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DOUBLE SHEET.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN WASHINGTON.

The Territorial Question and Mr. Foote's Motion.

TERRIBLE SCENE IN THE SENATE

BETWEEN

MESSRS. BENTON AND FOOTE.

THREATENED BLOODSHED.

The Election of a Democratic Clerk in the House,

&c., &c., &c.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1850.

MR. CALHOUN'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Butler presented the credentials of Franklin H. Elmore, appointed a Senator from South Carolina, (to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Calhoun) which were read and ordered on file. Mr. Elmore was not present.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL CONTRACT.

Mr. Downs submitted a resolution, inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy whether the contract with A. G. Sloo, to carry the mails between New York and New Orleans, Chagres, &c., has not been violated in several particulars, and whether said contract ought not to be declared null and void, and whether any legislation by Congress is necessary to carry such declaration into effect.

Mr. Dickinson objected to its consideration, and the resolution lies over.

THE PROPOSED COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN.

After the transaction of the morning business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Foote's motion to refer Mr. Bell's resolution to a committee of thirteen.

The pending question being upon Mr. Benton's instructions to the committee, declaring that Congress has no power over slavery in the States, or the internal slave trade, and that Congress ought not to abolish slavery in the District, or in the Forts, Arsenals and Dock Yards of the United States, Mr. Clay moved to amend this proposition, so as to read "Provided, that the Senate does not deem it necessary to express, in advance, any opinion, or to give any instructions, either general or specific, for the guidance of the Committee."

DEBATE BETWEEN MESSRS. BENTON AND CLAY—THE FORMER CHARGED WITH DELAYING THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA QUESTION.

Mr. Benton said, it would be remembered that the first amendment pending was, in fact, Mr. Clay's own proposition, he (Mr. Benton) having accepted it on Mr. Clay's suggestion, and in a spirit of compromise. If Mr. Clay now desired to recede, and to take back entirely his own proposition, he (Mr. Benton) would withdraw the proposition, and throw himself back upon his original proposition.

The original proposition being thus withdrawn, Mr. Clay's amendment fell.

Mr. Benton then moved his original proposition, providing that the select committee shall not take into consideration the question of slavery in the States, the internal slave trade, slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the dock yards, navy yards, and arsenals of the United States.

Mr. Clay then moved to amend this amendment, by substituting the proposition submitted by him this morning.

Mr. Benton addressed the Senate in deprecation of the long delay to which the question of the admission of California had been subjected, and urging the necessity of securing some action upon that subject during the present week. If left later than that, the committee who were to convey Mr. Calhoun's remains to South Carolina, would be absent from the city, causing a further delay of two weeks, to be followed by as many more weeks as may be consumed in the discussion which would certainly then be resumed, as it were, *de novo*. In conclusion, he moved, as a test vote, that the pending business be laid upon the table, with a view to taking up the bill for the admission of California.

Mr. Clay, in reply, charged Mr. Benton with being one of the causes of the delay to which California was being subjected. Let him cease the useless opposition to the pending proposition—let the select committee be appointed, and let the committee then take up the California bill, without reference to the action of the Senate, and act upon it. When that bill should come up, he would not abandon the course which he had already indicated, but would move to connect the territorial bill with it.

Mr. Benton said the proposition of the Senator was neither more nor less than that the jury should be sent out, and the gentlemen remaining be then allowed to argue the cause. As to the charge of obstructing the public business, he had only to say that, conscious of the integrity and rectitude of his position, he would never be deterred from the performance of his duty by such charges. His position was sustained by 60 years of unvarying legislation. The father of his country himself, three times sent his messages to Congress in relation to the admission of new States, under precisely similar circumstances with those under which President Taylor had sent his California message. Tennessee, Kentucky and Vermont came in precisely as California asks to come in. He was not to be scared off the track by the charge of delaying public business. He would never fail to resist, where he had a the right to resist, a proposition which he believed to be wrong in principle.

POINT OF ORDER—MESSRS. DOUGLASS AND FOOTE.

Mr. Douglass submitted a few remarks in vindication of the California bill, from an allusion by Mr. Clay, to the effect that it would, in its present form, give the federal government no certainty of control over the public domain in California.

Mr. Foote made a point of order, that the Senator could not discuss the California bill at this time.

The Chair so ruled, and Mr. Douglass took his seat.

MR. BENTON'S MOTION DEFEATED.

The question being taken on Mr. Benton's motion to lay on the table, it was negatived by yeas 24, nays 28, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Douglass, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Walker, Webster.

NAYS—Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, Yulee.

MR. CLAY'S AMENDMENT—MR. DOUGLASS AGAIN OUT OF ORDER, ETC.

On the question recurring on Mr. Clay's amendment, Mr. Douglass arose to resume his remarks, contending that as the amendment pending covered the whole subject, it was in order to discuss any branch of the general subject.

After debate upon the point of order, the Vice President ruled Mr. Douglass out of order.

Several additional questions of order were raised and discussed at considerable length.

A FEW MORE SHOTS BETWEEN MESSRS. BENTON AND CLAY.

Mr. Benton discussed Mr. Clay's amendment.—No such proposition to tie up the hands of the Senate upon any subject had ever before been made. It was a new method of applying the previous question—the gag—which the Senate had never before submitted to. It might do very well in caucus, but was highly improper in the Senate. It was a resolve in advance, against going through the ordinary parliamentary form of legislation. He also submitted some further remarks, in opposition to the proposition for a committee.

Mr. Clay, in reply, said there had been no caucus on the subject, as intimated by Mr. Benton. The Senator had spoken of his rights—he must recollect that other Senators have rights, and were as ready to assert them, as the Senator from Missouri. The Senate had rights also, and the question was, whether they would decide to refer a subject with instructions or without. They had the right, and in its exercise it was proper to call "previous question," or any thing else. He referred to the committee appointed in the case of the admission of Missouri, stating that that committee were left uninstructed altogether. Mr. Clay commented with some severity upon the course of those who insisted upon the admission of California, and are unwilling to give governments at the same time, to the territories. Whigs upon the floor of the Senate, anxious to bring in California, had expressed themselves in favor of leaving the hundred thousand population of New Mexico to the protection of a military government, the establishment of which, by the late administration, in a time of war, had been loudly condemned. In conclusion, he said, he had deliberately prepared his amendment, with the view of settling the whole question at once, and keeping out of the endless propositions for instruction, which the ingenuity of the Senator from Missouri might invent. Let the amendment, then, be passed, and the Senate would determine upon a question of order, whether it did not settle the matter.

Mr. Benton rejoined;—the Senator had said that the Senate would yet be compelled to adopt the previous question, for the purpose of cutting off unnecessary debate; he had only to say, that when the Senate should take that course, he would submit, but until then, would never submit to the gag, disguisedly and surreptitiously attempted to be applied. He also declared his belief, that the committee was all cut and dried, and that the sending them out was altogether a farce.

OPINIONS OF MESSRS. DOUGLAS AND WEBSTER.

Mr. Douglas said he was inclined to vote for Mr. Clay's amendment, and for these reasons. He had only opposed the appointment of a select committee because of his unwillingness to make the admission of California dependent on any other measure. The Senate having now, three times by yeas and nays, declared its determination to have the committee, and the majority having a right to so determine, he would vote for the amendment, for the precise reason stated by Mr. Clay; to cut off all amendments, and get the whole question back from the committee as early as possible. He was the more convinced of the propriety of this course, by Mr. Benton's statement that the whole matter was "cut and dried." If the sending out of the committee was a farce, he was not disposed to make it a tragedy, by making a factious opposition to the declared and ascertained decision of the majority.

Mr. Webster expressed the opinion, that the amendment, if adopted, would not preclude the submittal of propositions for instructions.

MR. HALE'S VIEWS—BLACK AND WHITE.

Mr. Hale contended, that the expression that "the Senate does not deem it necessary to give instructions," &c., would not prevent the Senate from subsequently adopting instructions, as a precautionary measure. He proceeded at some length in opposition to the amendment, and to the proposed reference. He admitted, however, that the North were to be defeated in this contest, and by Northern votes. He only desired to beg the South not to say, after the question had been decided, that they had bought the North "dog cheap." Slavery would triumph again as it always had, and always would, until the people of the North taught their children a system of geography, by which they would understand that there was a small piece of country north of Mason & Dixon's line. They were beginning to learn that lesson now, and would know more of it soon, and he desired to say also, to those Northern men by whose action the North was to be defeated, that when they returned home, after consummating the measure, they would find the climate rather hot for them. Under the circumstances, he, with the Senator from Illinois, would make no factious opposition. He would submit to anything which God, in his providence, or the party in its power, should see fit to impose upon him, after making such resistance to fate as seemed proper. He concluded as follows:—Gentlemen of the South, you have us, but when you have lain us out cold, don't point at us! (Laughter.)

MR. CLAY'S REJOINDER.

Mr. Clay said, that the North was destined to no defeat at the hands of the South. The only triumph to be achieved was a triumph of patriotism, of Union, of the best interests of mankind, over ultra abolitionists, whose vocation would be gone, as soon as a settlement of this controversy should be obtained.—(Great applause in the gallery.) As to the intimation of dissatisfaction at home, he hoped that no Northern man could be deterred from the course which he might design to take, by any such allusions. They might rely upon a state of things similar to that which followed the settlement of the Missouri question—a feeling of rejoicing throughout the whole country.

DEBATE CHECKED AND AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

Mr. Foote appealed to the friends of the select committee to refrain from all further debate. (Cries of agreed, agreed.)

Mr. Clay modified his amendment at the suggestion of Mr. Mangum, by inserting after the word "necessary," the words "and therefore declines."

The question being then taken, the amendment was adopted. Yeas 25, nays 22, as follows:—

YEAS—Atchison, Badger, Berland, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, (Miss.) Dickinson, Dodge, (Iowa,) Douglass, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Yulee.

NAYS—Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, (Mass.) Dayton, Dodge, (Wis.) Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Walker, Whitcombe.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT OFFERED.

Mr. Hamlin moved to amend, by inserting a provision excepting from the reference the question of admission of California as a State. After debate, this amendment was ruled out of order, as identical with one previously rejected by the Senate.

MR. BENTON'S AMENDMENTS FURTHER DEBATE UPON THE QUESTION OF ORDER.

Mr. Benton then moved the amendments heretofore suggested by him, covering fourteen different points, in each of which the connection of California with other subjects is objected to, and said he would ask a vote by yeas and nays on each.

Another debate ensued upon a question of order.

THE QUESTION OF INCONSISTENCY.

Mr. Clay objected to the amendment, on the ground that it was inconsistent with the proposition by which the Senate had declared that it would not instruct the committee.

The Vice President decided that the inconsistency might be a good reason for the rejection of the amendment, but was not a question for the Chair to decide as a point of order.

Mr. Clay appealed from this decision.

THE SOUTH—MESSRS. BENTON AND BUTLER.

Mr. Benton addressed the Senate in support of his amendments. His object was to show by the votes of the Senate, on the several points which he had presented, that the fears of the South had been groundless. That there was no danger to the rights of any section of the Union. He also alluded incidentally, in no complimentary terms, to the Southern address, and those who originated it.

Mr. Butler said, that the Senator from Missouri was much mistaken, if he supposed the Southern people would be satisfied with votes upon truisms. Such votes were not to be safety valves by which to avert the dangers impending.

A BOMBSHELL FROM MR. FOOTE.

Mr. Foote arose to address the Senate.

The Vice-President reminded him that the question before the Senate was upon the appeal, and suggested that he confine himself to that point.

Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed in order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come, when patriots should unite for the purpose of saving the republic from the dangers which threatened it. It was very well known that he would not, after circumstances which had occurred here, condescend to notice anything coming from a certain quarter, (Mr. Benton) if it were not that an unjustifiable attack had been made upon a measure with which himself and other gentlemen were identified—the Southern address, which many of them had been proud to sign. The history of that address was a glorious one, and would live in the esteem of patriots in the future when those who impugned it should long have been forgotten. Who was its author? The Senator from South Carolina, over whose death the nation now mourned. And who was it that attempted to impugn that address, and to designate those who signed it as agitators? It was an individual known as the oldest member of the Senate.

TERRIBLE SCENE—THREATENED COLLISION BETWEEN MESSRS. BENTON AND FOOTE—PISTOL DRAWN BY THE LATTER—TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT.

Mr. Foote was proceeding with some sarcastic and pungent remarks, evidently in allusion to Mr. Benton, but had said nothing sufficiently open and offensive to justify the chair in calling him to order, when Mr. Benton rose, much agitated, and throwing his chair from him, proceeded by the narrow passage outside the bar towards Mr. Foote's seat, which is on the outside tier of seats, near the main entrance to the Senate. Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, and others, apprehending a collision between Benton and Foote, endeavored to detain the former at his seat. Overcoming all resistance, he continued towards Foote, who, leaving his place, stepped down the main aisle and took position in the area, just in front of the sergeant-at-arms' seat, at the right of the Vice President, drawing a pistol from his bosom and cocking it.

The scene which ensued is indescribable. Loud calls for the Sergeant-at Arms were made, and cries of order rescounded from all sides of the chamber. Many persons rushed from the galleries and out of the chamber, in apprehension of a general melee. Several Senators surrounded Mr. Foote, among whom was Mr. Dickinson, who, securing the pistol, locked it up in his desk.

Mr. Benton, in the meantime, was struggling in the hands of his friends, who were endeavoring to prevent him from reaching Foote. While thus pinioned, as it were, and yet almost successfully resisting the efforts of those who held him, Mr. Benton bitterly denounced Foote as an assassin, who had dared to bring a pistol in the Senate to murder him. He said, "I have no arms, examine me, I carry nothing of the kind—stand out of his way, and let the scoundrel and assassin fire!" In uttering this sentence, Mr. Benton threw off from either side those who held him, tore open his vest, and invited the fire of his antagonist.

Mr. Foote, in the meantime, was restrained from advancing towards Mr. Benton.

THE SMOKE ROLLING AWAY.

The Vice President, after repeated and vigorous efforts, succeeded in restoring a comparative state of quiet.

Messrs. Benton and Foote, having resumed their respective seats, Mr. Foote rose, and inquired if he could proceed in order.

Mr. Benton (in a very loud tone and much excited) —I demand that the Senate shall take cognizance of the fact, that a pistol has been brought in here to assassinate me.

Mr. Foote explained—He had no intention to attack anybody; his whole course had been that of the defensive. He had been informed that an attack upon him had been intended, and supposing when the Senator from Missouri advanced towards, that he was armed, and designed to attack him, he had himself advanced to the centre of the chamber, in order to be in a position where he could meet Mr. Benton in the main aisle, upon equal terms.

Mr. Benton protested against any intimation that he carried arms. He never did so.

The Vice President requested Mr. Foote to take his seat, until it could be ascertained what course was proper for the chair to pursue.

A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION PROPOSED.

Mr. Hale regretted the necessity which seemed to impose itself upon him, one of the youngest members of the Senate, but if no one else moved in the premises he should deem himself unworthy of his seat, if he could let such a transaction as he had just witnessed go out to the country without investigation. The Senate owned such a course to itself.

Mr. Foote, in his seat—I court it.

Mr. Bright said he had apprehended no danger, and instead of the matter being a serious affair to be investigated, he thought it one of which the Senate should be ashamed, and should say as little about it as possible.

Mr. Foote expressed his assent to the proposition for investigation, but solemnly protested that he had only armed himself in view of a premeditated attack, against which he had been warned.

Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, thought a committee of investigation ought to be appointed. He stated that he had known Mr. Benton thirty-five years, and never knew him to carry arms.

Mr. Benton—In his seat, still much agitated—Never, never!

Mr. Dodge moved that a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the subject. It was due to the Senate and the country.

REFUSAL TO PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO KEEP THE PEACE.

Mr. Clay expressed the hope that Messrs. Benton and Foote would go before a magistrate, or else in the presence of the Senate pledge themselves not to commit a breach of the peace, in further prosecution of this affair.

Mr. Benton—I have done nothing to authorise a charge of intention to commit a breach of the peace, and I will rot in jail, before I give a promise by which I admit such a thing, even by implication. I carry no arms, sir, and it is lying, and cowardly, to insinuate anything of the kind against me.

Mr. Clay said his suggestion had no reference to the past, but to the future.

Mr. Foote said he was a constitution-loving and law-abiding man. He only wore arms when he had reason to believe he was in danger of being attacked. He preferred another method of settling difficulties, and had always left the door open to avoid the necessity for any other mode of settlement than that referred to. He declared that he had no design of proceeding further in the immediate controversy which had occurred, but intimated that, as a man of honor, he felt bound to take proceedings elsewhere.

Mr. Benton greeted the last remark with a contemptuous laugh, loud enough to be heard throughout the chamber.

AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED.

After some further debate, the motion to appoint a committee was agreed to, and before any further action was had,

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

BY BAIN'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1850.

THE CONTEST FOR CLERK.

The House resumed voting for clerk. Young, 72; Walker, 47; Prindle, 30. 180 votes. No election.

Mr. Phoenix, (whig,) of New York, offered a resolution, that Walker be declared clerk.

The Speaker decided the resolution not in order.

The House again voted. Again no choice.

Mr. Jones, (dem.) of Tennessee, asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer a resolution, the blank in it to be filled up with the name of a democrat. If it fails, the whigs to propose a name. All parties would then be obliged to vote for or against a particular individual.

The Speaker said the resolution was objected to.

Mr. Jones—I expected it would be. (Laughter.)

The roll was called.

Before the ninth vote was announced, there were many changes of votes from minor candidates to the two prominent ones. Much interest was excited, meanwhile, to know the result, as the contest was close.

THE ELECTION OF A CLERK.

The tellers reported the whole number of votes cast. 188

Necessary to a choice. 95

Young, (dem.) late Commissioner of the land office. 96

Prindle, (whig). 5

Walker, subordinate clerk of the House. 88

B. Stansbury, of Vermont. 4

Clarke, ex-clerk of the House. 1

The Speaker declared Young elected by one vote, and said that until the Clerk elect was present to qualify, no business could be done.

The House then adjourned.

The vote for Young was a strict party vote. Messrs. Wilmot, Julian, and Holmes, were included among the democrats.

Messrs. Conger, Fowler, Sackett, Hebard, and Dickey, voted for Prindle.

Mr. Wilson, for Clark.

Messrs. Allen, Durkee, Giddings and Root, for Stansbury.

IMPORTANT CASE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

THE ANTI-RENT TRIAL AT HUDSON.

THE SUIT AGAINST HARMON LIVINGSTON.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HUDSON, WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1850.

The suit of the State against Harmon Livingston is still on trial at this place. I transmit a summary o the previous proceedings in the case (as well as those of to-day), as you failed to receive my despatch last night.

Mr. John Van Buren, in opening the case, claimed the lands for the people, on the ground that they were unoccupied lands and commons, all of which lands, so remaining unoccupied, unimproved, and without fences, he argued, were the just property of the State; and he further stated, that if the defendant attempted to introduce his title, he should show fraud in it, and that the persons making the grant were incapable of making it.

The witnesses introduced on the part of the people are Hiram H. Poucher, Henry A. Link, Eli Dunce, Charles Decker, Henry Younghance and Isaac Palmerter.

Mr. Poucher swore that some time in July, 1849, at the request of Theodore Miller and John S. Annabel, of Hudson, who were instructed by John Van Buren to employ a surveyor, he repaired to the premises in question, and under the direction of Joseph A. Seaver, Henry A. Link, and Eli Dunce, whom he was instructed by Miller to call upon, surveyed one hundred and fifty acres of the premises, commencing some two chains from the stone wall of John H. Conse, and completing the survey by some twenty courses, without leaving any monuments to denote the survey, except the place of beginning. In the survey he avoided all improved lands and surveyed 150 acres of common.

H. A. Linke and E. Dunee swore that they aided and assisted Poucher in the survey; that the survey was of common alone; that there were no fences around it, and no improvements upon it.

Chas. Decker swore that there were no fences or improvements upon the land.

The defence offered to prove by this witness, on cross-examination, an occupation of the premises, which the court at this stage of the proceedings refused to allow them to do.

Younghance and Palmerter corroborated the other witnesses as to the fact of the property being unimproved.

With this witness the prosecution rested.

Mr. Southerland opened in behalf of defendant, and said that the defence, in order to allay the excitement in the county, deemed it policy that the case should go to the jury, instead of asking a nonsuit from the court He censured severely the course pursued by the prosecution, and said that this was not an action brought by the State in good faith, but was brought by H. A. Link and others, under cover of the State, and pretendingly by the Attorney General, when the Attorney General had had nothing to do with it. He then proceeded to explain to the jury the proof he should introduce, and the manner in which the Livingstons acquired their title. He consumed three and a half hours in opening the defence, and offered their title in evidence.

Mr. Van Buren objected on the ground that the patent of 1715 was a fraud on the government granting it, because Robert Livingston petitioned the government for a confirmation of patents granted in 1686, on the ground that the land belonging to him had been left out of the grant, when such was not the case, as appeared by the new patent, which covers no more than the old one. He also objected, on the ground that a manor could not be granted in 1686; the date of the first grant is 1715, (the date of the confirmation;) that Thos. Donegan in 1686 was not authorized to grant any land without the concurrence of the council, and that there was no evidence that the council ever concurred. It was also alleged that no survey had been made, and the right to grant without surveys was denied.

The court overruled the objection, and admitted defendant to prove title.

The defence are now engaged in proving title.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF TO-DAY.

The defence are still engaged in proving title and possession under it, and acts of recognition as regards it, on the part of the colonial government and various State officers. The title, as proved, runs thus:—

Grants to Robert Livingston, in 1671 and 1686; confirmation of patent in 1715. Devises from Robert to Philip, from Philip to Robert, from Robert to John, and from John to Robert Livingston, present proprietor and claimant.

The defence introduced in evidence laws of the colonial government recognising the manor and defining the boundaries. They also offered in evidence various proclamations of Governors, from 1715 down, recognising the manor. One proclamation of Governor De Lancy; two proclamations of Governor Clinton, and one of Governor Cadwallader Colden. These proclamations were objected to and ruled out by the court. They also introduced in evidence, an agreement between William Van Rensselaer and Robert Livingston, the first patentee, settling the boundary line between the Livingston and Van Rensselaer grant. They also introduced in evidence a survey of the southern bounds of the manor of Livingston. They also introduced a diary of the survey kept by those making the survey, and commencing the 13th of October, 1714, and giving the names of places of different Indian tribes, &c.

Indian names figure conspicuously, such as Wawnacosset and Mahancosset being of frequent occurrence. Some of the names are looked at on the documents, by the court, prosecution, and defence, no one daring a pronunciation. Most of the witnesses for the defence are men between 80 and 90 years of age. Sparring between counsel is of frequent occurrence. Mr. Sotherland, in referring to Messrs. Van Buren, Jordan, Chatfield, and T. Miller, desired to know in his opening how many lawyers and State officers it would take to bring suits for the whole manor of Livingston, if it took two ex-Attorney Generals, one Attorney General, and one ex-District Attorney to bring a suit for 150 acres of it.

Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, author of the documentary history of this State, is in attendance at court.

The defence have also introduced in evidence a survey of the northern bounds of the manor of Livingston. They have also gone into oral testimony, and James Redfield, Josiah Southerland and Augustus Tremaine have been sworn. The tendency of the oral testimony, as yet given, is to prove the location of premises and acts of ownership exercised on the part of those from whom defendant derived title. The maps and documentary evidence, as yet produced and to be produced, present an imposing appearance. The majority are brown and discolored by age, and in many the ink has eaten through and destroyed the paper.

The whole manor of Livingston contains 160,240 acres of land. The premises in question in this case embrace 150 acres.

The case will probably be pending during the week, as the counsel for the State has his rebutting evidence to bring in yet, and, as I am informed, will occupy the court some two days.

This is a test suit—hence its importance.

Sporting Intelligence.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—PACING.—April 17.—Purse $100, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The following is a summary:—

Lady Bevins. John Case	2	1	1	1
Cayuga Maid, D. Bryant	3	2	2	2
Dan Miller, J. Wheipty	1	3	dis.	

Time—2:31¼—2:28½—2:30—2:33.

MATCH BETWEEN SHAW'S COLT AND SCREWDRIVER.—This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a match for $200, mile heats, best in five, in harness, between Shaw's colt and Screw driver, comes off. Something good is expected.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The following are some of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Senate upon the Forrest divorce case, on the 16th inst.:—

On motion of Mr. Streeter, the bill (from the House, previously reported by the Senate committee, annulling the marriage contract between Edwin Forrest and Catharine his wife, was taken up. Mr. Brooks opposed the bill, in the course of which he paid a very equivocal compliment to members of the Legislature.

He was followed by Mr. Walker, who produced copies of the *Police Gazette*, to substantiate certain charges which he made in reference to the friends of Mr. Forrest.

Mr. Walker was followed by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Drum), who, in one of the most forcible and bitterly sarcastic addresses, reviewed the whole testimony in favor of the libellants. He denounced N. P. Willis.

Mr. D. was listened to for an hour by a full Senate and crowded galleries, with the most profound attention.

Mr. Muhlenberg continued the defence of Mr. Forrest, in a concise and masterly argument, when the yeas and nays were called, and resulted as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Beawley, Drum, Fernon, Frailey, Frick, Haslet, Hugus, Ives, King, Lawrence, M'Caslin, Muhlenberg, Packer, Streeter, Best, Speaker—18.

NAYS—Brooks, Crabb, Cunningham, Darsie, Forsyth, Fulton, Guernsey, Jones, Konigmacher, Malone, Matthias, Sedler, Sakey, Savery, Shimer, Sterrett, Stine, Walker—18.

Domestic Miscellany.

It is said a donation of $20,000 has been made to the family of Dr. Webster, by the citizens of Boston, of which sum Mrs. Dr. Parkman gave $500.

The St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, was open on the 10th, and the river was navigable as far down as La Valtre. The river Richelieu is free from ice.

The Public Health—Condition of Houses, principally rear Buildings.

The City Inspector has ordered the Health Wardens to make returns of the condition of rear buildings and others in the different wards, in reference to their sanitary condition. Subjoined are the returns of the filthy and crowded houses, so far as they have been made:—

SECOND WARD.

The returns from the Second ward are rather fair, there being only two rear houses reported filthy in the entire ward, and none crowded. The total number of persons living in rear buildings is reported to be 294.

THIRD WARD.

In this ward there are 23 rear houses, 178 rooms, and 453 persons living in them. Of the houses, 15 are reported clean, and 10 dirty. The following is a list of the latter, and of the crowded:—

Street.	No. of rooms.	No. of persons.	Names of owners.	Condition.
Road	111	14	38	J. F. J. Derdiemes. dirty.
	97	4	16	Jas. Wykoff. clean.
	109	7	19	P. H. Hegeman. clean.
	136	13	26	Isabella Scott. dirty.
	148	16	27	Quesepel. do.
Murray	107	10	30	H. Hoppock. do.
Dey	16	1	4	Jacob Southard. filthy.
	50	4	18	Peter W. Lent. dirty.
Vesey	50	10	28	Henry Carey. clean.
Fulton	205	6	16	O. Henry. dirty.
	207	2	13	Jas. J. Bryan. dirty.
Liberty	131	32	48	Laban. do.
Greenwich	139	16	34	Jas. H. Birengar. do.

FOURTH WARD.

Street.	No. of rooms.	No. of persons.	Names of owners.	Condition.
Catherine	96	16	52	D. Hallock. clean.
Oliver	67	13	36	Albert Salter. do.
	60	16	39	Samuel Walkins. do.
	51	20	41	Samuel Walkins. do.
	16	6	17	John Carney. dirty.
Cherry	19	16	39	Mathew O'Conner. clean.
	32	60	127	Denis Mullins. do.
Oak	26	6	21	James Fisher. dirty.
	26	6	19	James Fisher. do.
	22	6	21	James Fisher. do.
Madison	25	52	73	John Marvin. clean.
William	229	18	31	Mrs. Riley. dirty.
Rose	13	16	56	J. Bull. do.
	17	16	44	Alex. Bradan. clean.
James	95	46	68	Wm. Sheridan. do.
Roosevelt	56	36	61	Edward Shertwell. do.
	20	60	84	R. J. Dillon. dirty.
	32	27	46	R. J. Dillon. do.
Vandewater	12	18	33	Wm. Probes. do.

The total number of persons living in the rear house, in this ward, is 1,812.

SIXTH WARD.

Street.	No. Front-ages.	No. Occu-pants.	Owners.	Ventila-tion.	Condi-tion.
Mulberry	8	42	223	Barker & Towle.	good.	clean.
	10	27	135	do.	do.	do.
	77	9	54	Mrs. Riley.	do.	do.
	75	8	46	Dr. Stewart.	do.	do.
	51	16	125	Bonsoit, N. J.	bad.	bad.
	41	12	90*	Mrs. Farman.	bad.	clean.
	30½	13	97	Not known.	bad.	clean.
	76	16	84	Mrs. Boyle.	good.	clean.
	46	10	54	Owen Gray.	good.	dirty.
	37	9	63	Owen Gray.	good.	dirty.
Orange	30	6	50	Muck.	bad.	dirty.
	20½	7	36	James Lynch.	bad.	dirty.
	37	8	50	Pook.	bad.	dirty.
	21	7	50	Noalis.	bad.	dirty.
	15	7	16	Mrs. Velton.	bad.	dirty.
Leonard	151	20	100*	Mrs. Douglass.	bad.	bad.
	149	20	90	Mrs. Douglass.	bad.	clean.
	147	12	86	Mrs. Douglass.	bad.	clean.
	147	12	90	Abel.	bad.	clean.
	129	30	130*	Patrick Henry.	bad.	clean.
	120	8	60*	Mr. Sneddorf.	bad.	clean.
City Hall Place	17	9	64	Patrick Martin.	good.	clean.
	19	10	64	Barker.	good.	clean.
	24	8	48	Barker.	good.	clean.
Mott	13	16	68	Mrs. Rowe.	bad.	clean.
	45	19	94	Sam. Weeks.	good.	clean.
	47	14	80	Sam. Weeks.	good.	clean.
	60	10	60	McManus.	bad.	clean.
Franklin	41¼	10	46	Dan. Gilmartin.	bad.	clean.
Anthony	16	8	48	P. McGloughlin.	bad.	clean.
	109	6	34	Peter Collins.	bad.	dirty.
	144	5	30*	Mrs. Reed.	bad.	dirty.
	150	20	135*	Anthony Crowen.	bad.	dirty.
Cow Bay	9	30	120*	Anthony Crowen.	bad.	dirty.
Cross street	59	47	215†	Mrs. Brennan.	bad.	dirty.
	59	12	76	Mr. Valentine.	bad.	clean.
	99	8	40*	Mrs. Valentine.	bad.	clean.
Centre	56	6	36	J. O'Donnell.	bad.	dirty.
	36	8	40	D. Holohan.	bad.	dirty.
	62	10	50*	Mrs. Brennan.	bad.	bad.
	56	8	48	Mr. Fisher.	bad.	clean.
	66	9	56	Jacob Cobert.	bad.	clean.
	76	6	40	Ed. Sherlock.	bad.	clean.
	100	4	24	Phillips.	bad.	dirty.
Elizabeth	8	15	91	Sam Weeks.	bad.	clean.
Elm	26	10	64	Phil. Earley.	bad.	dirty.
	21	12	84	Clark.	bad.	dirty.

*Those marked thus are either colored persons or colored and white.

†This is the Old Brewery.

The whole number of dwelling houses in the rear of lots in the Sixth ward is 66, of which 38 are badly ventilated, and 28 well ventilated; in a filthy condition, 19; clean, 44; of 5 stories there are 11; four stories 20; 3 stories, 19; 2½ stories, 8; 2 stories, 3; 1½ story, 1. *The number of tenantes inhabiting these 63 buildings, are 790; the total number of persons in same, 4,721.* It is no wonder that disease of every kind should prevail in this ward.

THE SEVENTH WARD.

Street.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Occu-pants.	Names of Owners.	Ventila-tion.	Condi-tion.
Water	454	9	40	John Attridge.	bad.	filthy.
	456	10	49	David Leavitt.	bad.	do.
	459	8	33	William Sullivan.	bad.	do.
	445	9	43	David Leavitt.	bad.	do.
	405	9	42	—— Lent.	bad.	do.
	433	21	81	J. R. Wakeman.	bad.	do.
	656	23	64	S. S. Swan.	bad. and no sink.	very filthy.
Cherry	344	16	45	James Barry.	bad.	filthy.
	393	15	29	Owen Mallen.	bad.	do.
	393	23	54	Adam Barker.	bad.	do.
	445	24	57	T. Crane.	bad.	do.
	450	19	63	M. King, lessee.	bad.	do.
Hamilton	10	8	14	Roger Williams.	good.	do.
	40	38	76	C. N. Smith.	good.	do.
	187	54	104	Thos. McKeon.	good.	do.
	187	12	34	Capt. Doughorty.	bad.	do.
East Broadway	39	15	26	—— Boyle.	bad.	do.
Madison	221	119	242	E. Brown, agent,	good.	do.
Houston	329	14	36	—— Griffin.	bad.	do.

The total number of rooms of rear buildings in this is 921, occupied by 2,141 persons.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Street.	Num's.	Per'sons.	Owner.	Condition.
Stanton	261	8	21	Conway.	filthy.
	269	8	21	E. Falkner.	do.
	246	4	39	Attridge.	do.
	244	8	31	P. Bagan.	do.
	243	8	37	Mrs. O. Brennan.	do.
Houston	143	2	7	Mrs. Crisman.	do.
Second street	306	8	40	E. Brown.	do.
	304	8	40	Mr. Lyons.	do.