THE SUN.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

Thirty-Fourth Year. NEW YORK, SATURDAY APRIL 13, 1867. Price Two Cents

THE NEW YORK SUN.

PUBLISHED DAILY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
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MOSES S. BEACH, Proprietor of The Sun Establishment.

Special Advertisements.

AN EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.

The magnificent screw-bed ocean steamship QUAKER CITY will leave with the above excursion (accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Sherman) on Saturday, June 8th, at 12 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Capraia, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliari, Palma, Valencia, Malaga, and Bermuda, and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland, and the Holy Land.

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BRIEST'S HAIR DYE is prepared for different tints, all odors, and, after using, will defy detection by your most intimate friends.

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EXCISE TONIC, FOR DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS. HELMBOLD'S, NEXT METROPOLITAN HOTEL. 249

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease. 350

HOW TO OBTAIN PATENTS, CAVEATS, &c. For the information of the intelligent, industrious mechanics of this great metropolis, the following "Instructions in Brief," concerning Patents, Caveats, etc., are published:

The first inquiry that presents itself to one who has made any improvement or discovery is—"Can I obtain a Patent?" A positive answer can only be had by presenting a complete application for a Patent to the Commissioner of Patents. An application consists of a Model, Drawings, Petition, Oath, and full Specification. Many other minor and formalities must also be observed. The efforts of the inventor to do all this business himself are generally without success. After a week of great perplexity and delay, he is usually glad to seek the aid of persons experienced in patent business, and have all the work done over again. The best plan is to solicit proper advice at the beginning.

If the parties consulted are honorable men, the inventor may safely confide his ideas to them; they will advise whether the improvement is probably patentable, and will give him all the directions needful to protect his rights.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have been actively engaged in the business of obtaining patents for about twenty years. Many thousands of inventors have had business with our counsels. More than one third of all patents granted are obtained by us.

Those who have made inventions and desire to consult with us, are cordially invited to do so. We shall be happy to see them in person at our office, No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., or to advise them by letter through the mail. In all cases they may expect from us an honest opinion. For such consultations, opinion, and advice, we make no charge. A pen-and-ink sketch and a description of the invention should be sent, together with stamps for return postage. Write plain; do not use perch or pale ink; be brief. All business committed to our care, and all confidential items, are kept by us secret and strictly confidential. Address MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

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A Caveat gives a limited but immediate protection, and is particularly useful when the invention is not fully completed or the model is not ready, or further time is wanted for experiment and study. After a Caveat has been filed the Patent Office will not issue a patent for the same invention to any other person, without giving notice to the Caveator, who is then allowed three months time to file in an application for a patent. A Caveat consists of a petition, should contain a clear and concise description of the invention, so far as it has been completed, illustrated by drawings when the nature of the case requires it. Address the Petition, Oath, Specification, and Drawings. The Government fee for filing a Caveat is $10, and our ordinary charge to prepare the documents and attend to the whole business, from $10 to $15. In order to file a Caveat the inventor needs only to send us a rough sketch and description of his invention, with a description in his own words, and fee $20 in full. Address MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

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For various notes concerning Foreign Patents, Reissues, Interferences, Hints on Selling Patents, Rules and Proceedings at the Patent Office, the Patent Laws, Decisions of Commissioners, &c., see the last issue of MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York. 541

LADIES—YOU CANNOT FIND A BETTER, or cheaper article, for Beautifying and Embellishing the Skin than

THE BALM OF WHITE LILIES.

It is an article of rare virtue, and it is warranted not to injure the skin. Thousands are using it daily, for Tan, Sunburn, Sallowness, Ringworm, Blotches, Pimples, and in fact almost all kinds of eruptive humors which appear on the face and skin, rendering the skin totally clear, soft and white, rivaling nature in her purest forms. It is the cheapest as well as the best, the price being but FORTY CENTS per bottle. It is had at 91 Bedford ave., N. Y., and at 40 South Second st., Williamsburgh. 509

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORDERS that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S Extract Sarsaparilla is a remedy of the utmost value. 349

PHYSICIANS, MIDWIVES, AND NURSES

Come and see the only

STATIONARY BED PAN

ever used. This is the only practicable stationary one in use. The patient is not disturbed. It is larger saving for the nurse, and keeps the bed or mattress from becoming wet or soiled. Can be seen at

DENECKE & ARNOLD,
No. 454 Pearl st.
Agents wanted over the whole United States. 354

P. T. BARNUM'S ELASTIC STRAP AND BUCKLES,

FOR

PANTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS.

This little invention consists of an elastic strap of the best deodorized rubber, with a buckle at each end, and is supplied to the above garments by cutting off the buttons already on, and putting this on in place, turning the ends of the straps through the buckles.

IT IS VERY NOVEL,

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1st—It causes a perfect fit of any garment to which it is applied.

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4th—It is easily adjusted to pants, vests and drawers, and can be changed from one garment to another in a moment.

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Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25c.

AGENTS WANTED. 104

THE FESTIVAL OF THE TRINITY Choirs, NEW YORK.

A. D., 1867.

HANDEL'S ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH,

with an

ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS OF 500,

in

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH,

on

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1867,

Under the immediate auspices of

THE RECTOR, CLERGY AND CORPORATION OF TRINITY PARISH.

NOTICE TO THE CHORUS.

Tonight, the 9th, and Thursday, the 18th, will be Full Choral rehearsals at 8 o'clock P. M., precisely, in the rooms of St. John's Chapel, Lower Canal st.

On Wednesday afternoon, 24th of April, a Full Band and Chorus Rehearsal, at 5 o'clock for the chorus.

No member of the chorus will be entitled to an orchestra ticket on the night of performance, unless he or she has attended one full choral or one full band rehearsal.

J. F. YOUNG, D. D.,
Chairman of the Com. of Management.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIANCY OF complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla invariably does. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other. 348

RECONSTRUCTION.

MISSISSIPPI IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The Court-Room Densely Crowded.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

Determined Opposition of the Attorney-General.

He Will Advise the President to Pay No Attention to an Injunction.

&c., &c., &c.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Supreme Court room was densely crowded to-day by attorneys at law and others, including a number of senators, all attracted by the anticipated proceedings consequent on the Mississippi and Georgia petitions, to test the constitutionality of the act for the better government of the rebel States. All the judges of the Court were on the bench. The motion made on Friday last by Mr. Sharkey for leave to file a bill of injunction on behalf of the State of Mississippi against President Johnson and General Ord, was reached in regular order.

Mr. Sharkey said that it was a motion to file a bill.

The Chief Justice said that a motion to file a bill was usually granted. In this case the Attorney General objected to the bill *in limine* as containing matter unfit to be received. That is the only point that could now be considered, and as the Attorney General took the affirmative upon it, the Court would hear him first.

Mr. O'Connor asked the Attorney General if the Georgia and Mississippi bills were to be spoken to together or separately. If together he appeared on behalf of Georgia, for the purpose of obtaining leave to file the bill and take out a subpœna.

The Attorney General said his objection to the filing of the Mississippi bill did not now apply to the Georgia bill. His point of objection was that it was scandalous to make the President of the United States, as President, party defendant in the Court.

The Mississippi bill was taken up, when Mr. Sharkey said the objection of the Attorney General would be answered in due time. Lest their right to sue the President was disallowed, they would proceed against Andrew Johnson as a citizen of Tennessee.

The Attorney General said that it was manifest that the case made against Andrew Johnson was not made against him as an individual, but as President of the United States, to submit him as President to the process of subpœna, to bring him as President within the power of this Court, and compel him to enforce its decrees, and do that in respect to those laws which the Court may deem proper. The gentlemen in their briefs admit that it is against the President, and not against the citizen Andrew Johnson, the case is brought to compel him to do the behests of the Court in the face of impeachment, if he fails as the Executive to enforce the laws passed by Congress. The Attorney-General then referred to the case of Colonel Burr, one of the precedents to be adduced by the opposition counsel. He reviewed the case at length, showing that the subpœna served on Mr. Jefferson, then President, to appear and produce a certain letter in the Court, was paid no attention to by him; and when Colonel Burr applied to have the President compelled to appear, the Court hesitated, and not a step further was taken to enforce the doctrine laid down by Chief Justice. In the case of Burr it was said that the King of Great Britain could not be cited before any Court, and that did not apply to the President, as he has not hedged in by the divinity that surrounds a King. The learned gentleman contended that the President was as powerful, and as much dignity attached to his office as any King on earth. There was no sanctity attached to the person, but the office he holds places him above the jurisdiction of any court to bring him to account as President. There was only one court, or *quasi* court, where he could be tried and punished, but he could not be in the Supreme Court, while he was President. Were he stripped of his office he could then be tried for murder, misdemeanor or any other crime committed while he was President. The Attorney General then said—"But suppose, he asked, he the consciences of your honors should issue this subpœna against the President now, and, like Mr. Jefferson, he should—as *I hope he will if such a subpœna is issued, and so far as I am his law officer, he shall be advised to do—decline to obey it*—not out of any disrespect to this court, but out of respect to the high office which he fills."

He would do as Mr. Jefferson did in the case of Burr. The speaker then went on to consider what would be the result if the President appeared in answer to the subpœna, and had then gone on to enforce the laws in contempt of the injunction of the Court. A process *quasi* criminal, process of attachment, would be issued to the Marshal of the Court commanding him to bring the person of the President before the Court, to answer for disobedience to its process. He is put in jail for contempt, to remain there beyond the reach of Habeas Corpus, which does not apply to cases of contempt, to be imprisoned for life unless he obeys the order of the Court. In that case the Presidency becomes vacant, as he would then be incapable of performing the functions of his office. He would be more effectually removed than by impeachment, which simply takes from him his official capacity, while the order of the Court would also deprive him of liberty. A new President would then be required, but there would be an interregnum, when none could tell what might happen, and to correct the alleged evil of the State of Mississippi the whole Union is to be put in jeopardy. An ambassador could not be sued or tried even for murder in one of our courts, because he is the representative of a sovereign. In the cases of Cabinet Officers, who at former times had been brought before the court, they were merely subordinate agents to carry out the Executive power and not depositaries of that power. When the different Secretaries were ordered to execute laws by that Court which had occurred, they were cases of mandamus, and the thing required to be done in virtue of some specific law, and was simply a Ministerial act. That did not apply to the President. If a Cabinet Officer were imprisoned, his place could be easily supplied. The machinery of Government would not be stopped. It was only in a case of plain ministerial duty that courts have intervened by mandamus. The learned gentleman then cited cases from the English law, showing that on principles of public policy actions will not lie against men acting in public capacities. The President cannot be constructed in the performance of his duties by any process of law. If he committed murder he could not be tried for such while holding office, but when stripped of his office he could then be tried and punished as any other citizen. The case really was not against the President, but against the United States, as is shown by a suit against the Governor of a State, when Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion said that "the demand upon him is not made personally, but officially." The only way the President could be reached was by impeachment in another character than this court. The proceeding was legally scandalous. The learned counsel then said, "It is with the approbation, advice and instruction of the President that I appear here to make this objection. I should have felt bound to make it on my own motion as the law officer of the Government, but this I make say in defence of the President. Although the gentlemen, in their bill, have said that he has vetoed these acts of Congress as unconstitutional. When the President did that, he did everything that he intended to do in opposition to these laws. From the manner that they were passed over his veto, there was but one duty in his estimation, resting upon him, and that was faithfully to carry out and execute these laws. He has instructed me to say that in making this objection it is not for the purpose of escaping from any responsibility, either to perform or to refuse to perform his duty."

THE PLAINTIFF.

Argument of R. J. Walker for the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Walker said that the description of the preliminary objection of the Attorney General divided itself into two parts. 1st, Whether under the Constitution the Government could be sued in any tribunal, and 2d, Whether the bill for injunction to restrain the President could be entertained in that tribunal. Counsel quoted the Constitution, as to the jurisdiction of the Court in case of a controversy in which the United States is a party. Congress has expressed an opinion on that by constituting the Court of Claims, and granting an appeal from it to the Supreme Court.

The Attorney General here referred to an authority showing that the United States cannot be sued, unless by its own consent.

Mr. Walker admitted that, but held that the United States might give consent, by the Constitution or by Congress, to an individual or corporation in the inferior courts, but not to a State, because in that case the jurisdiction is confined to the Supreme Court. Counsel then depicted some of the results that would follow if a State could not sue the United States by an original proceeding in the Supreme Court. Counsel cited story to prove that Mr. Tucker, as referring to the word "controversies," includes disputes of States, Territories, legal matters, &c. This covers this exact case, the clause giving jurisdiction in controversies in which the United States is a party, embracing States as well as individuals. Cases were then cited to prove that in all suits in which a State is a party, and in which the jurisdiction depends, not on the questions involved, but on the character of the party, the jurisdiction of the Court is exclusive. The Court could not take the appellate where it could take original jurisdiction. The counsel applied the cases forcibly in support of his argument. Counsel then called attention to the meanings of the words "state," and "services," which strengthened the interpretation of the clause. The eloquent counsel contended further that the word pars, meant either plaintiff or defendant, and it was the meaning of the Constitution when applied to a State.

This was not a suit against the President, only giving the name of an individual. The Pleadings show that this suit represents all the departments of the government. In England the King can do no wrong, but the President of the United States, like any other officer could be impeached and removed for high crimes and misdemeanors. The King is hereditary, the President elective, which constitutes the difference. The learned counsel continued his argument at great length, referred to the high functions of the Court, and contended that it had jurisdiction in the case.

RECONSTRUCTION IN VIRGINIA.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

FORTRESS MONROE, April 10.—A case has recently arisen in Norfolk whereby the provisions of the Military Reconstruction bill will be called into operation, and probably excite considerable interest in the State. The following is a copy of the military order issued by the commandant of the United States forces in Norfolk, summoning one of the parties:

HEADQUARTERS, POST OF NORFOLK,
NORFOLK, VA., April 7, 1867.

SIR: You are hereby ordered to appear at the headquarters on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of giving evidence before a military board in the case of E. W. Whipple, citizen, against John M. Drewry, citizen, justice.

By command of Major Lyman Bissell,
M. N. HOFFMAN,
Lieut. 29th U. S. Inf., Adjutant.

To Justice M. Drewry.

Through the interposition of Mr. Whipple the case was brought before the military authorities, and yet awaits the decision of General Schofield. The Board, composed of Lieutenants Hoffman and Wagner, merely entered upon a preliminary examination. The result of the investigation remains a secret, and has not yet been disclosed. The case, with the proceedings, were forwarded to General Schofield, and now awaits his action.

BY MAIL.

The Richmond papers are very much exercised over Senator Wilson's proposed stumping tour through the South. The DISPATCH of yesterday says Mr. Wilson's arguments will be addressed to men not permitted free speech for reply. It adds that he can scarcely hope for a propitious hearing or a successful campaign. "Another paper proposes that prominent Southern men shall come out in a public challenge the Massachusetts Senator to a discussion of the issues of the day, and names Henry A. Wise, Extra Billy Smith and Letcher. The ENQUIRER has an article upon accepting the situation, which concludes with the following sensible advice: "As there is here really no room for a practical issue, let us all, then, be content to drop discussions that can exist only through the confusion of facts produced by twisting words from their proper meaning, and cultivate that unity of feeling and effort so necessary in our condition."

The people of Giles County, Virginia, attempted to hold an election for Commissioner last week, but Gen. Schofield being informed of it, sent peremptory orders to have it stopped. The Commissioner was appointed by Gen. Schofield himself. This is the first civil officer appointed by the Commander of the District of Virginia.

THE SOREL POISONING CASE.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

A Woman Sentenced to be Hung.

MONTREAL, April 12.—The Sorel poisoning case is concluded and Sophia Boisclaire has been condemned to death. She protested her innocence before the Court. Her sentence was opposed by the counsel on the plea of her being *enciente*. A jury of matrons has been ordered to investigate the matter.

News Items.

(By Telegraph to the New York Sun.)

THE New Jersey Legislature adjourned at 12 o'clock yesterday.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND, of Boston, is about to take a trip to Cuba to seek restoration of his health, enfeebled by recent illness.

HENRY J. LYONS, of the banking firm of Lyons & Co., New York, died in Louisville, Ky., on Thursday.

GEN. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOK has entered upon the duties of President of the Board of Examination now in session in Louisville, Ky.

THE batteries of the Royal Artillery stationed at Kingston, Canada, have received orders to remove to Malta as soon as the spring opens.

THE following gunboats are now ready for service on the lakes: Heron, Britmart, Cherub, Prince Alfred, Rescue, Hercules. They are all manned with sailors of the Royal Navy.

THE wife of Ex-Governor Cummings, of Georgia, died yesterday at the Massasoit House, Springfield, Mass. Her remains will be taken to Savannah.

COL. WM. S. STRYKER, late of the United States Army, was yesterday appointed by the Governor, Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey, in place of General R. F. Stockton, resigned.

C. W. BULLOCK, the inventor of the celebrated Bullock printing press, died at Philadelphia yesterday. A few days since he had his leg crushed by some machinery, and after amputation gradually sank. He was 50 years of age.

THE clerical confidence man arrested Saturday at South Hadley, Mass., proves to be Luther Sexton, a veteran rascal, who has served a term of seven years in the State Prison, and for whose arrest several rewards were pending.

THE important case of Gregg & Hughes, of Chicago against Drakely & Fenton, of Baltimore, for pork shipped by plaintiff, was yesterday decided in the United States Court at Baltimore. Verdict for plaintiffs of $30,000. This was the third trial of the case.

EUROPE.

Sun Cable Dispatches.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

THE FLEET FOR CADIZ.

Instant Redress Demanded by England.

CASE OF EX-GOV. EYRE.

Action of the Grand Jury.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY BILL.

Its Passage in the House of Lords.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

A People Opposed to being Sold.

&c., &c., &c.

England and Spain.

LIVERPOOL, April 11—Evening.—The iron-clad war steamer which has hitherto been stationed here has gone to sea. It is supposed she will go to Cadiz in the interest of the Government, relative to the claims against Spain for the unlawful seizure of the ship Tornado.

LONDON, April 12.—The fleet which sailed for Cadiz early this week took out the peremptory demand made by the British Government upon Spain for instant redress in both the cases of the Tornado and the Victoria.

To this summons the Spanish Government had made an evasive reply in regard to the steamer Tornado, but has given no answer whatsoever to the claim made in the case of the Victoria.

The Case of Ex-Governor Eyre.

LONDON, April 11—Evening.—The Grand Jury, in the case of ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, had ignored the indictments framed against that officer growing out of his official conduct during the revolt in that island.

The Canadian Railway Bill.

LONDON, April 11—Evening.—In the House of Lords this evening, the Canadian Railway bill was put upon its final passage, and was successful.

Adjournment of the British Parliament.

LONDON, April 12—Evening.—Parliament has adjourned until the 29th inst., on account of the Easter holidays.

Luxemburg.

LUXEMBURG, April 12.—The people of this city and of the province generally are decidedly opposed to the sale of the Grand Duchy to France.

NAVAL.

FLORENCE, April 12.—The United States iron-clad Miantonomah and the steamer Augusta have arrived at Leghorn. The former excites great curiosity and attracts crowds of visitors.

MARINE

GLASGOW, April 12—Noon.—The steamship Columbia, Captain Carnaghan, which left New York on the 30th of March, arrived at this port to-day.

BREST, April 11—Evening.—The steamship Guiding Star, Captain Van Sice, from New York, March 30, arrived here to-day on her way to Havre.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—The steamships Erin and City of Limerick, which left New York on the 30th ult., have both arrived out.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, April 12—Noon.—Consols for money, 90¾; do. for account, 91. Illinois Central, 76¼; United States Five-twenty bonds, 73¾.

The regular weekly return made by the Bank of England shows that the bullion has decreased to the extent of two hundred and nine thousand pounds sterling.

LONDON, April 12—2 P. M.—Since the noon report Consols have advanced ¼, and are now quoted at 91⅛ for money.

LONDON, April 12—Evening.—Consols improved ¼ per cent. during the day, and closed firm at 91⅛ for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties	74
Illinois Central shares	76¾
Erie Railway shares	35¾

FRANKFORT, April 12—Evening.—United States bonds sold to-day at 75¾.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—Evening.—Cotton.—The cotton market continued heavy and inactive, but quotations show no change in price. The sales of the day amounted to 8,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	12d.
Middling Orleans	12¼d.

The market for breadstuffs is active and buoyant. Wheat, California firm at 14s. per cental, Corn, 42s. 9d. per quarter for mixed western. Barley, 4s. 8d. per 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 5d. per 45 lbs. Peas, 55s. per quarter.

The provision market is firm. Extra prime mess beef, 120s. per 304 lbs. Pork, Eastern prime mess, 77s. 6d. per 256 lbs. American lard, 64s. per cwt. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 42s. per cwt.

For Produce—Ashes, pots, is quoted at 33s. 6d. per cwt. Rosin, common Wilmington, at 3d.; fine American, 17s. Oils, linseed, £39; whale, £41; sperm, £121. Spirits Turpentine, 37s. per cwt. Tobacco stakes have declined to £9 10s. for thin oblong. Tallow, 44s. 6d. per cwt. for American. Petroleum, spirits, 1s. per gal; standard white, 1s. 5d. Iron, Scotch pigs, 55s. per ton, mixed numbers.

DISASTERS.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

Gas Explosion in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The City Post Office here is supplied with gas manufactured from a gasometer on the premises. This morning, between five and six o'clock, there appearing some obstruction in the machinery, James A. Kennedy, the Treasurer and Superintendent, accompanied by F. H. Doubleday, formerly of Binghampton, New York, and L. B. Moses, clerks in the office, went into the basement room where the gasometer is placed to inquire into the cause of the difficulty. They carried a light with them, and as the flame came in contact with the confined gas an explosion occurred. These gentlemen were at once enveloped by flames. Mr. Kennedy, as soon as he could recover his presence of mind ran for assistance, while Mr. Doubleday, although his own clothes were on fire, remained to assist in suppressing the flames of the burning clothing of his companion, Mr. Moses. The latter gentleman is badly, perhaps mortally, injured. The others, though burnt in the face and hands, are not, it is believed, internally affected. The explosion was like that of gunpowder. It parted a fourteen inch wall thirty or more feet from the gasometer to such an extent as to detach the plastering and blew open a locked door, splintering the wood. The unconfined gas only exploded, that in the gasometer remaining.

Several Persons Injured.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

BOSTON, April 12.—A passenger car, three freight cars and baggage car were thrown off the track on the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad this forenoon near Candia, and were precipitated down an embankment of 15 or 20 feet. Several persons were badly injured; but it is believed that none were fatally hurt. Among them is Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Manson, of Portsmouth; Stephen Batchelder, express messenger; Joseph Walker, of Winchester, and Nathaniel Bennett, of Elphin.

John Bartlett, a deaf man, 75 years old, was run over and killed last evening on the Air Line Railroad, near Woonsocket, R. I.

WASHINGTON.

OPEN SESSION OF THE SENATE.

DISCUSSION ON ADJOURNMENT.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

Hard Knocks for the President.

HIS FRIENDS DEFEND HIM.

Merits of the Connecticut Election.

Good Reasons Why the State Was Won and Lost.

Agreement to Adjourn on Tuesday Next.

&c., &c., &c.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The only extra expense incurred by the Government in the acquisition of Russian America was the cost of a telegram sent during the negotiation, from Washington to General Halleck, at San Francisco, asking what would be a reasonable price, and of his reply that a reasonable price would be from five to ten millions of dollars.

The President is better, but receives no visitors, and attends only to pressing business.

It is becoming very doubtful whether Surratt will be tried at the present session of the Court. Jeff. Davis trial will take place soon or his release on bail will be ordered.

The Senate yesterday confirmed several Executive appointments to minor offices, but rejected more than they confirmed. The President sends in his nominations in small batches, and about two-thirds are rejected.

Five dollars from a party signing himself "Justice" was added to the conscience fund of the Treasury Department to-day.

On motion of Hon. Caleb Cushing, Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, Esq., the eminent law publisher of New York, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. Frederick Gallaten, of New York, was also admitted to the bar of this Court.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for disabled soldiers met in this city to-day. The old officers were re-elected. Three asylums will hereafter be opened to all disabled volunteer soldiers. Nearly one thousand such have been cared for or assisted by the National Asylum within the last quarter. The reports show that the number of disabled soldiers having neither money, homes or friends is much larger than was supposed, but the Board are determined to make full and ample provision for all.

U. S. SENATE.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

Special Session.

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of Massachusetts, enclosing an attested copy of the resolution of the Commonwealth ratifying the proposed amendment as the Fifth Article of the Constitution of the United States. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYES.

Mr. Cragin, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, made an adverse report on the resolution directing and authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to detain the number of messengers and laborers now employed during the recess of Congress. The report was agreed to.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution that the Senate on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock, adjourn sine die.

Mr. Sumner hoped the resolution would be postponed until to-morrow, as the Senate was not now in a condition to fix a day. There was still much Executive business to transact. There were many vacancies, and it was the duty of the Senate, so far as they could, to see that they were filled.

Mr. Howe asked the Senator to explain how by remaining here they could have these vacancies filled? It was said yesterday there were fifty vacancies, and that some of the offices had been vacant nine months. They should have been filled before now. He was not disposed to remain here countenancing such delay. He again asked the Senator from Massachusetts how these vacancies could be filled by Senators remaining here?

Mr. Sumner replied by rejecting nominations which were bad, and confirming those which were good. He feared there would be comparatively but few good ones. He should do all he could to insure the appointment of good officers who are on the right side, who agree with Congress, and who sustain the policy which Congress had declared.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Maine, did not see how the day of adjournment could now be fixed. He caused to be read for information a resolution which he had prepared, that the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether he had any further communications to make requiring the advice and consent of the Senate, and if any, what time it would suit his convenience to transmit them, so that the Senate may fix a day for adjournment. He said they did not know, but only presumed, that many more communications were yet to be made, and considering that the Senate had been here five months, they had a right to know what communications they were, the presence mislead to make. They were convened in extraordinary session. What was the occasion for this session? If any at all existed at the commencement of an administration, it was usual to call an extraordinary session, but this was not now the case. There was no inauguration when the present occupant of the Presidential chair attained that place. He found the Administration. When they left here, after the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the offices were filled; but when they returned to Washington they learned that many of these officers, to whose appointment the Senate gave their consent, had been removed by the President. They were now in the fifth month of their session, during every day of which the President had an opportunity to communicate to the Senate the nominations of those whom he appointed to office during the vacation. He would not stop to commend upon the President's duty, but it was an undoubted fact that many offices absolutely vacant were kept open in violation of law, because the President had not yet sent new appointments to the senate. He repeated that under these circumstances they had a right to inquire whether the President had any more communications to make, and how long he would require them to be kept here.

Mr. Anthony said the Senate never was and never would be ready to adjourn, until they had fixed a day. If they never did, the sooner to adjourn sine die, should necessarily require, they would be great force in the objections which had been adduced. When the President received the notice, he would have ample time to send in his nominations, and the Senate could act upon them all in a single day. If they could not confirm them, the adjournment, of course, could be at once.

Mr. Williams concurred in the views expressed by the Senator from Rhode Island. The proper mode was to fix the time. He did not undertake to say what the facts were, but it was probable that nominations might be withheld by the President until the Senate was about to adjourn, so that the Senate might not have time to consider whether they should reject or confirm them. It was manifest that the President sent nominations here to-day, those of men who were before the Senate and rejected weeks or months ago. But if they fixed a day they could extend it to suit the requirements of public duty. Unless a time for adjournment was designated Senators would drop off one by one, there would be no quorum, and much business would be left in an unfinished condition. His impression was that Senators would be induced to remain, if they set the time for adjournment. If no day was fixed, no one could tell how long the session would drag its slow length along, by receiving only a half a dozen nominations a day. Senators would not believe it to be their duty to remain here.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said it was best to fix an time, but that they should stay here until they had performed their duty, and the vacancies were filled with good men, even if they had to remain here three months.

Mr. Sumner moved an amendment, to fix Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock, as the time for the adjournment of the Senate, *sine die*.

Mr. Sumner said he was willing to stay here as long as was required to reject improper nominations, even if he should be detained in Washington all the Summer. They all knew the policy of the President, which he himself declared to be the "knocking out of offices," and which the Senate had endeavored to arrest, not altogether successfully, but only in a certain degree.

Mr. Henderson really saw no objection to acting on the resolution of the Senator from Maine (Mr. Morrill). There was nothing in one inconsistent with the other. If there was then a dead lock, it would not be the fault of the Senate.

Mr. Conkling did not agree with the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar), that there was nothing inconsistent in fixing a day for adjournment, and then calling on the President for information to show at what time they were likely to adjourn. This would be like calling after the fact for evidence to decide the cause. He should like to see the Resolution of the Senator from Maine adopted in order that the country might know what prolonged the session. It would be interesting for the country to know if the vacancies remain unfilled, on whom rested the responsibility. He had no doubt as to where it belonged. He had no idea that it belonged to the senate. For months offices had remained vacant, and yet no nomination had been made for them until yesterday. Nobody was responsible for this but the President. Day by day nominations to dribbles, six or ten at a time were sent here. Rumor meantime was informing them that hundreds of offices were vacant. He knew of instances where agreements had been made between all parties, and urgent days ago, and many resolutions, for which there could be no objection. He would be glad to have the resolution of the Senator from Maine pass with a modification to let the country know that the Senate had been waiting four or five months, but the President in many cases would not send nominations here. Proper or improper names, several times rejected, had been returned to the Senate. It was important that the country should know, as he did whether the delay was by one side or the other.

Mr. Yates said it was the duty of the senate to remain here until they had completed their business. The Senate occupied a position quite as imperious as that of the President, as the President did of the Senate. If the President had no business with the Senators from the different states, there would be no difficulty, but he had persistently, and for party purposes, appointed men of known political faith, without regard to the wishes of Senators. For offices in his own State the President had sent in the names of persons objectionable and obnoxious before the country, men who opposed the prosecution of the war. The Senate had a right to reject such nominations. The Senate should wait a reasonable time before adjourning, and then let the responsibility of leaving offices vacant where it belonged.

Mr. Howard learned that there was a preliminary question as to whether the Senate had the power to adjourn. He understood they were waiting for the Senate to adjourn, because he had told them they were to stay till he told them to leave. He (Howard) attention had been called to an article in the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. This newspaper he believed supported the President's views. He was not in the habit of reading it, but this paper he was not informed. The article is entitled, "The President and the South," in which it is said "the Senate is specially called for a special purpose. This purpose is to accept what the President sent in for nominations, and the Senate rejected them on mere party grounds. The President cannot well permit the Senate to leave these great and weighty matters unfinished. He cannot cease to discharge his duties, because they refuse to perform theirs." Mr. Howe remarked, now for the war official he could not say, but now they were informed that the President would not permit them to leave at present, that he had future occasion for them, and that they could not go home. He would not let them. Suppose they had aside the resolution to adjourn. Let them alter it a little. It was rather harsh, but let them reform a little, while they respectfully inquired whether the President had any serious objection, and when he would let them go home. He was not in the information he desired. Because he wanted to go home.

Mr Doolittle said the Senator (Mr. Howe) yesterday remarked he would have done precisely what the President had done under similar circumstances, namely, appoint his own friends to office. There was a great difference between the two cases. He said he (Mr. Dixon) had no doubt every Senator would appoint to office those who agreed with them in political sentiment. After the Senator had made that declaration the Senator from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) announced the fact that the President had a right to nominate whom he pleased, and had a constitutional right to do so—precisely the same right as the Senate had to reject or confirm the nominations, are incompetent, and the nominations fall unless the Senate concurs. The President might as well say that he would go off to some other place, as the senate say they would adjourn before the business for which they were called was completed. What did the public care for our convenience? It was their duty to remain here. If the President should say he was out of health and would take a voyage (Several voices, "Let him go—agreed.") The Senate would have as much right to compel him to stay here as the President would if the Senate, consulting their own consciences merely, were to adjourn. Senators had voted themselves an increased and permanent salary. They should say here to earn it if they could. When both Houses were in session some days ago, it was