

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURY. Saturday, Aug. 1, 1846—10, A. M. The brig Empressario arrived at the Barracks this morning, seven days from Brazos Santiago, with Capt. [Gen.] Desha's company of Alabama Volunteers, who have been ordered to New Orleans to be mustered out of the service according to instructions from the War Department. Six other companies from Alabama, all the Louisiana Volunteers and the St. Louis Legion, as six months men, are to be mustered out of service by the same authority. Cols. Peyton and Featherston's Regiments are not recognized by the Department as being in the service at all. When the Empressario left, most of the regular troops had gone to Camargo, where it is probable all are by this time. Unless General Taylor has been detained, on account of the withdrawal of so many volunteers from the army, to make new arrangements regarding the disposition of the remaining ones, he has joined the regular army ere this at Camargo.

The Texas troops were about taking up their march for Mier. Several fine artillery companies had arrived from the seaboard before the Empressario left. Gen. Smith had proceeded with the 3d and 4th Regiment of U. S. Infantry up to Camargo, commencing with his rank as Colonel in the army. It will be recollected that Gen. Smith has been appointed Colonel in the new Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, and it is upon his commission as such that he now acts.

Governor Henderson was lying dangerously ill at Matamoras at the latest dates; very little hope, if any, was entertained of his recovery. We are not advised as to what action has been had by the Volunteers under this visitation from Washington city. Nor can we say what number, if any, have embraced the offer of being mustered into service under the new terms proposed. It is a sad business.

General Orders. Orders No. 91. HEAD QUARTERS—ARMY OF OCCUPATION. MATAMOROS, July 21, 1846. It having been decided by the War Department that the Louisiana Volunteers composing Gen. Smith's Brigade, the St. Louis Legion, Capt. Desha, Platt and Elmore, cannot be legally retained beyond the period of three months, and a large number of them having expressed a wish for their discharge, they will be furnished as rapidly as possible with the transportation to New Orleans, and will there be mustered out of service by Capt. McCall, 4th Infantry, who is specially detailed for that duty.

It having been decided by the War Department, that the Regiments of Louisiana Volunteers commanded by Cols. Peyton and Featherston, and the Battalion from Alabama under Lieut. Col. Raiford, are not in service under any existing law. They will, agreeably to instructions from the Secretary of War, be transported to New Orleans, and then be mustered out of service as above.

The volunteer troops above indicated will take their arms and accoutrements, knapsacks and haversacks to New Orleans, where they will be turned over to the proper department. Their camp equipage of every kind will be turned over to the Quartermaster at Brazos Island as they embark.

The Regiments under the command of Gen. Smith will be prepared for embarkation in such order as he may prescribe. The other Regiments will embark after Gen. Smith's command, and in the order they joined the army.

At the same time, the Department of War has found itself under the necessity of ordering the discharge of the above regiments and companies it makes provision for the retention of such as may be willing to serve for twelve months, or during the war, under the act of May 13th, 1846, any companies or battalions that may offer for such period will be received by the commanding General and duly mustered into service. The organization of a company will be 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second do., 4 sergeants and 4 corporals, 2 musicians, and a number of privates not less than 64 men, or more than 80.

Individual volunteers who may desire to remain with the army for employment in the Quartermaster's Department, or elsewhere, will be permitted to do so, being mustered absent when the rolls are made up in New Orleans.

In thus executing the orders of the War Department to discharge a large number of patriotic volunteers, the Commanding General would do violence to his feelings were he to omit the expression of regret that these brave men have been disappointed in their wish to meet the enemy, and must now under an inevitable necessity be discharged from the service. The General cannot forget that with an enthusiasm seldom exhibited in any country, they were the first to flock to his standard, when he was menaced with a superior force. That with a generous disregard of self they sacrificed the highest personal interests to aid in sustaining the reputation of the American arms.

The prompt and gallant movement to the seat of war will be held in grateful remembrance by their comrades in the regular service. The Commanding General wishes them a safe voyage and happy return to their families and friends. By order of Maj. Gen. Taylor: W. W. S. BLISS, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.] IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 5, 1846. The Senate this morning met at 11, A. M., and immediately proceeded to the election of a President pro tempore. After seven unsuccessful ballots, Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, was elected by the combined votes of Whigs and 54 40 Democrats.

Mr. Atchison was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Cass and Calhoun, and addressed the Senate as follows:—

Senators—I must be permitted to say that the honor just conferred, though wholly unexpected, is not the less appreciated; and all the return I can make will be an honest endeavor to perform the duty faithfully and impartially.

Mr. Atchison is one of the youngest members of the Senate, and an intimate personal friend of Mr. Hannegan. After the fifth ballot Mr. Hannegan withdrew his own name, and used all his influence to secure the election of Mr. Atchison. The Whigs, you will perceive, had no candidate of their own party, and the Democrats, at their caucus last evening, were unable to agree, though Mr. Sevier is understood to have been the most prominent candidate.

Mr. Dix reported an act to establish the collection district of Oregon. Several messages in writing were received from the President of the United States, among which was the following brief but highly important communication, asking of Congress an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to enable the government to conclude a peace with Mexico: Mexico—Message from the President.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I invite your attention to the propriety of making an appropriation to provide for any expenditures which it may be necessary to make in advance for the purpose of settling all our difficulties with the Mexican Republic. It is my desire to terminate, as it originally was to avoid, the existing war with Mexico, for a peace just and honorable to both parties.

It is probable that the chief obstacle to be surmounted in accomplishing this desirable object will be the adjustment of a boundary between the two Republics, which shall prove satisfactory and convenient to both, and such as neither will hereafter repent. In the adjustment of this boundary, we ought to pay a fair equivalent for any concession which may be made by Mexico.

Under the circumstances, and considering the other complicated questions to be settled by negotiation with the Mexican Republic, I deem it important that a sum of money should be put under the control of the Executive, to be advanced if need be, to the Government of that Republic immediately after the ratification of a treaty. It might be inconvenient for the Mexican Government to wait for the whole sum, the payment of which may be stipulated by this treaty until it could be ratified by our Senate, and an appropriation to carry it into effect made by Congress.

Indeed, the necessity for their delay might defeat the object altogether. The disbursement of this money would, of course, be accounted for out as secret service money, but like other expenditures. Two precedents for such a proceeding exist in past history during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to which I would call your attention. On the 26th of February 1803, an act was passed appropriating two millions of dollars for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenditures which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be; and on the 13th of February, 1806, an appropriation was made of the same and on the same terms. In neither case was the money actually drawn from the Treasury; and I should hope a result in this respect might be similar on the present occasion, although the appropriation may prove to be indispensable in accomplishing this object. I would therefore recommend the passage of a law appropriating two millions of dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the Executive for the purpose I have indicated. In order to prevent all misapprehension, it is my duty, to state that, anxious as I am to terminate the existing war with the least possible delay, it will continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until a treaty of peace shall be signed by the parties, and ratified by the Mexican Republic.

JAMES K. POLK. EMPLOYMENT.—The following just sentiment was uttered by Daniel Webster, in a late speech in the Senate of the United States. It should be held in everlasting remembrance: "Sir—I say it is employment that makes the people happy. Sir, this great truth ought never to be forgotten; it ought to be placed upon the title-page of every book on political economy intended for America, and such countries as America. It ought to be placed in every farmer's almanac. It ought to head the columns of every farmer's magazine and mechanic's magazine. It should be proclaimed every where, notwithstanding what we hear of the usefulness—and I admit the high usefulness—of cheap food, notwithstanding that, the great truth should be proclaimed every where, should be made into a proverb, if it could, that where there is work for the hands of men there will be work for their heads. Where there is employment there will be bread; and in a country like our own, above all others, with this truth held good; a country like ours, where, with a great deal of spirit and activity among the masses, if they can find employment, there is always great willingness for labor. If they can obtain fair compensation for their labor, they will have good houses, good clothing, good food, and the means of educating their families; and if they have good houses and good clothing, and good food, and means of educating their children from their labor, that labor will be cheerful, and they will be a contented and a happy people."



THE AMERICAN. Saturday, August 15, 1846.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 2d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising. Also at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York. And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

PRINTING INK.—A fresh supply of superior summer ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

We are indebted to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson for his speech on the tariff. Also to the Hon. Simon Cameron, to Messrs. Pollock and McLane for favors.

On our first page we have continued Gen. Cameron's speech on the tariff. Its length prevents us giving the whole this week. We shall conclude it in our next. It is a valuable document, and should be read and preserved.

THE OMNIBUS.—This is an amusing publication, with numerous illustrations after the fashion of the London Punch, issued weekly. Price, 6 cents. Zieber & Co., principal agents. To the lovers of wit and humor it is an interesting publication.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—This order, we are pleased to hear, is rapidly progressing throughout the country. A number of persons in this place have formed themselves into a society, which we, we believe, properly organized last week.

Our very amiable neighbor of the Sunbury Gazette will insist that he is a perfect model of what constitutes a democrat, and that we, consequently, are not. Now we do not wish to dispute with our neighbor on such matters of taste, but leave the subject to the judgment of those who know us both. The true issue between us is the free trade views of the Gazette and its approval of McKay's bill; and if the editor wishes us to prove our assertions, we can refer him to a number of individuals with whom he has advocated that doctrine, and also to extracts from his own paper. The thing is too obvious to require refutation. The Pennsylvania, a free trade paper, but a few days since published a list of papers in Pennsylvania in favor of McKay's bill, and opposed to the tariff of 1842. In that list they have placed the Sunbury Gazette. Are they, too, guilty of misrepresenting the Gazette? Can no one understand the policy of that paper but the editor himself? In regard to our changing from party to party, the editor knows this to be untrue, for which we have nothing but his naked assertion. What that is worth here, we leave for others to say. Our charges were based upon facts, and if the editor wishes further proofs he can have them.

We did not expect that the Gazette would acknowledge an error, if it was ever so apparent. It therefore endeavors to smooth over the blunder, that the freight of wheat from the ports of the Baltic costs 61 cents per bushel, while at the same time shows from the published list of prices, that the highest freight, that from Odessa, was only 30 cents, and the average of the whole only 15 cents per bushel. It is not denied by any one of common intelligence, that wheat from the Baltic has always been cheaper than ours, and that consequently, England has not taken, on an average, for the last 14 years, much over 900,000 bushels—about one-sixth of our exports, and less than one-tenth of what she took from other countries. We shall publish some interesting facts on this subject next week. If the Gazette cannot understand what we mean by our independent course, we will explain by saying that we look for no judgment in the family, to induce us to play second fiddle to Jesse Miller, Gov. Shunk's free trade Secretary. We do not wish to prolong a useless controversy, but if the Gazette wishes more explanations, we can give them.

LEWISBURG BRIDGE.—The Horse Ferry boat having ceased running, the Board of Managers, at a late meeting, reduced the tolls from 50 to 100 per cent. below the old prices. This is the true principle. The board are pretty well satisfied they will lose nothing by the reduction, as the increased travelling will more than make up the difference. While on this subject, we might say that our pocket boats and stage lines would pay much better, if such a reduction was made as to induce people to adopt that mode of conveyance. On the Eastern railroads the keen-sighted managers have discovered that the way passenger business is of the utmost importance. They hold out inducements to those living along the lines, by reduced rates and season tickets. The consequence is, the cars are continually filled, and a train of 1000 passengers is not uncommon. The rates, in most instances, do not exceed two cents a mile. If the proprietors of our packets would adopt the same policy, the result would be precisely the same. At the present exorbitant rates, especially to way travellers, people find this mode of travelling quite as expensive as by private conveyance. There is no inducement held out to them. On the Eastern roads the people are everywhere accommodated, at the lowest rates, while the companies at the same time are increasing the receipts of their

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—It will be seen by the proceedings of Congress, in another column, that the last day of the session was ended in a state of excitement and considerable confusion. The bill appropriating two millions of dollars for the purpose of negotiating and concluding peace with Mexico, was lost for want of time—Senator Davis, of Massachusetts, speaking against time in order to kill it. The Post Office bill is also killed. We do not regret this, because it made newspapers under 30 miles subject to postage, as previously. The country Press should prevent this, if possible.

OUR MECHANICS.—A few days since, Dr. Upledge, of Mahony Valley, in this county, exhibited to us a surgical instrument, with which, he says, he has repeatedly performed the operation of the excision of the tonsil glands of the neck, with the most perfect success. The instrument was made by Mr. Wolf, an ingenious blacksmith in the neighborhood, and reflects the highest credit on his mechanical skill and workmanship. Our mechanics, with proper encouragement, will be able to compete with the world, in point of skill and mechanical ingenuity.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.] FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1846. Charles May, or, as he is better known, "Captain May," was yesterday nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate—first, as Brevet Major of Dragoons, for his services in the battle of the 8th of May, and secondly, as Brevet Lieut. Colonel of Dragoons, for his services in the battle of the 6th. The circumstances connected with his original appointment as Lieutenant of Dragoons are somewhat singular. During General Jackson's administration, young May, then but a boy, and expert in horsemanship, was hoping a military appointment. A Lieutenant's vacancy occurred in a regiment of dragoons. May heard of it, and mounted his horse, dressed with fashion jacket and pantaloons of fustian, in huntsman's style, and dashed from Brown's Hotel, on the Avenue, up to the President's House, and on to Georgetown, through mud, rain and every thing else. Upon arriving there, he turned his horse's head "back agen," and dismounted at the portals of the President's House, covered with mud. Says he, "Jemmy," to the O'Neil then the doorkeeper, "I want to see the President." "He is in Cabinet council to-day," says Jemmy, "But I must see him," says May. O'Neil, looking at the rider and the horse, imagined the visitor the bearer of an important government despatch, and immediately retired to make the announcement to Gen. Jackson. The old General, with his characteristic promptitude, directed his Cabinet to withdraw, and the stranger to be ushered in. Young May, an elegant lad, six feet and beautifully proportioned, cap in hand, made his bow to the President. "What is your business, young man?" asked the old hero. "I learn, sir," said he, "that there is a vacancy in the Lieutenantcy of Dragoons, and I have rode, sir, a long distance through mud and sleet to ask of you the appointment." Jackson, astonished, scanned him from head to foot, and from the scrutiny, judged that he had about him the material of a soldier. Said he, "Are you a good horseman?" "My horse is at the gate," said young May, "see me mount and dismount." The old General, struck with the appearance of the young man, followed him to the grounds in front of the Presidential mansion. May mounted, rode and dismounted as man never did before. This occurred during the Florida war. The old General asked him whether he could kill an Indian? "Yes," said May, "kill him, by—, and eat him!" The next day May was Lieutenant of Dragoons!

Correspondence of the Philad. Ledger. FROM WASHINGTON.

Adjournment of Congress.—The Two Million Bill Lost—Great Excitement—Extra Session, &c. WASHINGTON, August 10, 1846. The two Houses have had to-day a most exciting and stormy session—so much so, that it is scarcely possible to give, within a reasonable compass, all the business that was finally passed upon, or those bills of importance which, for want of time, did not receive the signature of the presiding officers of the two Houses, and the sanction of the President. The important bill which passed the House on Saturday night, appropriating \$2,000,000 to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace with Mexico, has been defeated in the Senate, as you will perceive from the sketch of the proceedings in that body, given below. Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, had the floor, "speaking against time" when the hour of adjournment arrived.

The message of the President, returning the French Spoilation Bill with his veto, was read. An interesting and exciting debate sprung up on this veto. Mr. J. M. Clayton read a paper, which he had prepared for the occasion, in reply to the doctrines of the President, as laid down in the Message. He contended that the President had assumed a power which had never been exercised by any other President, and had transcended any authority which the constitution ever intended to bestow upon the Executive Department of the Government. It was the first time that any President had ever interfered with the legislation of Congress in reference to mere local or private claims. The arguments of the message, he also insisted, were entirely inconclusive and untenable.

Mr. Allen rose, and simply read from Jefferson's Manual, an extract, to the effect that on the vote being taken upon a bill in which a Senator or Representative was personally interested, propriety and decency should induce such legislator to withdraw.

Mr. Clayton wished to inquire the object of the Senator in reading this extract—whether he intended to insinuate that any Senator present was personally interested in these claims? Mr. Allen intended to make no insinuation. He had read from the Manual, as he had a right to do, and if any thing he had read was applicable to any Senator it was not his fault.

Mr. Webster would forbear saying, at this late hour of the session, what he had intended to say of this monstrous stretch of Executive power. But he should take an early opportunity of laying before the people his views thereon.

Mr. Benton defended the Veto, and said that the principle involved in the bill was older than the constitution itself. He gave a history of what had been done by the government previous to 1800, for the protection of her citizens against a prefect on our commerce. Having done all that she could, it was left to Congress to say whether the government was bound to go to war for the recovery of their claims and whether by not doing so they had rendered the government liable to the claimants. The principle was settled by the treaty of 1800, and the subject should never have been introduced again. He argued at length against the right of the claimants to payment from this government.

Mr. Webster remarked that the principle upon which the bill is founded, is not whether the government is bound to prosecute the claims—not whether it was bound to go to war—but whether, having applied these claims to its own benefit, and bought off a great liability of the government of France, it was not bound to pay the claimants. The commissioners appointed to ascertain and adjust the claims of American citizens on France had excluded these claims, expressly on the ground that France had been released by this government under the treaty of 1800. This government was then clearly bound to pay the claimants.

Mr. Dix said that from months of investigation given by him, in the Committee of Commerce, to these claims, he could appreciate the embarrassment which this bill must have caused to the President. He (Mr. D.) had opposed the bill from the beginning, and should now sustain the veto of the President, for reasons which he briefly stated. He believed the President had acted from overruling considerations of public duty.

Mr. Huntington hoped the bill would pass by the constitutional majority. If this veto be sustained, there was danger that the time would soon arrive when we shall have nothing but executive legislation.

After a few more remarks from Mr. Clayton, the question, "Shall this bill pass, the veto of the President notwithstanding?" was taken, by yeas and nays, and it was decided in the negative, 27 to 15, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

The Senate refused to take up the Oregon bill from the House, and so that territory remains without a territorial government until the next session. The Post-office Bill, as it was returned from the House, with amendments, was taken up, and several sections stricken out, (including the amendment giving to Postmasters the right to select the papers in which the list of letters shall be published, without regard to circulation.) The provisions of the bill are now confined almost entirely to the establishment of certain Post Routes, and thus amended it was returned to the House. The House concurred, but adjourned before the signatures of the Speaker and President of the Senate had been obtained, and so this bill also is killed.

The bill from the House, which passed that body on Saturday night, appropriating \$30,000 to enable the President to negotiate for a treaty of peace with Mexico, and \$2,000,000 to enable him to conclude a treaty of peace with Mexico, was then, at about half past 11 o'clock reported to the Senate by Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Finance, and Mr. Evans moved to amend the preamble, but the motion was declared to be not in order until the main features of the bill had been acted upon. Mr. Lewis moved to strike out the proviso which prohibits slavery or involuntary labor in any territory which may be acquired under the treaty.

Mr. Davis said that he should be glad to hear some reason why it was proposed to strike out the proviso. Mr. Lewis. We have no time to give reasons! Mr. Davis thought that this was acting rather too much under steam pressure. In addition to \$30,000 to negotiate, \$2,000,000 is wanted, it seems, to enable the U. States to conclude a treaty of peace with Mexico. As there was no proposition to annul any obligation existing between the two governments, he presumed the object of the bill was to acquire more territory. Public rumor said that California was to be acquired, and that this \$2,000,000 is to be expended for that object. Was there any Senator ready to say that Mexico has given any intimation that she is ready to relinquish California to the U. States? He had heard that an attempt had been made to seduce Utecan from her allegiance to Mexico, by an offer to negotiate, but the significant reply had been returned that she "was not prepared to separate herself from the Mexican confederacy."

Mr. Lewis here desired that the Senator would give way for a motion to rescind the rule by which the two Houses had decided to adjourn at 12 o'clock. It was now 20 minutes of 12, and if the question was to be debated more time would be required.

Mr. Lewis—it will be necessary, to send the resolution to the House for concurrence, and that body may in the mean time adjourn! Mr. Davis resisted in proceeding. It was evidently his intention to "speak against time." Great excitement was apparent, and great confusion prevailed. Mr. D. declared that in his opinion it was intended that no peace should be concluded until California had been acquired. If this bill passed in its present shape, the President would feel authorized to protract the war, and not conclude a peace until he got California. There was no evidence that any concession had been made by Mexico, and the conclusion was irresistible, that the war was to be continued. He was anxious that peace should be concluded, but—

[Here at eight minutes before 12 o'clock, by the Senate clock, a message was received informing the Senate that the House had concurred in the amendments to the Post-office or rather Post Route Bill, and immediately thereafter a general exclamation was heard, "The House has adjourned—the House has adjourned!"]

A joint resolution from the House, appointing a committee to wait on the President, was adopted, and the Senate, in the midst of great uproar and confusion, dissatisfaction and excitement, adjourned.

The House adjourned some six minutes before the adjournment of the Senate, there being differences in the time of the two Houses. This discrepancy in time was stated to the Speaker, but he decided that he must be governed by the clock of the House, and declared the House to stand adjourned to the first Monday in December next. The defeat of several bills is clearly to be charged to this disagreement of the Cabinet clerks!!!

The course of Mr. Davis and the Whigs in defeating the passage of the Peace Bill is much censured, and the responsibility of a continuation of the war will now be thrown on their shoulders. An extra session is already talked of.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

The National Intelligencer gives the following sketch of a scene in the Senate, just before the final vote on the Tariff:

Mr. Cameron said he rose only to repeat his opposition to this bill, to enter his solemn protest against its passage, and give notice that the word "repeal" will this day go forth, and continue until the loud voice of the laborers of the North shall compel their oppressors to respect them. This, he said, was no bank question, in which the rich capitalists only were concerned. Here will be found the laborers and mechanic roused to indignation against those who care no how much they rob them of their comfort in the pursuit of a wild abstraction. If the bill had been made by a British statesman, it could not have discriminated more in favor of the English workman, or have done more wrong to our mechanics and manufacturers.—He repeated the from henceforth repeal would be the word among the Democracy of the North, and that would not cease until it triumphed.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON next rose, and addressed himself to the Vice President, begged leave to suggest to him that he might with perfect consistency give his casting vote, should it be necessary, in favor of the motion to postpone. The motion of the Senator from Connecticut on asked a day of execution in behalf of Pennsylvania, till she should be heard. According to the Principles (said Mr. C.) of the address which you have delivered to the Senate, you will be governed by the wishes of the people of this country and all you want as an indication of your course is to know what their wishes are. You think that a majority of the people are in favor of such measure as this; that is your decided conviction and on that ground, and on no other, you have given your casting vote in favor of the bill. Now, sir, my residence is not very distant from yours, and I have had some opportunity of knowing what are the sentiments—

Mr. McDuffie here rose and said he thought was scarcely in order to address the Vice President personally in this manner.

Mr. CLAYTON. To whom shall I address myself? The Vice President has the decisive vote. To whom else could I make my appeal?

Mr. ALLEN here rose and said that the Presiding Officer of the Senate had no vote.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON. He may have, and there is a tie, he will have a vote. Certainly man can purpose to be more delicate and respectful in any language I may address to the Presiding Officer of this body than myself, an incapable of insulting the Vice President of the United States while presiding over the Senate; but I am perfectly in order, and in the exercise of an undoubted right, when I address arguments to him; the tendency of which is to influence a vote he may be called to give. It is all I mean to do, and I shall do so with most perfect and entire respect.

I say, then sir, that I have had some opportunity of knowing what were the opinions of our own political friends in regard to our sentiments on the subject of protection. I took somewhat of an active part in the late Presidential canvass and I can with all truth say that I have not heard any man, Whig or Democrat, speak of you other wise than as a firm friend of the protective policy.

Mr. McDuffie. I call the Senator to order. Mr. SEVIER. The Senator is certainly out of order in directing any personal appeal or argument to the Vice President, because it is an insult that gentleman, as Presiding Officer of the body, has no power to reply.

Mr. BARKER hoped that his friend from Delaware would abstain. The argument adduced by the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Sevier) was unanswerable. The presiding Officer had not right of reply.

Mr. CLAYTON. The Vice President has exercised the right of addressing the Senate and country, and I might insist upon my right