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TERMS OF THE BEE
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
SINGLE—ONE YEAR.....$6
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Undine"—Miss Jennie Teague.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"East Lynne"—Miss Louise Keene.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—Nos. 49 and 51 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

THE EFFECT OF THE UNITED STATES CONFISCATION LAW.

The telegraph announces that the Supreme Court of the United States has had a case under its consideration, which sprung out of a sale of property in Virginia (real estate,) seized by the authorities at Washington, by virtue of the Confiscation Act of Congress of 1863, on the ground that the owner had been implicated on the Southern side in the late war. The dispatch is not full but it is sufficiently so to surprise us of the point decided by the court.

The suit, it is stated, was instituted by the heirs of the party who was owner of the property at the time of the confiscation proceedings. It was not then a contest between the purchaser of the property at the confiscation sale and him who had fallen under the ban of the law, but between the heirs of the latter and the purchaser of the property. This relieved the court from the necessity of deciding as to the constitutionality of the Confiscation act and the validity of the proceedings thereunder, taken to divest the title of the owner of the property. It was sufficient for the exigencies of the case to consider what effect the Confiscation act, if constitutional, and the proceedings thereunder, if regular, and valid, did have upon the rights of the plaintiffs as the heirs of their ancestor. The court decided that the Confiscation act did not and could not reach the heirs and descendants of the parties whom that act sought to punish—that it was only his life-interest in the property which the act was intended to divest, and therefore the purchaser at the confiscation sale only obtained the use of the property during the life-time of its owner. In other words, *title* did not pass from the owner to the purchaser, only possession. The title, during the life-time of the owner, remained in him, and at his death passed to his heirs.

The question then which has been raised in two suits instituted in Louisiana is settled under the Confiscation act, remains undecided, as we understand the terms of the decree above alluded to. In the Micou case instituted before Judge Durell, the point to be decided is this: Whether or not, supposing the Confiscation act and the proceedings had under it, to be valid, did parties holding a mortgage against the property confiscated have their claim against it by the sale, or was it only the life-interest of the owner of the property which passed to the purchaser? The property claimed in the Micou case belonged to J.P. Benjamin, but Mrs. Micou held a mortgage against it for more than its value. This case has not yet been decided. One branch of it pends before Judge Durell and the other before the Supreme Court of the State.

The other suit instituted in Louisiana is that of Duncan F. Kenner vs. L. Madison Day, the latter having purchased the property at the corner of Carondelet and Common streets, belonging to the former, at a sale made by the U. S. Marshal in 1863 or '64 under the Confiscation act. In this suit the question is fairly raised by the owner of the property himself as to the constitutionality of the Confiscation act, and the regularity of the proceedings of Judge Durell's Court in the event that the law does not violate the Constitution.

No lawyer who ever read the Confiscation act supposed for one moment that it operated beyond the life-time of the owner of the property confiscated. That is no law which punishes innocent parties, or, rather, it is monstrous perversion of law when parties are punished for acts of guilt committed by others. The Constitution of the United States declares in the most positive terms (Art. III, sec. 3) that although "the Congress shall have the power to declare the punishment of treason, yet that no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted."

We believe that the Micou heirs and Mr. Kenner rely for an annulment of the sales of their property upon the irregularity of the proceedings had before Judge Durell in their respective cases. We mean that the terms of the Confiscation act were not strictly followed, in the proceedings preliminary to the sale, and that the act being a penal one, it was obligatory upon the officers of the Government to observe with the utmost precision the very words of the law.

We presume the principal question involved will be decided shortly. There must be cases from different States now ripe for decision at Washington.

The Late Charles Redmond, Esq.

The sudden death of Mr. Charles Redmond, an old and esteemed member of the Bar of New Orleans, was announced a few days ago. This event occurred in New Haven on the 17th inst., and, we believe, was attributed to an apoplectic attack. The deceased was a man of no ordinary talents and accomplishments. In general literature and in the literature of his profession he was well read, but he had not had success at the Bar, to which his learning and abilities well entitled him. This was due probably to the want of the accommodating temper which is essential to success in every walk of life, as well as to his modest and shrinking disposition which left him behind his competitors in the race for wealth and distinction. His wit was proverbial, and although it was somewhat crotchetty in his practice at the Bar, his sociable nature made him many friends. It was in the social circle where Mr. Redmond shone. He was a good talker and had a great store of anecdotes and reminiscences of the prominent men of New Orleans, which he related occasionally, with much zest. He was fond of scientific and philosophical research and speculation, and had also some proficiency in mathematics. He had a habit of propounding, to his acquaintances, curious calculations and odd questions of a philosophical character, displaying his knowledge of such subjects. Mr. Redmond must have practised law for upwards of thirty years in New Orleans. His names away deeply regretted by many friends who sincerely sympathize with his family in their irreparable loss.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—One of the most attractive picture galleries in New Orleans is that of Mr. W. W. Washburn, 113 Canal street, who is one of our most experienced and capable photographers in the city. His pictures are unsurpassed. The attention of our readers is directed to his card, which appears in our advertising columns to-day.

AN INVISIBLE BLEMISH.—Nothing will restore the shine of the head to its original fairness, after it has been turned of a copper color with hair dyes. Yet none of them will produce the rich natural hair shades brought out by the use of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, a preparation clear and transparent, and which does not stain the skin. Sold by all the druggists and fancy goods dealers.

"LEAP-BY LAM' THE ROBBS FALL."—And now comes C. S. Marshal Clarke, of North Carolina, who tells the reporter of the *Washington Republican* that he has just captured at Atlantic City, Iowa.

"Gen. Bennet, formerly Internal Revenue Supervisor for North Carolina and South Carolina, and an accomplice named Loring, on the charge of conspiracy and collusion to defraud the internal revenue more. Both parties have availed the vigilance of Government detectives for nearly one year. It is alleged a system of extorting money from merchants and manufacturers was successfully carried on for some time in that section of the country, and prime suspicion was directed to some of their pals, they suddenly decamped. They will be arraigned on several charges and prior at Raleigh."

Who will be as a hat that Bennet, provided he has grove his "loyalty" incontestably, and that he only swindled "rebel" merchants, won't get off?—*Ex.*

The Eighth District Court—Judge Cooley's Decision.

We regret that our limited space does not permit us to publish the very able opinion delivered on Monday last by Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, embodying his reasons for refusing to transfer the papers in a certain suit now before him, to the court lately attempted to be established under the name of the Eighth District Court. Judge Cooley holds the act creating this court to be plainly violative of the Constitution, for these reasons:

1. Because the Constitution has vested certain jurisdiction in the seven District Courts for the parish of Orleans, and the act creating the Eighth Court seeks to divest that jurisdiction. It is not competent, says Judge Cooley, for the Legislature to disturb, destroy or in any manner impair the jurisdiction thus granted.

2. Because the title of the act does not indicate the matter contained in the second section of the act, which treats of the manner of the appointment of the Judge and clerk, the salary of the Judge and clerk, the duration of their term of office and the manner of the selection of their successors, and therefore violates Art. 114 of the Constitution, which declares that every law shall express its object or objects in its title.

3. Because the Constitution requires that the Judges and clerks shall be elected by the people.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Bills Signed.—Governor Warmoth has signed the Revenue bill and the Funding bill. The former provides for the current expenses of the State, and the latter for the issuing of three millions of dollars in bonds for funding the floating debt of the State, the bonds to run for forty years and bear six per cent. interest.

Division Superintendents of Public Education.—Governor Warmoth has made the following appointments under the new School law, on the suggestion of Mr. Conway, Superintendent of Public Education: First Division—J. Richardson. Second Division—E. S. Stoddard. Third Division—R. K. Dicksy. Fourth Division—James Thornhill. Fifth Division—R. C. Wyly. Sixth Division, or Division of New Orleans—J. B. Carter.

The Courts.—Messrs. Horner & Benedict yesterday obtained from the Supreme Court the preliminary order for a mandamus on Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, to compel him to allow appeals in the three cases entitled: Wm. Eichart vs. Jos. Enoch, Smith & Whitney vs. W. T. Lane, and W. W. Fisher vs. L. H. Lane. These three suits were commenced by attachment, and about one hundred head of mules seized as belonging to defendants, residents of Kentucky.

Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiffs by Judge Cooley, with privilege on the proceeds of the mules, about $15,000, now in the Sheriff's hands.

R. M. Sharp and Daniel Gillen claimed the mules as their own, and alleged that they were purchased by the judgment debtor, asked to be allowed suspensive appeals on giving bonds of $500 in each case, the whole property in dispute being in safety, as it was in the Sheriff's hands.

Judge Cooley refused the appeals, and hence the application to the Supreme Court and the order above.

The Turf.—The *Picayune* has the following, giving the "fastest time" of celebrated racers:

Fastest one mile, by Hersog, at Cincinnati, 1:43¾.

Fastest two miles, by Hegira, at New Orleans, catch weight, 3:34¼.

Fastest three miles, by Norfolk, in California, 5:27¼.

Fastest four miles, by Lexington, at New Orleans, 7:19¾.

The best two miles was made by Lancaster, at Lexington, Ky., 3:28¾.

Fastest hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles, by Jonesboro, at Metairie Course, New Orleans, 3:51¾.

Missing.—Mr. Winston, well-known as the keeper at different times of various saloons and restaurants in this city, has been missing since Friday, to the serious apprehension of his friends. At the time he disappeared he was about opening a new establishment opposite the postoffice, and was residing in Algiers.

Board of Aldermen.—Regular meeting last evening. Present—Messrs. Brady, Fradon, Shields, Clay, Pesson and Poynot. On motion of Mr. Poynot, Mr. Shields was called to the chair.

The minutes of the previous regular and called sessions were read and approved.

A resolution from the Lower Board, granting C. Corvejolles an extension of 60 days on his contract, was concurred in.

One providing a room for the Eighth District Court was adopted on first reading.

One to allow the Economy Society $1604, for damages by a mob to their hall, was postponed.

A resolution relieving Mrs. P. Dazet from the effects of a contract of her husband with the city, and returning her $500, was concurred in.

President Pothoff having entered, took the chair.

The ordinance, passed by the Lower Board over the Mayor's veto, providing for the assessment of a special tax for the payment of the Metropolitan police, came up for concurrence.

Mr. Prados argued that the tax was not necessary now, as these warrants were already levied for taxes.

Mr. Poynot thought Mr. Prados was anticipating matters, and moved concurrence in the ordinance notwithstanding the veto. The ordinance was finally laid over subject to call.

A communication from the City Attorney was read, giving his opinion as to the liability of the city for the claim of the Recorder of Mortgages against the city for $47,501 for transcribing mortgages.

The City Attorney gives it as his opinion that the city is bound to pay the claim, unless there is error or fraud, which he has had no opportunity of inquiring into.

The communication was received and the resolution of the Lower Board authorizing the payment of the claim was concurred in, by a vote of 5 yeas to 3 nays.

Mr. Camp made a delegation from the Lower Board reported that that Board had taken a recess of ten minutes, and wished to know if this Board had any communications to make to them. He was requested to ask the Lower Board to extend its recess ten minutes longer.

The ordinance providing for the sale of the stock of the city in the Jackson Railroad was passed and sent to the Lower Board for concurrence. Messrs. Prados and Shields refused to vote, and Hassinger and Pothoff voted nay. Yeas—Clay, Pesson and Poynot. Mr. Prados voted blank.

A resolution that when the Board adjourn, it adjourn *sine die*, was laid on the table.

The special committee on the subject of the proposed organization of the Lafandais heirs relative to the Duplex Market property reported that the subject was fully embraced in the ordinance No. 1511, new series, vis: "On the petition of Lafandais giving a good and indisputable title to the property, then and then only the city consents to abandon its legal right" to effect the same by appeal or otherwise."

The report was received, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met regular session last night. President Fish in the chair.

The Treasurer reports the receipts of the week ending Saturday, March 26th, at $1,416 06. Expenditures $16,294 79. Balance $10,050 41.

The Secretary of the Water Works reported a balance on hand of $18,356 23. Among the expenditures reported is one item of $38,170, turned over to the Fiscal Agent for interest coupons in City Bonds.

The Finance Committee reported unfavorably on the adjudication of the contract to John Eby for building the "Protection Levee," giving as the reason the embarrassed condition of the city.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported favorably by resolution on the adjudication of a contract for rebuilding Milneburg Fire Company's Engine House. The resolution was adopted finally.

The Committee on Police and Health submitted a report on the subject of the storage and sale of gunpowder, stating that the existing ordinances were all sufficient, and suggested the rigid enforcement of the same.

The Committee on Water Works reported that all proposals for the lease of said works up to this time were unsatisfactory. They notice the desirableness of a lease, and invite such proposals as will secure such extension and be otherwise satisfactory.

A communication was read from the Clerk of the Eighth District Court, giving notice that Thomas Ong had withdrawn the suit enjoining the leasing of the Water Works.

A resolution authorizing the joint committee to prepare an ordinance for the lease of the Water Works by public adjudication, for the payment of interest on bonds now due, and the extension of water facilities to the Third and Fourth Districts. Laid on the table.

A petition was received from property holders on Canal street, asking for the repeal of the ordinance allowing the City Railroad Company to remove their tracks to the side of the shell road. Resolution repealing the ordinance passed finally.

A petition of property holders asking that a more rigid ordinance be enacted relative to loud and abandoned women. Referred.

Resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to cause to be removed the cross ties which are piled on Goodchildren street, at the site of the old Mexican Gulf Railroad—passed finally.

Resolution appropriating $150 for repairing Choctaw street, from the Levee to Chartres street, passed finally.

There being no further business before the Board, President Fish appointed Mr. Camp a committee of one to inform the Upper Board of the fact, and that the Upper Board was about to close its brilliant career. A recess of ten minutes was then taken.

After the recess, "An ordinance to provide for the stock of the Jackson Railroad owned by the city of New Orleans," was reported from the Upper Board. The ordinance has a proviso that the sale shall not take place unless $10,000 cash can be obtained for it.

Mr. Pemberton moved to amend by striking out $150,000 and inserting $500,000. The amendment was lost.

The ordinance passed its first reading.

A motion to suspend the rules to put the ordinance on its second reading, requiring a two-thirds vote, was lost, and the ordinance laid over.

Resolution to send all small-pox patients to Dr. Hayes' Hospital, on Elysian Fields street.

A motion to lay on the table elicited considerable debate, in which Messrs. Sturcken and Pemberton advocated the passage of the resolution, and objected to the construction of a small-pox hospital on Common street, in the First District.

Mr. Wynne supported the motion to lay on the table, as did Mr. Camp.

The motion was laid on the table.

Resolution by Mr. Carter, empowering the Finance Committee to pledge or dispose of any securities of the city now in possession of the City Treasurer or Controller, in order to meet the salaries now due to the officers of the city government, as the same may appear on the monthly pay-roll. Passed finally.

Resolution by Mr. Carter appointing Messrs. Fish, Stace and Walker a committee to take charge of the books, records, etc., of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and turn the same over to the administrators appointed under the new city charter. Adopted.

Resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to remit the fine imposed on the Gas Company for the two nights the gas was not lighted.

The Board then adjourned to meet again on Friday evening.

Arrested for Murder.—Yesterday, a man named James V. White, charged with the murder of George Thompson, in the parish of West Feliciana, some time in November last, was brought to the city by Sheriff J. H. Roberts, of Marion county, Texas, and placed in charge of Sheriff Wurzburger, at the Parish Prison, for safe-keeping.

A reward of one thousand dollars was offered, by law, Warmoth for the arrest of White, which will be paid to Sheriff Roberts.

White, it appears, after doing the shooting, fled the country and went into Texas, where he was arrested and placed in jail upon a charge of drunkenness. While in jail he made an attempt to get away by setting fire to the building, but the timely action of the jailor frustrated his design.

He was then turned over to the Sheriff, and while in his charge told him that a reward of one thousand dollars had been offered for him in Louisiana for killing Thompson at Bayou Sara. Sheriff Roberts telegraphed to know if the statement made to him by White was correct, and receiving an affirmative reply, procured the necessary requisition, and brought White down to New Orleans.

The party arrived this morning upon the steamer Era No. 10.

White, we understand, admits the killing of Thompson, but says it was done in self-defense; that Thompson was quarreling with a third party, and he interfered to separate the parties; that he was attacked and shot back to protect himself.

He bears the reputation, we understand, of a dangerous character, and has in one of his fights no less than twelve marks made by bullet holes received in encounters in which he has been engaged.

Daylight Robbery.—The residence of Dr. Ritchie, Sr., on Pytania street, near Second street, was entered about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, during the temporary absence of the family, and the upper part of the house completely ransacked and a considerable amount of jewelry and other valuables stolen. The amount stolen was not yet ascertained last night, but it is supposed to be large. There were five servants in the lower part of the house at the time of the robbery. There is no clue to the thieves.

Police Assessment in St. Bernard.—The Police Jury of St. Bernard organized yesterday and elected Capt. A. P. Wild, President. The ordinance assessing the Metropolitan Police tax in and for the parish, was unanimously adopted.

Whistling Fake Pretences.—Paul Guzman was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Recorder Becker at the instance of E. Chandler, no. 300 Julia street, who charges that Guzman, being, with an oily tongue and false pretences wheedled him, the said Chandler, out of a whole barrel of whisky, valued at $46. Paul is locked up.

The jury in the case of John Griffin, charged with murder, in the killing of T. E. Stapleton the night of the 8th of November last, near the corner of Basin and Perdido streets, which case has occupied the attention of the Court the past two days, were unable to agree last night on a verdict, and were locked up till this morning.

Recovering.—The man Campbell, who attempted the other evening to cut his throat and severed his windpipe, while suffering severely out a young man named Winston, who was working under him in a restaurant on Basin street, is recovering. His windpipe having been impended with a needle. Winston, who is but 20 years of age, was gashed across the forehead.

First District Court.—The Grand Jury have found true bill against the following parties:

Vincent Stoinfelio for the murder of Rosario Dumechelli, on the 10th of March.

James Riley for illegal imprisonment of Wm. McKinney and Wm. H. Toler, on the 19th of March.

Thos. Moran and James Brown for illegal imprisonment of Paul Vallon and L. D. Ferrier.

From Washington.

ANOTHER BLAST AGAINST CORRUPTION.

Washington, March 25.—G. W. McCrainie, a member of Congress elected from the Fifth District of Louisiana, is out in a letter for publication here, in which he quotes from a recent letter of Judge Wm. Blackburn, an ex-member from that State who sold his cadetship, and who says it is well understood at Washington that no great enterprise, involving any appropriation can be consummated, and no fat office obtained without the payment of sums of money. In other words, and in plain English, without bribery. It is expected that this letter will produce a fresh outburst of indignation in a Congress which takes the nerve to carry through an investigation vitally affecting its honor.

NO DISCRIMINATION IN COLOR.

Considerable excitement was exhibited at the Congressional Theatre over the admission of the private boxes of the theatre of four colored persons who occupied the same during the performance. No adverse demonstration was made. It is the first incident of the kind that has occurred here.

The Senate took up and approved the nomination of Mr. Bradley for the Eighth Circuit Judgeship. The Texas Bill is pending there so long. By this result the court gains an accomplished jurist and the country a sagacious and upright judge, in their scheme of foisting upon the highest judicial tribunal of the land one of their own clan. It may be stated here that the Democratic Senators have from the first hailed the nomination of Mr. Bradley as that of one so respectable and worthy, though a Republican, that the wonder grew how Grant ever came to pick him out. This is the reason his nomination has stuck so long in the Senate.

The *World's* correspondent says of Mr. Justice Bradley's confirmation by the Senate:

The United States Supreme Court has now its full complement of Judges. Bradley, the last nomination, was confirmed on Monday. He is, of course, a Republican, but the fact that the Southern Radical Senators were bitterly opposed to his confirmation, and that the Democrats voted for him, renders it probable that his politics do not run to extremes.

A correspondent speaking of the debate in the Senate on the admission of Gen. Ames as Senator from Mississippi, says:

That astute and remarkably modest Senator, Thayer, rushed into the arena to attack the intellectual athletes Conkling and Thurman, and got for his reward a back-handed slap from the latter which sent him reeling to his corner amid the hearty laughter of the audience.

He inquired partly of Thurman: "If Ames went back to Maine would he be allowed to vote?" Thurman replied that it would depend upon his politics, but certainly he would be legally entitled to vote in Maine.

THE QUALIFICATIONS OF SENATORS.—The United States Constitution provides that "no person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen." Senator, Conkling, in his report on the credentials of General Adelbert Ames, calls attention to the above requirements of the Constitution, and says that his election took place on January 18, 1870, at which time General Ames was a military officer, stationed in Mississippi, by order of supreme military authority, and was acting as Provisional Governor, by appointment from General McDowell. Senator Conkling and the majority of the committee have arrived at the conclusion that the presence of General Ames in these two characters did not constitute the requisite legal residence, notwithstanding his declaration of his intention, on consenting to become a candidate for the Senate, that he intended to leave the army and reside in Mississippi, and notwithstanding his subsequent resignation from the army, which was accepted by the President before signing the bill to admit the State. This view is in accordance with all the established precedents, and which are carried practically into effect every year by the return of Government officers from Washington and other places to their homes, for the purpose of voting. The presence of an officer of the United States in any place in the discharge of his duty neither takes away his old domicil nor establishes a new one.

States often "depend for their existence," not upon intellectual freedom, etc., but upon intellectual torpor and stupor. Witness those United States this day, the stupidest and foolishest system ever yet invented in the world.—*Irish Unionist.*

"Here's to the ladies of the two hemispheres," said an American at a recent international dinner in Paris. "For my part, being a bachelor, a Frenchman, here's to the two hemispheres."

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Angry Discussion Over the Texas Bill.

The Bill Passed the Senate.

The New York Political Difficulties.

FROM EUROPE.

Banquet of Minister Motley, Prince Bonaparte Coming to America.

Miscellaneous News.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 30.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $405,000.

A delegation representing the National Banks were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day. They protested against the 7th article of the Funding bill, which makes a change of bonds compulsory.

There were no Southern nominations made to-day.

The following nominations were confirmed to-day: Allen Rutherford, Third Auditor; Mr. Putnam, Internal Revenue Assessor, Florida, vice Wilson; John Roy, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, vice Horatio J. Perry, suspended; James M. Mason, (colored) of Arkansas, Consul General to Liberia, and Mr. Ralph Inspector of Steamboats for the Eighth District.

Hoar's.—The Election Committee reported adversely to Mr. Segar as a representative from Virginia at large; action on his case has been indefinitely postponed.

The Pension bill has been postponed for two weeks at the request of Mr. Schenck, who wished to push the Tariff bill through.

Mr. Logan made a long personal explanation regarding Gen. Sherman's letter on the army bill, which was recently passed through the House.

The tariff bill was resumed and discussed.

The House is in session to-night for discussion only.

SENATE.—The heirs of the late John Minor Botts, of Virginia, ask compensation for property taken during the war.

The Finance Committee reported that the income tax be continued during 1870, but reduced to 5 per cent. thereafter.

A bill was introduced to prevent the punishing of any person for election frauds.

The preliminary business to the admission of Texas was passed over by a vote of 29 to 20. Vice President Colfax voting affirmatively.

The case of Gen. Ames, Senator elect from Mississippi, was postponed in favor of the Texas bill.

The Judiciary Committee have been discharged from any further consideration of Mr. Sumner's bill.

The Texas bill then came before the Senate, and passed with an amendment striking out the clause requiring the State to be divided into Senatorial districts. The bill goes back to the House for concurrence by a strict party vote.

There was an exciting session on the San Domingo treaty, but no vote was taken.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Washington, March 29.—The proceedings in the Senate to-day on the admission of Texas were very interesting.

During the discussion Messrs. Trumbull and Sherman became quite heated.

The following is the best report obtainable to-night: Everything on the calendar was made to give way on the motion of Mr. Sherman to Texas, and the matter was taken from the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Trumbull could see no reason for the bill being forced through, and the case of Ames had both been under discussion for several days and should be disposed of first. He did not see why the Senator from Ohio wished to take the Texas bill from the hands of the Judiciary.

Mr. Sherman replied that he not to be deterred from his duty by any mere feeling of etiquette; there were important reasons, both political and social, why Texas should be admitted at once, so that the Fifteenth Amendment should be officially proclaimed. The Fifteenth Amendment should be removed from our midst. He was surprised that the Senator from Illinois should seek to defeat the wishes of the majority of the Senate, and that majority was anxious that the Texas bill should be taken up.

Mr. Trumbull said he would like to know by what authority the Senator from Ohio assumed to speak for the majority of this Senate. He had never seen the Texas bill had been in the Senate had such an act of gross discourtesy been perpetrated. Matters and committees of this body are what were perpetrated by the Senator from Ohio yesterday, after he (Trumbull) had secured Mr. Drake and the Senate yesterday, that the committee would report upon the Texas bill as soon as the Senate was ready to consider it. The message of the President last week had a consultation, and the Texas matter had been spoken of, but there was no indication then that they intended to discharge the Judiciary Committee from the consideration of the bill. Has the Senator from Ohio been around and counted the Senate that he is justified in assuming that a majority want to take up the Texas bill? The Senator from Ohio wants to be Senator, but he is not