FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of Steamer Hibernia.

THE OREGON TREATY RATIFIED.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston yesterday noon. She was telegraphed at 10 o'clock, about 40 miles from Boston.

She brings advices from Liverpool to the 19th ult., and from London to the 18th.

The most important news she brings is, that the Oregon Treaty has been duly signed and ratified between Mr. McLane, the American Minister, and the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Lord Aberdeen, in a speech before the House of Lords, introduced the subject of the Oregon Treaty, and took occasion to congratulate the country on the final and satisfactory settlement of this delicate subject. His speech was warmly applauded.

The news from the continent is of little importance.

Ireland is still disturbed by riots and bloodshed.

The crops in Europe bid fair to yield a good harvest, though complaints prevail in some quarters of the potato crop.

The markets show a material change.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE STEAMER HIBERNIA.

By last night's steamboat from Philadelphia, we are in possession of a copy of the New York Courier and Enquirer of yesterday morning, from which we make up the annexed items of news, brought by the steamer Hibernia, at Boston:

The great topic was the prompt exchange of ratification, between Mr. McLean and Lord Palmerston, of the Oregon Treaty.

The Great Western, which carried it out, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 10th; and the important intelligence was immediately conveyed to London.

The Caledonia reached Liverpool on the morning of the 13th.

Col. Armstrong, who carried the treaty out in the Great Western, returned with it complete in the Hibernia.

The treaty was ratified on the 17th, and on the same evening communicated to Parliament. The text of it is given in the papers and is identical with that copied by us some days ago from the Philadelphia North American.

The Times of the 14th, in referring to the treaty just arrived in England, says, "the honor of ratifying the recent treaty for the settlement of the Oregon boundaries now devolves upon the Minister who denounced in no measured terms the last "capitulation" entered into with the United States, and we have no doubt Lord Palmerston, and the new administration will at once subscribe to the terms which the American Government has acceded to, on the proposition of Lord Aberdeen."

Concerning the Oregon treaty we find the following report of proceedings in Parliament on the 17th July:

In the House of Lords—

The Marquis of Lansdown stated that it was his duty to lay before their lordships' house the treaty concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States in reference to the Oregon territory. (Cheers) He had the satisfaction of informing their lordships that the ratification had that day been exchanged. He should take the present opportunity to move that, in the absence of Lord Beesborough who had accepted the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Stafford should be added to the Committee of Selection.

In the Commons on the same evening—

Lord Palmerston rose to present papers by order of Her Majesty. It gave him much satisfaction to state that a treaty had recently been concluded between Great Britain and the United States, by which a settlement of the Oregon boundary was effected; and he was happy to add that the ratifications of that treaty had this day been exchanged. (Hear, hear.) He should now lay a copy of the treaty on the table.

Mr. Macauly, as well as all the other members of Parliament who had resigned by reason of taking office under the new Cabinet, have been re-elected. Mr. Macauley received 900 majority out of 2600 votes for the city of Edinburgh.

Concerning Mexico & our war with Mexico, the London papers are comparatively silent. The Times of the 15th anticipates that Santa Ana will return to power there and is of opinion that "the operations of a protracted, unhealthy and expensive war will not long gratify the American democracy or be popular in the U. States. At no distant period the Cabinet at Washington will be as eager to make peace in the midst of its anticipated triumphs, as the Cabinet of Mexico, under the pressure of defeat. * * * * * *

We may hope that both parties will seize the first decent pretext for putting and end to this wanton and absurd quarrel."

After expressing doubts whether the Oregon Convention now so eagerly accepted by Lord Palmerston, be more favorable to the rights of the British crown than that Convention formed by Lord Ashburton, which Lord P. so bitterly denounced. The Times says "there is no one, we are confident, either in this Kingdom or in America, who will venture to compare the real amount of the sacrifices made on either side with the result that has been obtained" —& it chronicles with marked satisfaction the enthusiasm with which the adjustment was received in the U. States—but not without some sneer at Mr. Polk, "compelled" as that paper has it, "to consume his own bluster"—and all other "fifty-four-forties" —for it had caught the term.

The same paper, the Times of 14th July, publishes in full the message of the President to the Senate of 16th June, covering the estimates of the War and Navy Department for the war.

The great lion of the day had at last left England, *Ibrahim Pacha*. He took his departure in H. M. steamer Avenger on the 17th from Portsmouth, the Egyptian flag flying at the mast head, and under salutes from all the batteries. He proceeds direct to Lisbon and Alexandria, having changed his original purpose of calling off Cherbourg. The Egyptian seems to have left a very strong impression behind. His courteous manner and enquiring mind rendered him very accessible.

Business is spoken of as in a more active and settled state than for some time past. The manufacturing districts are busy and confidence prevails. The accounts from Lancashire and Yorkshire are represented as showing that the new commercial policy has given a stimulus to trade.

"The season continues all that the most fastidious could desire—the crops are in splendid condition, and one of the earliest and most productive harvests on record is nearly ripe for the sickle in every part of the country."—So says Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 19th ult., to which we are indebted for the following commercial items:

The Cotton market is firm, with steady business, and prices tending upwards. The latest arrivals from the U. States show that the last crop will not exceed 2,100,000 bales, and that the growing crop is not promising.

American Beef quiet, with drooping prices. The better kinds however, remained tolerably firm. The demand for Pork limited at somewhat lower prices. But little fine Cheese at market; such would secure good prices. Inferior qualities were heavy.

Rumors of the reappearance of the disease of the potato come both from England and Ireland.

Iron had received an impulse, owing to the immense number of railways which have procured their acts, and the effect of their demand will be felt by the trade for a considerable time.

The Corn trade was very dull, not having recovered from the effect of the large quantities of bonded Corn suddenly released a fortnight previous, and from the promising appearance of the harvest. American Flour of the best qualities however, commanded the highest quotations. The Continental markets for Grain were rather firmer in consequence of the passage of the Corn laws.

The decline of prices in the colonial markets had been arrested by the small supply. Lord John Russell was on Monday, 20th, to declare the policy he meant to pursue with respect to the duties on Sugar—the present law would expire in a fortnight from that date, and he had announced his purpose of bringing in a temporary bill to endure a few weeks, to continue existing duties until Parliament should determine the final policy respecting them.

The money market was easier. The payment of the July dividends, and the release of considerable sums of money belonging to various Railway projects, from the Court of Chancery, have rendered the money market buoyant. Bank Stock and other securities have risen, and altogether a cheering prospect exsists, as regards the extension of trade and the prosperity of the country.

The fourth of July was celebrated on board the Great Western with great glee and satisfaction, and without offence to any of the passengers. A wish to that effect having been expressed by the American passengers, Capt. Matthews cheerfully consented; had a handsome entertainment prepared, and yielded the head of the table to Col. Armstrong, (who was a passenger.) On taking the chair, this gentleman said that if any objected to the celebration he wished they would retire, though he pledged himself that there should nothing occur which should wound any one's feelings. All remained and joined in the hilarity. Toasts were drunk—"the day," —the "memory of Washington," the President of the United States, the Queen and King of the French. The festival was altogether pleasant and gratifying.

From the New Orleans Picayune July 25.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Camargo Taken.

The steamship Fashion, Capt. Fullerton, arrived late last evening from Brazos Santiago. We have not received our letters by this arrival, but we learn verbally that there is a general movement of the troops up the Rio Grande. Gen. Taylor, was still at Matamoras, but he was sending forward the recruits as fast as his means of transportation would permit him to do so.

Advices had arrived of the taking of the town of Camargo. Six companies of the 7th Regiment entered that place a day or two before the Fashion sailed, without firing a gun. These companies were under the command of Capt. Whiting and others. When the U. S. troops arrived at Camargo, Col. Carrajabal was on the opposite side of the St. Juan river. He witnessed the entrance of the troops into the town, but offered no resistance.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. frigate Raritan, Com. Gregory, arrived at Pensacola on the 24th ult., from Vera Cruz.

The Vera Cruz papers of the 15th and 16th, publish the news of the Oregon Treaty under the head of "Very Important News."

Paredes had not left the city of Mexico. It was found impossible to raise a body of even 5000 to follow him.

It is the opinion of all well informed persons that there is nothing to prevent Gen. Taylor's marching directly to the city of Mexico. There are no troops to oppose him.

The American squadron is anchored under Green Islands. The opinion daily gains that the Castle can only be taken by *escalade* or "*boarding*" as Jack calls it. This the sailors of the squadron are eager to undertake.

The yellow fever is making great havoc among the troops both in the Castle and in the city.

Excellent health prevails throughout the squadron, the frigate Raritan alone excepted, on board which vessel the scurvy prevails to a great extent.

The farmers of the Eastern Shore counties of Md. are in great fear of their corn crops, on account of the continued drought.

PRESIDENT POLK'S VETO TO THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

To the House of Representatives:

I have considered the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers" with the care which its importance demands, and now return the same to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law. The bill proposes to appropriate one million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars to be applied to more than forty distinct and separate objects of improvement. On examining its provisions, and the variety of objects of improvement which it embraces, many of them of a local character, it is difficult to conceive, if it shall be sanctioned and become a law, what practical constitutional restraint can hereafter be imposed upon the most extended system of internal improvements by the federal government in all parts of the Union. The constitution has not, in my judgment, conferred upon the federal government the power to construct works of internal improvement within the States, or to appropriate money from the treasury for that purpose. That this bill assumes for the federal government the right to exercise this power, cannot, I think, be doubted. The approved course of the government, and the deliberately expressed judgment of the people, have denied the existence of such a power under the constitution. Several of my predecessors have denied its existence in the most solemn forms.

The general proposition that the federal government does not possess this power is so well settled, and has for a considerable period been so generally acquiesced in, that it is not deemed necessary to reiterate the arguments by which it is sustained.—Nor do I deem it necessary, after the full and elaborate discussions which have taken place before the country on this subject, to do more than state the general considerations which have satisfied me of the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of the exercise of such a power.

It is not questioned that the federal government is one of limited powers. Its powers are such, and such only as are expressly granted in the constitution, or are properly incident to the expressly granted powers, and necessary to their execution. In determining whether a given power has been granted a sound rule of construction has been laid down by *Mr. Madison*. That rule is, that "whenever a question arises concerning a particular power, the first question is whether the power be expressed in the constitution. If it be, the question is decided. If it be not expressed, the next inquiry must be, whether it is properly an incident to an expressed power, and necessary to its execution. If it be, it may be exercised by Congress. If it be not, Congress cannot exercise it." It is not pretended that there is any express grant in the constitution confering on Congress the power in question. Is it then an incidental power, necessary and proper for the execution of any of the granted powers?—All the granted powers, it is confidently affirmed, may be effectually executed without the aid of such an incident. "A power to be incidental must not be exercised for ends which make it a principal, or substantive power, independent of the principal power to which it is an incident." It is not enough that it may be regarded by Congress as *convenient*, or that its exercise would advance the public weal. It must be *necessary and proper* to the execution of the principal expressed power to which it is an incident, and without which such principal power cannot be carried into effect. The whole frame of the federal constitution proves that the government which it creates was intended to be one of limited and specified powers. A construction of the constitution so broad as that by which the power in question is defended, tends imperceptibly to a consolidation of power in a government intended by its framers to be thus limited in its authority. "The obvious tendency and inevitable result of a consolidation of the States into one sovereignty would be to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy." To guard against the assumption of all powers which encroach upon the reserved sovereignty of the States, and which consequently tend to consolidation, is the duty all the true friends of our political system.

That the power in question is not properly an incident to any of the granted powers, I am fully satisfied; but if there were doubts on this subject, experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the rule that all the functionaries of the federal government should abstain from the exercise of all questionable or doubtful powers. If an enlargement of the powers of the federal government should be deemed proper, it is safer and wiser to appeal to the States and the people in the mode prescribed by the constitution for the grant desired, than to assume its exercise without an amendment of the constitution. If Congress does not possess the general power to construct works of internal improvement within the States, or to appropriate money from the treasury for that purpose, what is there to exempt some, at least, of the objects of appropriation included in this bill from the operation of the general rule? This bill assumes the existence of the power, and in some of its provisions asserts the principle, that Congress may exercise it as fully as though the appropriations which it proposes were applicable to the construction of roads and canals. If there be a distinction in principle, it is not perceived, and should be clearly defined. Some of the objects of appropriation contained in this bill are local in their character, and lie within the limits of a single State; and though, in the language of this bill, they are called *harbors*, they are not connected with foreign commerce, nor are they places of refuge or shelter for our navy, or commercial marine on the ocean or lake shores. To call the mouth of a creek, or a shallow inlet on our coast, a harbor, cannot confer the authority to expend the public money in its improvement. Congress have exercised the power coeval with the constitution of establishing light-houses, beacons, buoys and piers on our oceans and lake shores, for the purpose of rendering navigation safe and easy, and of affording protection and shelter for our navy and other shipping. These are safeguards placed in existing channels of navigation. After the government through all preceeding administrations, I am not disposed to question or disturb the authority to make appropriations for such purposes.

When we advance a step beyond this point, and in addition to the establishment and support, by appropriations from the treasury, of light houses, beacons, buoys, piers, and other improvements within the bays, inlets, and harbors in our ocean and lake coasts immediately connected with our foreign commerce, and attempt to make improvements in the interior at points unconnected with foreign commerce, and where they are not needed for the protection and security of our navy and commercial marine, the difficulty arises in drawing a line beyond which appropriations may not be made by the federal government.

One of my predecessors, who saw the evil consequences of the system proposed to be revived by this bill attempted to define this line by declaring that, "expenditures of this character" should be confined *below* the ports of entry or delivery established by law! Acting on this restriction, he withheld his sanction from a bill which had passed Congress "to improve the navigation of the Wabash river." He was at the same time "sensible that this restriction was not as satisfactory as could be desired, and that much embarrassment may be caused to the executive department in its execution by appropriations for remote and not well understood objects." This restriction, it was soon found, was subject to be evaded, and rendered comparatively useless in checking the system of improvement which it was designed to arrest, in consequence of the facility with which ports of entry and delivery may be established by law upon the upper waters, and in some instances, almost at the head springs of some of the most important of our rivers, and at points on our coast possessing no commercial importance, and not used as places of refuge and safety by our navy, and other shipping. Many of the ports of entry and delivery now authorized by law, so far as foreign commerce is concerned, exist only in the statute books. No entry of foreign goods is ever made, and no duties are ever collected at them.

No exports of American products bound for foreign countries, ever clear from them. To assume that their existence in the statute book as ports of entry or delivery warrant expenditures on the waters leading to them which would be otherwise unauthorized, would be to assert the proposition, that the law-making power may engraft new provisions on the constitution. If the restriction be a sound one, it can only apply to the bays, inlets, and rivers connected with or leading to such ports as actually have foreign commerce; ports at which foreign importations arrive in bulk, paying the duties charged by law, and from which exports are made to foreign countries.—It will be found by applying the restriction thus understood to the bill under consideration, that it contains appropriations for more than twenty objects of internal improvement, called in the bill *harbors*, at places which have never been declared by law either ports of entry or delivery, and at which, as appears from the records of the treasury, there has never been an arrival of foreign merchandise, and from which their has never been a vessel cleared for a foreign country. It will be found that many of these works are new, & at places for the improvement of which appropriations are now for the first time proposed. It will be found, also, that the bill contains appropriations for rivers upon which there not only exists no foreign commerce, but upon which there has not been established even a paper port of entry, and for the mouths of creeks, denominated harbors, which if improved can benefit only the particular neighborhood in which they are situated. It will be found, too, to contain appropriations the expenditure of which will only have the effect of improving one place at the expense of the local, natural advantage of another in its vicinity. Should this bill become a law the same *principle* which authorizes the appropriations which it proposes to make, would also authorizes similiar appropriations for the improvement of all the other bays, inlets and creeks, which may with equal propriety be called harbors, and of all the rivers, important or unimportant, in every part of the Union. To sanction the bill with such provisions, would be to concede the *principle* that the federal government possesses the power to expend the public money in a general system of internal improvements, limited in its extent only by the ever varying discretion of successive Congresses and successive Executives. It would be to efface and remove the limitations and restrictions of power, which the constitution has wisely provided to limit the authority and action of the federal government to a few well-defined and specified objects. Besides these objections, the practical evils which must flow from the exercise, on the part of the federal government, of the powers asserted in this bill impress my mind with a grave sense of my duty to avert them from the country, as far as my constitutional action may enable me to do so.

It not only leads to a consolidation of power in the federal government at the expense of the rightful authority of the States but its inevitable tendency, is to embrace objects for the expenditure of the public money, which are local in their character, benefiting but few at the expense of the common treasury of the whole. It will engender sectional feelings and prejudices calculated to disturb the harmony of the Union. It will destroy the harmony which prevail in our legislative councils.

It will produce combination of local and sectional interests, strong enough, when united, to carry propositions for appropriations of public money which could not of themselves, and standing alone, succeed, and cannot fail to lead to wasteful and extravagant expenditures.

It must produce a disreputable scramble for the public money, by the conflict which is inseparable from such a system, between local and individual interests and the general interest of the whole.—It is unjust to those States which have with their own means constructed their own internal improvements, to make from the common treasury appropriations for similar improvements in other States.

In its operation it will be oppressive and unjust towards those States whose representatives and people either deny or doubt the existence of the power, or think its exercise inexpedient, and who, while they equally contribute to the treasury, cannot consistently with their opinions engage in the general competition for a share of the public money. Thus a large portion of the Union in numbers and in geographical extent, contributing its equal proportion of taxes to the support of the government would, under the operation of such a system, be compelled to see the national treasure—the common stock of all—unequally disbursed and often improvidently wasted for the advantage of small sections, instead of being applied to the great national purposes in which all have a common interest, and for which alone the power to collect the revenue was given. Should the system of internal improvements proposed prevail all these evils will multiply and increase with the increase of the number of the States and the extension of geographical limits of the settled portions of our country. With the increase of our numbers and the extension of our settlements, the local objects demanding appropriations of the public money for their improvement will be proportionately increased. In each case the expenditure of the public money would confer benefits, direct or indirect, only on a section, while these sections would become daily less in comparison with the whole.

The wisdom of the framers of the constitution in withholding power over such objects from the federal government, and leaving them to the local governments of the States, becomes more and more manifest with every year's experience of the operations of our system.

In a country of limited extent, with but few such objects of expenditure, (if the form of government permitted it,) a common treasury might be used for their improvement with much less inequality and injustice than in one of the vast extent which ours now presents in population and in territory. The treasure of the world would hardly be equal to the improvement of every bay, inlet, creek, and river in our country which might be supposed to promote the agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial interests of a neighborhood.

The federal constitution was wisely adapted in its provisions to any expansion of our limits and population; and with the advance of the confederacy of the States in the career of national greatness it becomes the more apparent that the harmony of the Union, and the equal justice to which all its parts are entitled, require that the federal government should confine its action within the limits prescribed by the constitution to its power and authority. Some of the provisions of this bill are not subject to the objections stated, and did they stand alone I should not feel it to be my duty to withhold my approval.

If no constitutional objections existed to the bill, there are others of a serious nature which deserve some consideration. It appropriates between one and two millions of dollars for objects which are of no pressing necessity; & this is proposed at a time when the country is engaged in a foreign war, & when Congress at its present session has authorized a loan or the issue of treasury notes to defray the expenses of the war, to be resorted to if the "exigencies of the government shall require it." It would seem to be the dictate of wisdom, under such circumstances to husband our means, and not to waste them on comparatively unimportant objects, so that we may reduce the loan or issue of treasury notes which may become necessary to the smallest practicable sum. It would seem to be wise, too, to abstain from such expenditures with a view to avoid the accumulation of a larger public debt the existence of which would be opposed to the interests of our people as well as to the genius of our free institutions.

Should this bill become a law, the principle which it establishes will inevitably lead to a large and annually increasing appropriations & drains upon the treasury, for it is not to be doubted that numerous other localities not embraced in its provisions, but quite as much entitled to the favor of the government as those which are embraced, will demand, through their representatives in Congress, to be placed on an equal footing with them. With such an increase of expenditure must necessarily follow either an increased public debt, or increased burdens upon the people by taxation, to supply the treasury with the means of meeting the accumulated demands upon it.

With profound respect for the opinions of Congress, and ever anxious, as far as I can consistently with my responsibility to our common constituents, to co-operate with them in the discharge of our respective duties, it is with unfeigned regret that I find myself constrained, for the reasons which I have assigned, to withhold my approval from this bill.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, Aug. 3d 1846.

Government Receipts and Expenditures. For the quarter ending on the 30th June receipts into the U. S. Treasury amounted to $7,033,830,—to wit: from customs about $6,300,000; from lands $720,000 and from miscellaneous sources, $13,850. The expenditures for the same period, amounted to $8,380,739.62—to wit: civil list, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse $1,606,,734.90; on account of the army $5,041,782.20; Indian department $102,683.42; fortifications $308,153,61; pensions $304,715.38; navy $1,320,592.66; interest on the public debt $424,233.38; redemption of the loan of 1841, $8,000 redemption of, and interest on, treasury notes $63,834,07.

Not to be Cheated Twice!—At a recent meeting of the Democratic citizens of Columbia Co., Pa., a county which in 1844 a majority of 1620 to the Polk Electoral Ticket—a resolution was adopted against the McKay Tariff, and another, boldly declaring that the meeting would support "no man for President or Vice President of the United States, or for Congress, who is opposed to Protection to American Manufactures and Coal, or whose principles are of a doubtful character on the subject."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 8, 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.

Congress adjourns on Monday next, 10th August.

Death of Ex-Gov. Howard.—The Baltimore papers announce the death of George Howard, Esq., formerly Governor of Maryland, by apoplexy. This melancholy event took place on Sunday night, very unexpectedly to his family and friends, at his residence in Howard District.

The Veto.—The National Intelligencer says:—The President rests his Veto on the constitutional doctrines of the Jacksonian school, which, having been heretofore repeatedly & signally employed in utter disregard of the expressed will of Congress & of the Public Weal are familiar to most of readers. It is not for us to question the sincerity of the President's scruples; but it is not easy to reconcile them with an assertion made yesterday in debate, by one of his political friends, (an Ohio member,) that "*if the Tariff bill had been kept back one week, this River and Harbor bill would have become a law!*"

The National Intelligencer, referring to the proceedings in the House of Representatives on Thursday, says—

Two things marked the action of the House of Representatives yesterday, which we are confident will preceive the general approbation of the puplic. The first is, giving its *quietus* to the bill *to increase the rates of postage;* the second, still more laudable, taking up by a decisive majority, and entering on the consideration of, the long neglected claims of our citizens for indemnity for French seizure and confiscation of their property prior to the year 1800. The majority by which this bill was taken up encourages the hope that it is at length to receive a favorable decision from the Representatives of the People. How many an aged and aching heart will its passage make throb with joy.

Correspondence of the American.

Washington, August 4, 1846.

The Land Bill, as amended by the Senate, has again been returned to the House. The amendments of the Senate appertain to a reduction of the time named by the House from twenty to fifteen years. The lands are to be sold for the lowest price (fifty cents an acre) after being fifteen years in market from December next. The House did not take the bill from the table.

The French Spoliation Bill passed the House to-day by a close vote, and after encountering an unusually fierce opposition The enemies of the measure introduced the most irrelevant amendments to the bill for the purpose of defeating it or killing time or otherwise.

It has been whispered that the President would veto this Bill if it should pass, and strong movements have been made against it by some of the Cabin t officers. All this has exerted a bad influence upon the question, and greatly endangered the passage of the act. Once to-day it was lost by two votes, but men enough friendly to the measure voted for it after remaining silent.

The third reading was ordered, 93 to 88, and the bill was passed, 94 to 87.

The Warehousing Bill was signed today, and with it several important Bills.

By the veto of the River and Harbor Bill Baltimore and Maryland lose $40,000.—An appropriation for the defence of Sollers Point was reported favorably upon to-day in the Senate in the Bill for unfinished works. There is a chance for this appropriation unless it should be vetoed; for since Mr. Polk has got the idea into his head that vetos are popular, no one can tell what he may do in reference to them.

The enemies of the French Spoliation Bill, notwithstanding it is a private bill, and justice at least is but tardily rendered, predict a veto. Mr. Polk will probably keep the Bill in his pocket until Congress has adjourned.

P. S. I am just informed that Judge Greer's nomination to the Bench of the Supreme Court, was confirmed this afternoon by the Senate.

The collections in the city of New York for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Nantucket amount to about $8000, and will be increased probably to $9000 or $10,000.

When the great fire occurred at Fall River, Mass., the people of Nantucket sent them relief to the very liberal amount of $5000. On the present occasion the Fall River People, although their own calamity is so recent, forwarded to Nantucket $1200 in cash, and provisions, &c., sufficient to increase the amount to $4000. "He that watereth shall be watered also himself."

Large Yield of Wheat.—Mr. W. S. Barr, of Cecil county, writes to the Cecil Whig, that he shelled from his present crop 17 ears or heads of wheat, without selecting them, and they produced 9978 grains. Who can beat that?

The French Spoliation Bill.— The President not having signed this bill yesterday (6th) the opinion gains ground that it will be vetoed.

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