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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

SENATE .- The Senate resum d the consideration of the bill providing for the improvement of navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi River, which was veloed by Mr. Slidell spoke in favor of the bill,

showing the importance of the work, and unswering the President's objections.

Mr. Cass said, in the remarks he propos ed to make on this occasion, he should not so much advert to the particular improvement provided for in the bill before the Senate, the importance of which had been so ably and eloquently set forth by the two Senators from Louisiana, as to the improvements at St. Mary's and St. Clair Flats, in which his own constituents were more immediately interested, and which had also been vetoed by the President, No man could ful to perceive that the views of the President had undergone a radical change relative to this subject since he sent in his veto message on the River and flarbor bill two years ago. On that occasion the President declared while he could not sustain a general bill because it contained some objectionable items, vet there were some meritorious objects, and if separate bills making appropriations for them were sent to him he would approve and sign them .-This was precisely the course the Senate pursued. If any objects were national and constitutional, certainly those in the bills which the President recently vetoed would come under that head. Mr. Cass argued in favor of the constitutionality of these improvements, quoting the views of Jackson and Calhoun to sustain him in his positions.

The question was taken, shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, and the vote re suited in Yeas 31, Nays 12, as follows;

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Bavard, Bell, of N. II., Bell, of Tenn., Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Cass, Collamet, Crittenden, Dodge. Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster. Geyer, Hale, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa. Pearce, Pugh, Schastian, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Trumbull, Wade, Weller-81.

NAYS-Messes, Briggs, Broadhead, Butler, Clay, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Mason, Reid, Toombs, Toncey, Yulee-12. The chair announced that two thirds of

those present having voted for the bill it Mr. Mason thought it required two thirds

pealed from the decision of the Chair. A discussion ensued, in which Messrs Seward, Benjamin. Thompson, of Ky. Slidell, Crittenden and others sustained the

of all the members of the Senate, and ap-

Chair, and Messrs. Butler, Clay, Toombs. Mason, and others opposed the decision. A vote being taken, the Chair was sustained by 34 against 7. The Senate then passed the St. Mary's River and St. Clair Flats Improvements

bills, over the President's veto. The former by 28 against 10, and the latter by The House bill for the admission of Kan-

sas was referred to the Committee on Ter-

July 8 .- Mr. Dongles, from the Com mittee on Territories, to which was referred House bill to admit Kanses as a State into the Union, reported it back with an amendment, striking out the preamble and all after the enacting clause, and inserting the bill passed in the Senate on Thursday,

He asked its immediate considerationagreed to-and proceeded to advocate the amendment. He said the proposition before the Senate was a plain one, namely, whether they would admit Kansas into the Union with the Topeka constitution, or whether they would substitute the proposition which had been modified to obviate the objections made against it, and adopted by the Senate after a full and thorough examination the other night. There was no evidence whether the majority or minority of the people of Kansas voted for the To peka constitution, but it was known that the constitution which had been presented here, and which it was now proposed to legalize, was a mutilated document. That fact was ascertained not only from general report and newspaper statements, but was proved by the report of the House Committee of Investigation. In commenting on that report Mr. Douglas charac erized it as partial, unfair and unreliable. He argued the fairness and justice of the proposition submitted by him.

Mr. Collainer, a member of the Commit tee on Territories, said the bill reported might appear very plausible, but the existing circumstances of the case rendered the adoption of that measure exceedingly inproper. He believed the only true and sound mode for affording redress for existing evils was first to remove the cause of those evils. It would not do to say that these evils should be remodied, and at the same time declare that the causes which produced them should not be touched .-Such a course seemed to be inconsistent. unreasonable and paradoxical. With reference to the provision allowing settlers to return to Kansas, he said there was a blockade of the Territory by men of violence, whose habitations were full of instrements of gruelty, and thus it was impossible for them to get back. The same power that drove them away was still in the ascendency, and no provision had been made for their security in the Territory .-Thus, it was but a mockery of justice to tell them if they would return they would be allowed to vote, while they have not the power to return. Hence they would derive no advantage from this bill, although its provisions appeared to be so fair and plausi-

Mr. Pearce spoke briefly in favor of the

Mr. Hals opposed it. He said the Possi dent came from some of the best stock of New Hampshire. His father was brave and patriotic, and he believed the son equal- sented the bill. The aduption of that bill ly so. He had said this when Mr. Fierce would close the question, and make Kapsas was at the remit of his power and expect a slaveholding State. He had notes ut- Year 198, Mays 54.

The Oregon Argus

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and dimiss all the officers holding offices er name for scoundrelism.

under them.

Rejected-Yeas, 12; Navs, 32.

Rejected- by Yeas, 12; Nays, 30 The amendment, as reported by the Committee on Territories, was then agreed to, sas bill, which warranted no conclusion assault was committed, is established be-by Yeas 32: Nays 13,—and the bill thus that it intended making Kansas a slave-yond a doubt. He claimed that the House amended passed.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9. deposited in that Department.

er two thirds of the members present, or the Topeka Constitution. two thirds of all the members of the Senate, Mr. Trumbull spoke against the extention which framed the Constitution, that sas bill, eleven amendments to the Constitution passed both Houses of Congress, and in compromise. The assertion that, thereby both were adopted by two-thirds of the it was intended to make Kansas a Slave members present and not two-thirds of the State, was, so far as he was concerned, utwhole body of members.

Mesors. Mason and Toncy expressed the that the decision of the Chair was correct

son's favor they were relied on; but when they were contrary to his opinions, they were disregarded.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of the motion to bill was passed. print twenty thousand extra copies of the Kansas bill, as passed in the Senate, but

held by a majority of the Senate had been a clerk at a salary of \$1.500 a year.

maj rity desired. He regarded the bill as intended to carry on the work which the border raffians of Missouri commenced in passed. One of them gave the widow of its observance there could be no free State only in the case of foul play. in in the early part of the session, before Kansas was conquered? Since that time Kansas has been twice or thrice invaded Houses have been burned, cities sacked, and some Free-State men mardered, while others have been driven out of the Territory, and those on their way thither arrested, disarmed, and sent back. The proposition brought forward this time took positions precisely contrary to those assumed six months ago., holding out the appearance of promise to the ear and breaking it to the

Mr. Wade took grounds similar to thos of Mr. Wilson. He was willing to scatter the bill broadcast over the country, for it showed that the doctrine of popular sov ereignty was renounced and entirely given up by the Demogratic Party. The bill also virtually admitted that the Territor al Lewislature was a fraud, for it legislated Messrs. Duon, Haven, and Bennett of N.Y. right over their heads, and annulled many of its acts.

Mr. Donglas vindicated the Senate bill. and said the Republicans did not want peace until after the election, for it was all the game they had for political effect .-Their capital for the coming Presidential election was blood, and an angel from heaven could not frame a bill to settle the Kansas difficulties with which the Black Republicans would be satisfied previous to the Presidential election.

Applause from the galleries, which the Chair chicked by calling for order.

Mr. Douglas resumed. The bill sented was fair, just and equitable. could not deny it. Yet they were not sat-isfied with it. He thought it a little remarkable that the Republicans, after con tending that nine-tenths of the bona fide up to the hour when Mr. Toumbs present ed his proposition, should suddenly turn President's vetors of the same. right about and cry that all the Free State

vivid picture of be, ging buildings, mourn--at couting all the devastation and suffered the previous question.

the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was to make Kensas a Slave State.

Mr. Toombs denied that the measure peace. There was no design to make it will the House, upon the recommunity a Slave State unless the inhabitants should of the bill, agree to its passage 1

Passed, by Your 143 Nay- 55.

Mr. Crittenden vindigated the consistency of his course on the Kansas bill.

Mr. Wilson denied he had ever misrogre- Nove-55.

ed to be a candidate at the next election, tered a sentiment calculated to excite vio. July 9 .-- Mr. Campbell of Ohio called the vote by which the bill annualing the and he would say it now, when the President hal fallen so low that the Senate could ride rough shod over his vetoes, and only eight or ten of its members found to stand by him. He moved to amend the the fallen so low that the Senate could ride rough shod over his vetoes, and only desired peace, order, security and protocology in the fallen so low that the Senate could ride rough shod over his vetoes, and only desired peace, order, security and protocology in the fallen so low that the Senate to the Committee relationship to the Summer by Mr. Union.

The House then resumed the consideration of the conduct of Messra Typen Object N.Y. Knobel. amendment by extending the time allowing troubles. That was a peaceful and lawful mund-on and Keitt in the affair, residents to participate in its benefits until organization, and had spent eighty thou-July 4,1857. Lost-Yeas, 13; Nuys, 32, small dollars in erecting hotels and saw- declaring that the House had no jurisdic-Mr. Trumbull moved as an amendment, mills in Kansas. He had heard so much tion over the subject, and, therefore, deem to repeal all the Territorial laws of Kausas about chivalry, that with him it was anoth- it improper to express any opinion thereon.

> During the debate Mr. Bigler, in reply holding State.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Benjamin in Congress had vastly magnified the ex-solutions were adopted directing the S. c. lating evils. Secret societies had organized Mr. Clingman said this matter had proresolutions were adopted directing the S.c. isting evils. Secret societies had organized retary of the Senate to take the three bills, on both sides to violate the principles of the duced great excitement in the country passed over the President's veto, to the See Kansas act. Though fear and fraudulem He had not been here many years, and yet retary of State, in order that they may be speculation in Indian lands, Gov. Reeder he had seen much stronger cases than this, complicated the difficulties, yet he had not of fights when the House was in session. Mr. Benjamin remarked, with reference come in for one worl of censure from those He recapitulated these personal rencounto the question raised the other day, wheth advocating the admission of Kansas with ters, remarking that the House did not

dens, and found at the first session of the ed the latter, and it was therefore meant

terly and unqualifiedly false.

Mr. Foster gave his reasons why he duce little good, and, perhaps, much evil. ie adoption of the Popeka Constitution.

at 9 o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned.

ing document, the action taken on the va | the same as that to England-\$17,500; rious amendments ought to go with it so raising Austria to a full mission, with as to present a fair view of the subject.

Mr. Weller wished the report of the Committee concurred in. The positions

Sandwich Island mission \$8,000; allowing the Ministers to France and England each personal abuse which could fall from the was an unjust word, and wounded through me. He would

Mr. Wilson was willing to send to the eral smeathers were made, including the speech and security of person underlie every suring him, was from the correspondence of ly with his self respect and rights under the ountry as many copies of the bill as the striking out of the section reviving the ery representative system of Government, in newspaper—and further, he could have striking out of the section reviving th grade of Admiral.

> House of Representatives, July 7 -A message was received from the President, relative to appropriations heretofore made for the purpose of procuring from

> a third reading the bill providing for a net-

tlement of the claims of the officers of the ted that Constitution he had sworn to appealing to the House. of fairness and justice, but keeping the word Revolutionary army, and the widows and support; that Constitution which protects orphans of those that died in service, Mr. Houston moved a suspension of the

lution fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress. Negatived, by 74 against 99. The Senate bill authorizing the people of Kansus to form a constitution and State A bludgeon was used,-the weapon of a government was ordered to be printed, to gether with the amendments offered by

Mr. Campbell of Ohio asked leave to offor a resolution providing for the appointment of a Select Committee by the Speak er, to report a bill for the adjustment of difficulties in Kansas, and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, the protection of voters, the removal of test oaths, &c. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, said the Senate

bill was good enough for him. Jaly 8 -Mr. Campbell of Ohio said be before the Court.

Mr. Brooks is now in his seat.

A message was received from the Senate. bills for the improvement of the mouth of ner. Franklin was right when he said

An account of the Senate's proceedings

Mr. McMullen made an inefficient effort to have the President's objections read. introduced by him had any other object bill to remove the obstructions at the magnified such as this has been? Mr. Orr than appeared on its face. It was to protect the inhabitants of Kansas and restore.

The Speaker announced the question—

100.000 copies of the report of the assault. The Speaker announced the question- 100,000 copies of the report of the assault Will the House, upon the reconsideration on Mr. Sumner, saying it was an election of the Mill agree to its passage! eering document. Mr. Orr quoted the tes-

The bill for despense the channel over the St. Clair Flats passed by Yes 189.

The fill for deepening the channel over was not a question of providers.

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Mr. Campbell of Ohio said the resolu-

tions were predicated on a complaint to the to allusions in regard to Mr. Buchanan's po- House from the Senate, charging that the Mr. Collamer offered an amendment in litical orthodoxy, denied that he ever said privileges of the Senate had been violated favor of prohibiting Slavery in that part if there was a particle of Democratic blood by a member of this body, in his assault on of the Lousiana purchase North of 36 deg. in his veins be would let it out. If Mr. the person of a Senator of Massachusetts, closed. 30 min, not included within the Territory Buchanan had tried the experiment he The testimony on the subject is full, and would have bled to death, for he was a the facts, as stated in the report of the ma-Democrat all over. Mr. Bigler insisted jority of the Committee, are not controhas full power to protect its purity and facts affecting one of the parties implicated,
Mr. Stuart said the discussion of Slavery dignity, as recommended by the majority and they want to consider the propriety of

fied with a view to make political capital

July 11 .- Thirteen private bills were ciple depends the rice of a State. Without portunity, that he would have interfered House. Justice Story, when speaking of doned the desire to be so heard. tyranny and slavery, the sum of all villainies, which makes merchandize of mortality; he was felled and made to bleed.

barbarous age. The instrument was in perfect keeping with the act. Mr. Brooks expressed his gratification that Mr. Bingham had disclaimed personal unkindness, and asked him whether be understood him as saying that he (Brooks) was guilty of moral turp tude-of perjury! Mr. Bingham-That consideration never | make political capital.

entered into my mind. Mr. Brooks replied-Altogether satis-

Mr. Orr said that Mr. Bingham, after indulging in a beautiful paroxysm, asserted make Presidential capital. He stated exintended to call up to day the report of the that Mr. Sammer was stricken down in con- pressly he did not intend to reflect person-Select Committee on the alleged assault on sequence of the pleading set up in 5 half Mr. Summer, but he would not now do so, of the injured people of Kan as, It was as he understood the trial was in progress attempted to produce such an impression He said that up to this morning he had not on the public mind, but it was not true in Mr. Cobb of Ga. - The trial is ever, and point of fact. Mr. Sumner was punished for a libel on South Carolina, and slander on Mr. Butler, the absent relative of Mr. announcing the passage, by that body, of Brooks. Mr. Brooks so informed Mr. Suminhabitants of Kansas were Free-State then the Mississippe and the St. Clair Flats, and that "freedom of speech was freedom of the St. Mary's River, notwithstanding the cudgel." This was no more against a be one side, and freedom of the cudgel on but knowing that the strength of the Sena-Senator than against a newspaper editor, the other. whose foul slanders against private individmen had been driven out of the Territory, and President's objections accompanied the cals are often punished by blows, there be-Mr. Hale opposed the bill, drawing a message.

Mr. Hale opposed the bill, drawing a message.

Mr. Orr saw no n-cessity, at this late pe
Mr. Sumner was struck down with a blud
The testiment showed that it was ing willows and weeping orphans in Kansas ried of the session, for discussion, and move geon. The testimony showed that it was an ordinary walking case, one witness tesing there to the removal of all landmarks, by the repeal of the Missouri restriction.

Mr. Quitman said thus hastily to act on tifying that it was one inch thickness above, the subject savored a little of disrespect to and five rightles of an inch below. Fair play is a jewel. The design of the misrepresentation that is going on is to operate on the Presidential election. Who ever Mr. Orr's motion was agreed to, and the heard before of a personal difficulty being

question of privilege is. timony of Mr. Boyle, to show that the over the side ombition of Mr. Samner had been

oleded by arguing that the nending case

Mes-rs. Tyson, Oliver of N. Y., Kunkel, Hall of Massachusetts, Damrell, Durfoe,

Purviance, Leiter, and Campbell of Pennylvan a, took opposite ground. The last aid-"If a monument is to be erected to speak. Mr. Brooks, let it be erected on Southern soil, bearing the inscription, 'Freedam of peech with freedom of endgel,'

During the debate, Mr. Edmundson said he wished to be heard before the debate

July 14 .- Mr. Campbell of Ohio asked

er a further consideration of the report on the Summer case until Wednesday, 16th, for the reason that the majority of the Committee have had developed to them some offering an amendment to the pending reso-

To this objections were made. Mr. Meacham moved the previous ques-

ion. Agreed to.

Mr. Edaundson then by general consent take action on any of them. His object of the Committee as to the effect of his was to show that the occurrence now un testimony, but objected to the grounds on were requisite to pass a bill over the Presision of Slavery and Squatter Sovereignty, der consideration was sought to be magnident's vero, that he had examined prececharging that the Democrats had abandonfied with a view to make political capital. While he had, been interrogated on all A certain party, thinking their sands of points concerning his knowledge of the affirst Congress, composed in a great part of that the people should know it by giving life were running low, want to get up a thir, was it not singular that the Committee Massachusetts. He was aware of his pertubuse who were members of the Conven official publicity to the recently passed Kan great excitement. There was nothing to did not served a notice on him to appear in sonal responsibility. He incurred it, and justify it. He thought the argument of his own behalf? The Committee sought Mr. Pugh said he voted for that bill as a the unnority of the Committee took the compromise. The assertion that, thereby the assertion that, thereby the assertion that, thereby the assertion that, thereby the assertion that the minority of the Committee took the formed of the contemplated assault, he did some protection to every citizen, whether a number of Congress or in the private thought if any one was in danger at that walks of life. He did not believe he could Summer's speech as its character deserved, time it was Mr. Brooks, who had only a be punished by a court of law and by the he would have to adopt a collection of walking stick, while a report had gone out majority of the House at the same time. Sumner's speech as its character deserved, time it was Mr. Brooks, who had only a imon, after more del berate reflection, thought the passage of the bill would pro- coarse and offensive expressions. No man that Mr. Summer was armed. He would has a right to indulge in vituperation, as have degraded himself had he revealed Mr. Toumbs said proceedents were not He did not believe as fair as opinion of the Franklin says, without subjecting himself what had been privately said to him by worth much. When they were in a per people of Kansas could again be had as in to be called to account. Men of courage Mr. Brooks. The condemnation of the are rarely abusive, but those who falsify House could produce no change in his The resolution to print was adopted, and to o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned.

The resolution to print was adopted, and the consequences were confined to o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Summer was closely identified with ished for not turning traitor to a friend—if to himself he would be prepared to meet July 10 .- The Indian Appropriation the Garrison and Phillips school and was he was to be degraded for this-then he them here or elsewhere. Others must not for disunion. If that Senator wanted to was ready for his sentence. He had no idea Mr. Mason, from the committee on For-eign Relations, reported a bill to amend the might well indulge in such things. In less some third party should attempt foul adversely to the motion to print the amendments proposed, and the year and nave matic and Consular system, which was made
thereon.

Act of last session to remodel the Diploments proposed, and the year and nave
matic and Consular system, which was made
thereon.

Act of last session to remodel the Diplomothing in the assault to justify the indigthe special order for Monday next.

The special order for Monday next. Mr. Trambull thought if the S-nate was going to send this forth as an election or king the salary of the Minister to France ought to be left to the judicial tribunal. This was there to do justice, and combing more. This was the only ground Mr. Bingham submitted to the House on which he was invited to be present, nor that while Mr. Clingman lectured mem- would be have been there on any other lips of any man. Who constituted Mr. sibilities. He said, in response to a quesvery much misrepresented, and they desired that the public mind should be set right.

The bill to amend the act to promote the clingman a consor of the distinguished tion by Mr. Dunn, that the first intimation him may fall on them. He had only to that the public mind should be set right.

Say to the House that the first intimation him may fall on them. He had only to say he could not retain his seat consistent-

4855. The people of the country so understand it. Why was not this bill brought lars a month for five years.

Commodore Decatura pension of fifty dol. and no free people. This case involved more than an assault and battery. It inconcerned, he was analous that Mr. Ed. volved a guilty violation of the representat mundson should be heard before the Com-tive privilege, and contempt and crime mittee; but the gentleman made no such against the great principle of free speech, request, and he (Pennington) came to the No civil tribunal has e guizance over this conclusion that he (Edmundson) had aban-

> The House ordered to be engrossed for men here represent this as an ordinary case been deto mined. As justice had been of assault and battery. Mr. Brooks viola | denied him in the first place, he preferred

Mr. Orr desired to know whether Mr Senutor in the freedom of speech and de- Sumner's testimony was, on the evening bare-the Senator being braten and left of the same day that it was taken, furnish rules, in order to act on the Sanate's reso dripping in blood for having denounced ed to the press by the authority or connivance of the Committee !

Mr. Campbell of Ohio gave this an em phatic and unequivocal denial.

Mr. Cobb of Georgia corroborated the statement, saying the testimony alluded to raise it, and submit it to the inspection of was not procured from any one connected with the Committee. Mr. Campbell of Ohio said that Mr. Ocr.

had made a charge which involved his in- Now that stick is double the size of the one tegrity as a member, namely-"that the used by me. [Mr. Trafton here rose and

the motives of the gentleman or his associates, but the report itself looked as if they had gone into the investigation to ally on the gentleman.

Mr. Campbell expressed himself satisfied. only been willing, but anxious that the gen- did I not do it! You all admit that I had emen implicated in this transaction should real question involved strikes at the very taking life, I used an ordinary cano preexistence of the Government, whether the people shall have the power to govern, or the Senate deliberately. I hesitated whethwhether the Constitution and the laws shall er I should use a horsewhip or a cowhide,

The House voted on the resolution of the S. Brooks be and be is forthwith expelled should have regretted for the remainder of

gree to the resolution, there not being a wo thirds vote, as required by the Consti-

Mr. Brooks rose to a question of privige, saying he felt that the rights of his onstituents and the rights of members had sen violated by the action of the House. Mr. Gidding .- I wish to know what the

Mr. Brooks-I will state it. Mr. Donn-I ask that by the unanimous

South Carolina be heard, Mr. Giddings-For one I shall give no language of his friend, Col. Savage, how consent. I object to anything but order Mr. Woodcuff declined meeting Mr.

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South Carolina states that he rises to a privileged question.

Mr. Dunn-I trust that the House will entertain a motion for a suspension of the

Mr. Nichols-Delicacy may have provented the gentleman speaking heretofore. It was proper he should be heard now. I protest in the name of truth and justice against keeping him silent if he desires to

Mr. Eustis -- It would be a gross violation of courtesy and decency to deprive

him of the privilege.

Mr. Florence-- The gentleman from South Carolina had risen and was stating his question without objection. It was not in order for Mr. Giddings to object to his

proceeding.

Mr. Giddings finally yielded only on the ground to satisfy his friends.

Members now crowded round Mr. Brooks, and intensely interested spectators in the galleries leaned over to hear him. Mr. Brooks said Mr. Summer uttered a

lander on his State and venerable relative, who was absent. Not content with this, he published a libel on his State and blood. Whoever insulted South Carolina, insulted him, and he stood ready at all times, humbly and modestly, as her son, to perform ande a statement affecting himself. He his duty. He should have forfeited his said he did not complain of the conclusions self-respect and the good sojinion of his self-respect and the good opinion of his countrymen, if he had permitted the of-fense to pass unpunished. It was a personal affair, and in taking redress into his own bands be meant no disrespect to the Senate or the House, nor did he mean disrespect to sonal responsibility. He incurred it, and was prepared to meet it. He knew he was If he had committed a breach of privilege, he was answerable to the Senate, which had no right to present him to the House for punishment. The question not only insuffer for him. He had felt more for his himself. They are blameless. Each has proved a friend who "sticketh closer than a brother." When, he remarked, the people of the great North speak of me as a bad man, they will do me the justice to say that a blow from me at this time would be followed by revolution, and they know it, [applause, seemingly confined to the galsay to the House that the axe uplifted over ery representative system of Government, a newspaper-and further, he could have Constitution. During this very session, a and on the maintenance of this great prin-sarisfied the Committee, had he had an op member from Pennsylvania charged a colleague with an attempt at bribery. Where were the proceedings in that case! By passing it in silence, the House has declared bribery is excusable, but simple assault a d battery is not. He spoke of Massachusetts as being in rebellion against the aws and Constitution of the United States, while sitting in judgment on him, and demanding his expulsion without a hearing. Hiram Powers, the sculptor, some work of art to adorn the Capital, from which it appears such purpose is still pending.

These privileges of the two Houses, says:

Why Edmundson replied that it was too has offended any officer, yet a vote has been leges of their constituents. Yet gentles tesy after the character of the report had as unworthy of a sent here because of disorderly behavior, and in this connection be spoke of Mr. Pennington as the prosecutor, as the "thumb paper," the "Falstaffian member," &c., for which the Speaker called him to order. Mr. Brooks said that Mr. Pennington charged that the assault was murderous, and that with a bludgeon I had attempted to kill Mr. Sumner. My friend from Massachusetts over there has a protty good sized stick; I would thank him to the gentleman from New Jersey. [Mr. De Witt, the gentleman alluded to, held up his stick for a moment. | [Laughter.]-Committee had sought by this report to asked that the disorder in the galleries be quieted, or that they be cleared .- Hisses Mr. Orr replied that he did not impugn from the galleries.]
The Speaker said if the disturbance was

continued he would give that order.

Mr. Jones of Tenn.-Why, I did not

hear any up there just now. Mr. Brooks, (looking up)-If I have friends in the galleries, I desire them to be quiet. He then continued: If I desired to kill the Senator from Mussachusetts, why it in my power. Let me tell the gentleman present their facts. He argued that the from New Jersey, that expressly to prevent sented by a friend in Baltimore. I went to tor from Massachusetts was superior to mine, I thought he might wrest it from me. najority of the Committeet "That Preston If he had, I might have done what I

S. Brooks be and be is forthwan explication from this House as a Representative from my life.

South Carolina."

The result was—Yeas 121, Nays 95.

The Speaker—The House has refused to ago, foresceing what the action of the speaker was put in-House would be, my resignation was put into the hands of the Governor of South Carolina." Mr. Brooks replied to several members who had said hard things of him, including Mr. Comins, quoting the remark that "Massachusetts would take her own time for the remedy" - but he would never plend the statute of limitations against the wrath of that State. He quoted from Mr. Woodruff's speech strongly condemnatory of his conduct, saying he thought a genconvent of the House the gentleman from Heman attering such wentiments "a fooman worthy of his steel," and related, in the