part of the day, and apparently while Mr. Webster was speaking, wrote out his resignation which he personally put in the hands of the presiding officer, and then left the Chamber. This makes the postponement of the Tariff Bill probable, but not certain as the vote of Mr Johnson is doubtful.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1846.

The Senate Chamber was the *focus* of intensely interesting proceedings to-day.—Mr. Webster resumed his remarks at five minutes before eleven o'clock and closed his speech between twelve and one o'clock. The argument to-day was more in reference to commerce and revenue than manufactures. Some allusion to employment or labor as the great source of wealth and happiness were made, and with them, by way of comparison, an illustration of the condition of Ireland and Scotland in contrast, to show what the means of industry and diversified employmnet had done for the one, and how little it had done for the other.

The argument of Mr. Webster was masterly and complete throughout. His proposition to strike out the 9th section, or such portions of it as gave the Collectors and Secretary of the Treasury power to sell goods and pay five per cent. profi with the cost, gave rise to an earnest debate. Mr. Johnson of Md., made a powerful argument in behalf of it. So did Mr. Crittenden of Ky. The latter Senator, however, said he was for leaving the Bill with those who were responsible for framing such a measure. Let them take it. Let them go to the country with it, and he was content to abide the issue.

Mr. J. M. Clayton spoke very much to the same effect, and was for leaving well enough alone, or bad enough alone—for leaving the law of 1842 in force, or passing the bill now before the Senate. Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Lewis were blind enough not to see the provision for fraud which had been so palpably pointed out by the Senators from Massachusetts, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, Mr. Lewis thought he had quoted his provision *verbatim* from the British law of William IV. But Mr. Crittenden thought there was an error in the provision. It was plainly capable of a construction entirely unlike that of the British act.

Mr. Jarnagin made some remarks which excited a good deal of interest from the doubtful character of his vote. He announced that he should obey the instructions of the legislature, and said he should vote for the Bill, but there was some mist in all this, for he intimated he should not go for the Bill unless there were struck from it the provisions which were calculated to encourage fraud, and to make the Government a party to fraud. Mr. Jarnagin spoke three or four times,—once reading his instructions and comigenting upon them, and entirely deferring to them, though remarking that it was not a strange spe tacle to see a Senator of the United States throwing up his commission sooner than vote for that which in his heart and judgment he believed to be wrong.

Then came a long argument against the Bill with intimations from Mr. J. that he should vote for it—not very pleasant certainly to be heard upon the Whig side of the chamber, when all were weary of debate and eager for the vote. Mr. Jarnagin construed his instructions as referring to the specific and minimum duties, against both of which the Legislature had instructed him, and in favor of *ad valorems;* but this Legislature had not instructed him to support a bill that discriminated against home manufactures and home labor, and in behalf of British goods.

The Senate are in session, as I close, upon this vexed question. The Bill, from present indications, will be sent to the Committee of Finance.

[Reported for the American Republican.]

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1846.

SENATE.

Mr. Ashley, from the committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to extend the criminal laws of the United States over the Indian territory.

Mr. Benton said he was not in his seat yesterday when the resignation of Mr. Haywood was announced, or he would have taken occasion then to bear testimony to the purity of the motives which induced his resignation.

Mr. B. then alluded to conversations which had passed between himself and Mr. H., both of whom were dissatisfied with the bill, and that the latter made known to him some time since that he should resign his seat unless the bill could be amended.

Mr. Mangum followed, bearing testimony to the lofty character of his colleague, & expressing great indignation at the outrageous assault upon it by the Union.

Similar views were expressed by Messrs. Dix, Niles, Berrien, Bagby, Crittenden and Archer.

The committee on finance, to whom the tariff bill was yesterday committed with instructions, reported the same back without amendment, and asked to be discharged from their instructions.

Mr. Evans said that, as a member of the committee, he did not join in the request to be discharged, and as the majority had given no reasons in committee for the request, he hoped they would now give them in the Senate, and let Senators know why they asked to be discharged from the duty imposed upon them.

Mr. Lewis said one reason for asking to be discharged was, the want of time to frame a new bill; another was, that the instructions were so unintelligible, that the committee could not agree as to their meaning.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., took the same ground as Mr. Evans.

Mr. Speight the same as Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Benton proclaimed that the vote upon the motion to discharge, was in effect a vote upon the bill itself, and he called upon every man to stand up to the rack.

"Mr. Jarnigan then defined his position. He was determined that he would obey his instructions. He regretted that he must meet the disapprobation of his friends, &c. &c. His intention, however, was not to cast a final vote, but leave this for the Vice President. (A sensation of pleasure.)

Mr. J. M. Clayton denied that the committee had not time, or that the instructions submitted to them were unintelligible.

Mr. Webster then rose and described the character of the bill upon which the Senator from Mo., truly said this was a test question. It was not a bill to reduce duties; it reduced some and raised others—it reduced the duties on spirits, costly carpets, silks, spices, rich cut glass, and it raised the duties on those raw materials which entered into the manufacture of American articles. Where he asked, was the democratic feature of the bill? It was an aristocratic measure. Mr. W. then commented, upon the singular report of the committee, who had failed to comply with the instructions of the Senate. It was not for want of time, but want of purpose, that they had failed to act.

Mr. Sevier called the Senator from Mass. to order.

Mr. Webster, what's the disorder?

The chair said the Senator was in order?

Mr. Sevier apologised.

Mr. W. went on to speak of the committee, and said he doubted if they had been together an hour, or even ten minutes—nay, he doubted if they had been together at all.

After a little further proceedings, the vote was taken, and the committee were discharged by Mr. Jarnagin's vote—ayes 28, noes 27.

The bill was then taken up, and

Mr. Webster moved to strike out the 9th section; this motion prevailed—ayes 28, noes 26. [Mr. Benton voted aye, and Mr. Jarnagin did not vote]

Mr. R. Johnson then moved to send the bill to a special committee, that should take off the duties imposed on foreign raw materials taxed to the prejudice of the American mechanics and artizans.

A call of the house was suggested by Mr. Davis and asked for, but there was no rule, the Chair said, for such a procedure.

While the matter was mooted, Mr. Turney, the missing man came in.

The vote was then taken, and Mr. Jarnagin not voting, the vote was a tie—27 to 27.

The Vice-President said he would abstain from giving his reasons until the occasion named by the Senator from Tennessee—he voted no.

Mr. Crittenden then rose & gave his opinion of the real sentiment of Tennessee, and regretted that Mr. Jarnagin took the course he did.

Mr. Cameron moved an amendment, which was lost.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed—ayes 27, noes 27. [This vote was a tie, 27 to 27, and the Chair gave his reasons, from a written speech, for voting *aye*.]—The following are the yeas and nays.—

Yeas—Messrs. Fairfield, Artherton, Dix Dickinson, Pennybacker, Calhoun, McDuffie, Colquit, Lewis, Bagby, Chalmers, Speight, Turney, Allen, Bright, Breese, Atchison, Ashley, Severir, Cass, Westcott, Yulee, Houston, Rusk, Benton, Semple, Hannegan—27.

Nays—Messrs. Evans, Cilley, Upham, Webster, Phelps, Davis, Simmons, Greece Niles, Huntington, Miller, Dayton, Cameron, Sturgeon, Clayton, Pearce, Johnson, Archer, Mangum, Berrien, Barrow, Johnson, Morehead, Crittenden, Corwin, Clayton Woodbridge—27.

Mr. Niles then moved to postpone the bill until the first Monday in December next. Mr. N. enforced his motion in a strong speech.

Mr. Cameron said if this bill ware passed the cry of repeal would go forth, & the Northern laborer would make the South respect him.

Mr. J. M. Clayton spoke, & addressed the Chair personally and was called to order by several Senators.

The vote was then taken and the motion was lost—ayes 27, nays 28.

Messrs. Webster, Davis and Simmons briefly addressed the Senate, and then

The bill was passed with the amendment, (Jarnagin voting aye,) by 28 to 27.

On motion of Mr. Speight, the Senate adjourned.

The following is the substance of the proposition for an amendmet of the Tariff bill lately before the Senate:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert—That from and after the first day of December next, there shall be a reduction of 25 per cent. of the duties whether specific or advalorem, now imposed by law on articles of imported merchandise, whereon duties exceeding 30 per cent. ad valorem are now charged, excepting brandy and other spirits, distilled from grain and other materials, and wines: *Provided, nevertheless*, That duties on articles now charged with more than 30 per cent. shall not be reduced below 30 per cent.

Subjoined to the proposed amendment, is a table giving a description of articles and the extent to which they are affected by it. By this it appears that on cotton manufactures costing not over twenty cents per square yard, the present rate is 6 cents per square yard—the proposed reduction is 1¼ cents—and the duty at the reduced rates, 4 1-2 cents, and other cottons accordingly. On Iron, bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part, by rolling, the present rate is $17 per ton—the proposed reduction is $4 1-4—and the duty at the reduced rates $12 3-4. On Iron manufactured by rolling and on railroad iron the present rate is $25 per ton—the proposed reduction $6 1-4—the duty at the reduced rates $18 3-4. Pig iron is reduced from $9 to $6 3-4. The duty on Coal is reduced from 175 cents per ton to 131 1-2 cents per ton. Salt from 8 cents to 6 per bushel. Ready made clothing from 50 to 37 1-2 per cent. The estimated amount of the entire reductions on the present duties, as per imports of 1845 is 83,450,012. The amendments add a duty of 2 1-2 cents per pound on coffee and 10 cents per pound on tea, making about four and a quarter millions—which duties are to cease in one year from the ratification of peace between the United States and Mexico.

MR. HAYWOOD.

There is an amount of active virulence in the Union, which is worthy of note.—The resignation of "Mr. Haywood," of North Carolina has brought down upon him the vengeance, or at least, the pretended anger, of the Union. We say pretended, for it is very difficult to say whether the movement of Mr. Haywood really pleases or displeases the administration.—We shall know that hereafter. But at present, Mr. Haywood is receiving some severe blows, unless (and we love to qualify) they are being applied *over* his body upon some other, as Sancho Panza scourged the cork trees, instead of his own back.—Hear the Union:

"William H. Haywood stands recorded as an apostate and a deserter, who never will be able, in the course of the longest life, to expiate one hundredth part of the political transgression which he has this day committed. Let this bill be lost through his dereliction, & the deepest odium will fall upon his head. All confidence in his stability is gone. No man hereafter will know how to trust him. He had better join the ranks of the Federal party at once, and take the bounty at their hands, if they are willing to trust a man who deserts his friends in the moment of trial, and sacrifices his country to his own conceits, eccentricities, and indecision. But Mr. H. had better seek at once the retirement to which he is doomed. He is destitute of that clearness of judgment, and firmness of purpose, which are essential elements in the composition of a statesman."

If Mr. Haywood has really flown the track of Locofocoism; if he has been disgusted with the sinuosity of Mr. Polk's course, and the miserable vulgar dictation of the Union, he will find a consolation in his present position greater than in the huzzas of Executive minions for a violation of conscience. We shall see ere long.

U. S. Gazette.

THE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL—*Some of the Effects!* The news of the passage of the new tariff has been received in all quarters with regret, and in Pennsylvania, especially, the indignation expressed borders on resentment. The Philadelphia Eagle of yesterday, which is clad in mourning on account of its passage, has these paragraphs:

Effects of the Bill.—An extensive manufactory in Kensington, we have just learned, intends discharging *five hundred* hands on Saturday next, now employed, in consequence of the passage of McKay's tariff bill.

Several large mercantile firms in this city, are reported as having suspended business; and also large manufacturing establishments at Manayunk, Tranton, Pottsville, and elsewhere. Where the end will be, time alone can tell.

PASSAGE OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.—This important bill passed the Senate yesterday, by a vote of 34 to 16, just as it came from the House; and now needs only the signature of the President to become a law. The bill provides very generally for the improvement of the harbors of the principal ports of the Union. Among them is one of $20,000 for improving the harbor of Havre de Grace, in Harford county,—a very important object; another is the usual and annual appropriation of $20,000 for the harbor of Baltimore. It also appropriates $320,000 for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; $75,000 for clearing the bar from the river at St. Louis which is a very desirable work, and of vast importance to the West; $75,000 for the Delaware breakwater; $80,000 for the Red river; and generally for all the harbors of the Union.

There is some fear that this bill, which is purely national in its character, may be vetoed by the President. There is no saying what Mr. Polk will do; but if the Senators who voted for it remain true, it will pass that body, and we hope the House also over the veto.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHILIAN MINISTER.—Among the passengers by the Hortensia, which arrived at Baltimore on Saturday from Valparaiso, is Senor Carvallo, the Minister from Chili to this country, with his lady and family. Mrs. Carvallo is a native of Baltimore, a daughter of James H. Causten, Esq., now of Washington, but formerly of this city, and now returns to the U. States for the first time since her departure for South America, shortly after her marriage. The Hortensia has had a long passage, but we are gratified to learn that the distinguished passengers all arrived in excellent health. Senor Carvallo has left with his family, for Washington.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Death of Preserved Fish.—We record to-day, the death of another old and respected citizen, Preserved Fish, who died yesterday in the eighty first year of his age. He was long one of our most intelligent and successful merchants, and for several years has been the president of the Tradesmen's Bank, which office he filled at the time of his death.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Death of William Swaim.—The Philadelphia papers announce the death of William Swaim, Esq., in the 63d year of his age, after a severe attack of paralysis. Mr. Swaim is well known throughout the country as the discoverer of the celebrated Panacea and other medicines, by the sale of which he realized a handsome fortune.

FASHION.—This celebrated racer has run twenty-one races at four mile heats, winning twenty. The gross aggregate of the stakes and purses she has won, amount to the enormous sum of thirty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars!

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 1, 1846.

☞Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Gazette," in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia & N. York

Attention Whigs of Talbot!

You are invited to meet at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY the 11th day of AUGUST, at 3 o'clock P. M., to determine on the time and mode of selecting three candidates for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, and two Commissioners, one from St. Michaels and the other from Trappe District.

Aug. 1st 1846. MANY WHIGS.

The Tariff Bill Passed.—It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of Tuesday, that the Bill for a modification of the Tariff of 1842, passed the Senate by a vote of yeas 28 and nays 27

The Vote of Maryland.—On the final vote in the House of Representatives, on the British tariff bill, the vote of Maryland was as follows:—For the bill Messrs Constable, Giles and Ligon—against the bill, Messrs. Chapman, Long and Perry. It thus appears that Maryland was equally divided in the House upon this important measure, one half of her delegation being in favor of British, and the other in favor of American interests. Our two Senators patriotically supported American industry. We record the vote for future reference.

Clipper.

Whig Nominations.—The Whigs of Harford County are foremost in the field, and will no doubt give a good account of themselves. On the 18th inst. they held a a mass meeting at Churchville and nominated the following gentlemen as a candidates for the next House of Delegates—B. F. Wetters, Abraham Cole, Oliver H. Thomas, George C. Davis.

THE ARMY.—The Washington Union of Monday evening says:

Letters have been received in this city, from General TAYLOR, as late as the 11th instant. The number of his troops was increasing and he had received eight or ten boats, which were sufficient to transport his troops, provisions, and munitions up the Rio Grande. He is making every arrangement to advance from Camargo to Monterey.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 8 P. M.

Treasury Bill.—In the Senate, after the close of my report, the pending amendments to the Sub-Treasury Bill having been rejected, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Probable Veto.—It is positively asserted here this evening that the president will send in a message to-morrow, vetoing the River and Harbor Improvement Bill. This bill, it will be remembered, appropriates $30,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Baltimore. It has been in the President's hands nearly a week.

The Tariff Bill.—The enrollment of the Tariff Bill being completed, the President will, it is anticipated, append his signature to it to-morrow. W. H.

MAINE.—Quite an excitement is springing up concerning the election of James W. Bradbury to the United States Senate by a small majority, when only forty-nine votes were returned for Hon. Geo. Evans, Whig, while it is said *fifty-three* Whigs have signed a solemn declaration that they voted for Mr. Evans on that ballot, as four more did for O. L. Allen and W. P. Fessenden. They, if so returned, would have prevented Mr. B.'s election. It is thought that he should resign and have a new election.

An Inquest.—Was held, on Wednesday last, on the bay shore near Fairlee creek, over the body of a white man, which had drifted ashore. The body had no clothing on, save a shirt, which appeared bloody; a pair of pataloons and a vest were found on the shore, near by. The body had the appearance of having laid in the water some days, and was bruised about the face and neck.—*Kent News.*

Rev. Thomas H. Stockton.—We understand, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the First Methodist Protestant Church, worshipping at the corner of Eleventh and Wood streets has made arrangements so that the above named gentleman will now remain with them as their *settled* and *permanent* Pastor.

The Norfolk Beacon of Monday says—The Court of Enquiry in the case of Gen'l. Gaines, has not been fully organized owing to the detention of Gen. Brooke by sickness at St. Louis, Missouri. This fact has been reported to the Adjutant General at Washington, and the Court meets daily and adjourns. If Gen. Brooke should be unable to attend there must be a new precept. The documents in the case are said to be very voluminous.

MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS.—Among the patriotic volunteers form the State of Maryland, we find that the ancient city (Annapolis) can claim her full proportion, having eight among the number, they are:—Messrs. Joseph R. McNeir, James W. Sullivan, L. C. Herst, James Gordner, Isaac Nicols, Richard Hanlon, Marcellus Snowden and Charles Stewart.

Letters were received from several of them yesterday, dated Brazos St. Iago, the 2nd, 3rd, and 6th inst., which communicate to their friends the gratifying intelligence, that all are in good health and excellent spirits, and eager for a fight with their copper colored foe. One of the letters shown us speaks in high terms of the kindness of Dr. WELLS, U. S. A. from Annapolis.—*Md. Republican.*

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-0924.jpg