

WASHINGTON.

San Domingo in the Senate—The Joint High Commission—Aldama and the Cuban Junta—The President's Message on Southern Outrages—The Proclamation.

'Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In the Senate the morning business was very light, and was early concluded. To begin with, the Vice-President announced that the reference of memorials, petitions, bills, and the like, was in the nature of legislation, and was not in order under the resolution that had been passed, and that they could only be received, and placed on the files of the Senate, except by unanimous consent. Only a few memorials were presented. Mr. SUMNER then offered the San Domingo resolutions of yesterday, in a slightly changed form. The point of order was immediately made that they were not in order under the Anthony resolution. The Vice-President made a thorough and able statement of the facts bearing on the case, sustaining his position with a variety of precedents, from which it appeared that resolutions calling for Executive information, or expressive of the opinion of the Senate, or touching the rights of Senators to a seat in the Chamber, were not of a legislative character and not excluded from consideration by the language of the restrictive resolution. He preferred that the Senate should put its own construction upon the meaning of the resolution it had passed, and put the question as to whether the three classes of resolutions above named should be received.

There was something of a struggle in regard to the reading of the resolution. Not having been received *pro forma* by the Senate, yesterday, a single objection would prevent their being read today, if received. On a point of order finally raised it was decided that they could be read informally on the demand of any Senator for the information of the Senate, so that the question of order on their reception might be intelligently decided. They were therefore read by the Clerk, causing apparent satisfaction to Mr. SUMNER. The Chair then changed the form of the question to the Senate, and asked whether the resolutions which had been read were in order under the restriction resolution. Mr. SHERMAN subsequently moved to lay this question of order on the table, which was done by a vote of 29 to 25. This, of course, carried the resolutions to the table also, whence they could only be taken by a vote of the Senate, which evidently could not be had at this session. Mr. SUMNER was beaten, and he realized it. He took a new departure, as Mr. WILSON would say. He appealed to the Senate. He meant to make his speech last session, but was prevented by sickness. He appealed for unanimous consent, to make his speech next Monday. Messrs. MORTON, CONKLING and HAMLIN assured him that they would raise no objection, and that they would not yesterday have raised any if the Senator had made that appeal instead of trying to force a speech upon the Senate in the form of a resolution to which no opportunity for a reply would be afforded. On a further appeal from Mr. SUMNER, of the same character, the resolutions themselves, which had just been laid on the table, were received and placed on the files of the Senate. He will, on Monday, move them as an amendment to the Sherman resolution on Southern outrages, and make his speech thereon. No alarm is manifested as to any effect Mr. SUMNER's speech may have. It will be answered by Mr. MORTON, probably, and perhaps some others, and the whole subject will then be laid over till December. Some Senators express a little disgust that Mr. SUMNER should persist in making so great a bugbear of what they consider a small matter. Others who are in favor of annexation, privately express themselves pleased at the prospect of his speech being made now, for they believe it will be fully answered in the Senate, and by the report of the Commission, soon to be submitted to the country. The action of the Administration, which he condemns, has, moreover, been in the interest of peace and humanity.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION.

At the conclusion of the discussion raised by Mr. SUMNER's San Domingo resolutions, Mr. COLE moved to postpone the pending order, the Sherman resolution of instructions to the Judiciary Committee, and take up the Deficiency Appropriation bill. This was done by a vote of 26 to 22. It was decided that the spirit of the Anthony resolutions excluded the offering of amendments not germane, and so Mr. FRELINGHUSSEN failed to get the revenue police scheme of the Commissioner of Revenue acted on. A spirited and somewhat long discussion took place on an amendment to appropriate \$12,000 for the poor of this District, which was finally adopted. After some opposition \$10,000 were appropriated to enable the President to carry out the Civil Service Reform law, passed last session. Pending an amendment urged by the Kansas Senators to appropriate \$350,000 for enlarging the military depot at Fort Leavenworth, the Senate went into Executive Session, and adjourned until tomorrow. Nothing is likely to be done tomorrow, except to finish the Appropriation bill.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Mr. SUMNER's speech will occupy the whole of Monday. It is already in type, and takes up fourteen columns of the *Globe*. The answers may or may not be made the next day, but at any rate there is no prospect of the Kuklux debate being resumed before the Senate till Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

It is hardly necessary to say that the givings-out sent from here regarding the proceedings of the Joint High Commission, are without any basis whatever so far as details are concerned, for it is next to impossible that anything should be disclosed. All that has become known up to the present hour is, that the discussions have progressed so far that it will probably be determined within the next week or ten days whether there is any possibility of arriving at any satisfactory conclusions. If the Commission remains in session beyond the first week in April it will be a strong indication that an adjustment of the pending questions is probable.

THE CUBAN CAUSE.

A *pronunciamiento*, or declaration from Señor MIGUEL DE ALDAMA, the leader and most prominent man in the Cuban Junta in New-York, has been received here, in which he announces his positive and complete withdrawal from that organization. In losing ALDAMA, the Junta loses its ablest and wealthiest supporter.

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The House Select Committee of nine in charge of the President's Message on Southern outrages held a brief meeting this morning, but owing to the absence of two members, came to no conclusions, and adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. THOMAS, of North Carolina, will propose a bill to the Committee combining universal amnesty with measures for the repression of outrages, but in the present temper of the House this combination is not likely to succeed. It is very probable that one feature of the new bill will be a provision for an internal revenue police force applicable to all the States, but necessary in the South only to enable assessors and collectors to arm a *posse comitatus* for self-defense and the enforcement of the laws.

SENATOR FENTON'S STATEMENT.

The statement was telegraphed from here yesterday that Senator FENTON had protested, in Executive Session, against the confirmation of District Attorney CROWLEY, and that he had informed the President, before the appointment was made, that it was a most unfortunate one for the party. This is a most unfortunate statement for Senator FENTON, whether it be true that he made it or not. The fact is that probably no appointment was ever made by the President that had a greater weight of indorsement from prominent men of all shades of feeling in the Republican Party than this. The papers, as presented, were a marvelous combination of the best names in the State. Lawyers, judges, editors, &c., including the Judges of the Su-

preme Court of Mr. FENTON's own judicial district, the State Senator, the member of Congress and the member of the State Central Committee for that district, to say nothing of every Republican member of the State Senate every Judge of the Supreme Court in the Northern District, eleven out of fourteen Republican members of Congress, twenty-seven out of thirty-one members of the Republican State Committee, the two last Republican candidates for Governor, and so on almost *ad libitum*. Viewed from the stand-point of public sentiment in the party, no other appointment could have been made.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The President's Proclamation on the state of affairs in South Carolina, issued today, is an earnest of the course he will take in all such cases. Every man in the country knows that when President GRANT commands an insurgent and unlawful combination of men to disperse, it is equivalent to the command of Gen. GRANT, and that his next order will be for a movement upon the enemy's works. If this will result in the capture of a couple dozen of these white cotton cowards and their trial in a United States Court, and their conviction by a test-oath jury, Gen. GRANT will be further entitled to the gratitude of the country for services rendered in an emergency.