

WASHINGTON

Exciting Discussion in the Senate on the President's Appointments.

Angry Colloquy between Messrs. Fessenden and Chandler.

Opinion of Charles O'Connor and Caleb Cushing Respecting the Georgia Injunction Bill.

Enthusiastic Celebration of Emancipation Day by the Colored Folk.

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As I indicated last night, the adjournment of the Senate has been put off again, for the same cause alleged before—namely, the President's failure to manufacture radical nominations with sufficient rapidity. There was another exciting argument to-day on the subject, and honorable Senators talked as hotly as ever in the best Algonquin style of your city. Mr. Chandler made some remarks about Senators intending to scold to President Johnson, and to confirm copperheads and traitors for vacant offices. Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, inquired if Mr. Chandler referred to him (Mr. Fessenden). Mr. Chandler answered that he did, when Mr. Fessenden begged leave to say that his honorable friend had uttered what was "not true," and which he (Mr. Fessenden) would take the liberty of hurling back with scorn and contempt. This "hurling back with scorn and contempt" has got to be quite a usual occurrence in both houses, and now scarcely attracts attention. The wonder is that it does not lead to more serious consequences sometimes. Members act indignantly and excitedly pretty naturally in their remarks; but it seems to be only acting after him, for one never hears of hostile post-session meetings, chairing of corpses, or the slightest bloodshed. Members tell each other every day, in polite terms, that they lie, and look as fierce as Wallington de Boots, but their courage seems to be just of the de Boots order, and nothing more. Bob Acres is the pattern of some of the honorable members. But to return to adjournment. It has been fixed for Thursday, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Georgia Injunction Case.

Mr. Charles O'Connor expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied that an injunction will issue to restrain the execution of the Reconstruction measures as against the parties embraced by the Georgia bill, and he declares that the Court cannot evade the question without dishonor. The Southern States, he asserts, have the same constitutional status as before the war; that to maintain that status was the object of the war, as repeatedly resolved by Congress itself, and it is as idle for any person or power now to ignore the fact as it would be to question the result. On the other hand, Mr. Caleb Cushing advances the opinion that the injunction cannot issue against the Secretary of War any more than it can against the President himself, because the official acts of that Secretary are the executive acts of the President, and the Secretary is the executive agent of the President; hence it is that the courts have always held that the writ of mandamus will not lie to compel the heads of any of the executive departments to do any act the performance of which is within their official discretion. The following is a copy of the subpoena ordered to be issued by the Supreme Court:—

The State of Georgia, John P. Davis, et al., vs. Edwin M. Stanton, Ulysses S. Grant and John Pope, defendants in equity. The President of the United States, to Edwin M. Stanton, Ulysses S. Grant and John Pope, greeting. For certain causes offered before the Supreme Court of the United States, the said Edwin M. Stanton, Ulysses S. Grant and John Pope, greeting. For certain causes offered before the Supreme Court of the United States, the said Edwin M. Stanton, Ulysses S. Grant and John Pope, greeting. For certain causes offered before the Supreme Court of the United States, the said Edwin M. Stanton, Ulysses S. Grant and John Pope, greeting. For certain causes offered before the Supreme Court of the United States, the said Edwin M. Stanton, Ulysses S. Grant and John Pope, greeting.

Appeal in Behalf of Maximilian and His Army.

After the Senate had to-day voted to go into executive session, Senator Johnson rose to introduce a resolution, but it was declared not in order, owing to the fact above stated. The resolution, it is said, recites various points in Mexican affairs, and concludes with an expression somewhat in the way of an appeal to the liberal government in behalf of Maximilian, and his army should they fall into the hands of the troops of the Republic. The Senate, according to the efforts of the Executive in the same direction.

Celebration of Emancipation Day by the Colored People.

The colored demonstration to-day, in commemoration of their emancipation, was quite remarkable. The city seemed transformed into the capital of some great African nation. The streets were truly darkened, with masses of respectable colored folk, male and female, well dressed, well behaved and enthusiastic. The female American citizens of African descent turned into the open air in tremendous abundance, and looked as happy and proud as the fairest ladies of New York on a grand gala-day of the famous Seventh regiment. National Guard. In fact, a spectacle was presented to astonish the best eyes of the poor African. Among Southerners who viewed the demonstration were some who had to confess that Fambro showed himself to-day in a favorable aspect, and that he is to be a power in the land for the future. In the procession were banners, flags, bands of music, companies of Zouaves, mounted marshals with gay regalia, hundreds of horsemen, stages and carriages. In many cases a white man was beheld driving a stage load of fashionably dressed colored grooms. The procession went through the principal streets, and cheered loudly in front of the Herald, Tribune and Cincinnati Commercial offices and Willard's Hotel. Thus far I have only heard of one little occurrence of an unpleasant nature during the demonstration. When the procession was passing the corner of Fourteenth and F streets, a white man carrying a horse and cart, attempted to drive through the moving mass of shouting Africans. He was immediately driven back by indignant colored people, amid derisive shouts and the laughter of both white and blacks. Every time he essayed to drive through his efforts were attended with the same result, and for a while there seemed a probability of a repetition of the scenes in New York during the last St. Patrick's procession; but the peaceful interposition of some white people of good sense stopped the riot in the bud. Among the distinguished people who reviewed the procession were President Johnson, at the White House, and Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, from the steps of Willard's Hotel. A profusion of demagogues, who were cooly gazed by one of the colored messengers of his office for the lead of his horse, in the case of his subaltern might figure in the procession to-day as one of the marshals. The Secretary promptly granted the request, remarking that he thought it wouldn't hurt the horse.

The Freedmen in Delaware and Maryland.

Brevet Major General E. M. Gregory, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the States of Delaware and Maryland, has rendered his report for the quarter ending March 31, 1867. The General states that the general condition of the colored people among the several States of the Union is satisfactory. Labor seems abundant, and no evidences of idleness were apparent. Thus far no complaints of inability to secure justice through the civil courts of the State have been received from freedmen, and the influence of the Bureau in the State has only been exercised in the case of education. It will be impracticable, he thinks, to fully make known and extend through Delaware the objects of the Bureau, other than educational, unless the State is constituted a sub-district, in charge of an officer stationed at Wilmington or some other

central point. In Maryland the condition of the colored people has not been materially amended by any action of the State Legislature, which met and adjourned during the quarter, the only act passed leading to ameliorate their condition being a bill to repeal the law authorizing the sale of negroes into slavery as punishment for crime; a bill to repeal certain sections of the code relating to negroes, known as "Black Laws," referring to kidnapping, importing convicts or slaves, involuntary publications and unlawful marriages between whites and blacks; and an attempt to revise the entire code of the State, which was defeated. On the other hand, the following acts have been passed leading to embarrass the efforts of the Bureau, and to increase the difficulties which it has had to encounter in securing justice to the freedmen:—A bill limiting the power of the criminal court in Baltimore to issue writs of habeas corpus; and an act giving compensation to judges and magistrates for expenses incurred in retaining the Civil Rights bill—the pernicious effects of this bill, says the General, are too apparent for comment; a bill prohibiting the State Comptroller from recognizing or paying any claims for State bounty to any military officer now in the United States service, or who has been discharged therefrom, unless said officer be an agent or attorney resident permanently in the State; and a bill authorizing the State Comptroller to make such arrangements as he may see fit for the officers of the Bureau. As a crowning act to the above named legislation, a bill authorizing the admission of the testimony of colored persons in the civil courts was rejected after having been twice reconsidered in the House and once in the Senate. All these acts tend to impede the efforts of the Bureau, as the civil magistrates, not hesitating to violate the Civil Rights bill, so pecuniary sacrifice being involved, will necessitate our having them arrested and brought before the United States Commissioner, which course will be taken by the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau in all cases of neglect on their part to do justice to freedmen. The General reports the condition of the colored people throughout the State of Maryland as satisfactory, so far as the rights of laborers and the administration of justice are concerned, the majority of the complaints received being against persons accused of defrauding claimants for bounty, pensions, &c.

Destination in Louisiana.

Brevet Brigadier General Mower, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in Louisiana, reported to the Commissioner, in reply to an inquiry as to whether there was any destination in that State, that of the destruction of the levees by the late floods, and the inundation of the plantations along the river, a great deal of destitution may be expected. The State of Louisiana, which was not among the number of the Southern States that applied for the relief appropriated by Congress, will now be obliged to call on that fund for assistance.

Appointments Confirmed.

The Senate has just reconsidered the vote by which Governor Burleigh had been confirmed as Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, but to-day again confirmed the nomination.

Appointments Rejected.

All the following nominations were rejected, namely:—Postmasters—James D. Moore, Bloomington, Ind.; Joseph J. Crain, Albany, N. Y.; William J. Smith, Springfield, N. Y.; George W. Williams, Paoli, Pa.; David Scott, Elkton, Md.; William H. B. Taylor, Cincinnati, Ohio. Secretary of Colorado Territory—Marshall F. Moore of Ohio. United States Consul—D. B. Clark, of Michigan, at Havana, Cuba. Collector of Internal Revenue—A. L. Magilton, for the First District of Pennsylvania. Secretary of the Interior—Daniel P. Allen, at Quincy, Ill.

The Louisiana Marshalship.

In the case of the Louisiana Marshalship, General Horton still remains the most prominent candidate, but he meets with strong opposition from rival aspirants. Horton served with credit during the war from its very commencement to the close. He entered the army as a captain and ended as a major general. His confirmation is urged by a majority of Louisiana, who say he is the most acceptable of all the candidates. Those who oppose him principally do not reside in Louisiana.

Forms and Practices Under the Bankrupt Law.

Chief Justice Chase, of the Supreme Court, has appointed Judge Nelson, Swaine and Miller a commission to prepare the forms and practice under the new Bankrupt Law. Mr. Clinton Rice, of New York, has been chosen secretary of the commission.

The Adams and National Express Companies.

Some developments are said to be forthcoming in Richmond touching the struggle between the rival express companies, the Adams and the National. A secret agent of Adams Express, it is alleged, gave his obligation in behalf of the company, and afterwards attempted to pocket a round sum for himself in offering to buy up the stock of Adams Express for less than fifty cents on the dollar, under threat of taking advantage of the Bankrupt Law. This has been reported to the Adams office in New York, and the result may be a law suit. There has been correspondence on the subject, and it is said to implicate a New York official. Publication of the correspondence is shortly expected.

The Case of the Prize Ship Lion.

The argument in the case of O'Neill, plaintiff in error, vs. Kincaid, defendant, on writ of error, was concluded, and the Court in favor of the United States, was taken up and will proceed to-morrow. No \$77 will follow.

Affairs in Colombia.

General Soler, Minister from the United States of Colombia to this country, has received the latest and most important despatches, dated March 17, stating therein that the difficulties between President Mosquera and Congress, which gave rise to the appointment of a *comandante en jefe*, have been satisfactorily arranged by the two branches of the government, and that public as well as commercial affairs have resumed their former condition.

Transmigration of Friction Matches.

The United States Commissioner of Customs and Supervising and Local Inspectors of steamboats have just issued a—

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THE CENTRAL RAILROAD FARE BILL Also Defeated.

The bill authorizing the Superintendent of the Bank Department to examine into the affairs and condition of the several savings banks in the State was adopted.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT BILLS PASSED.

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The New York County Tax Levy Passed by the Senate.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

ALBANY, April 16, 1867.

VELO AND DEFEAT OF THE SURFACE RAILROAD BILL.

According to general expectation the Governor sent in to-day his veto of the Broadway Surface Railroad Bill. When it had been read through in the Senate, the house in which it originated, the President put the usual question as to whether it should pass despite the veto, when a motion was made to lay the matter on the table. The motion was negatived, the previous question then returned. A vote of 6 yeas to 24 nays then sustained the veto.

Involved with the Defeat of the Surface Bill is that of the Central Railroad Fare Bill.

By a combination, technically known as "log rolling," both bills—*per se nota fratrum*—if brought up at the same time might have been carried over the veto. The slide of the Broadway has undermined and knocked away the last prop of the Central, and both schemes lie in ruins, to be resurrected not sooner than another session.

The speculation in the stock of the Central must be immense in your city.

This morning the steamer and trains brought to Albany several hundred bankers, brokers, stock jobbers and private speculators, who are awaiting the result of the vote to-night. That result they know now to be pre-destined in the defeat this morning of the Broadway bill.

NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT MEASURES.

The bills appointing an extra Fire Commissioner, a Fire Marshal and increasing the salaries in the Metropolitan Fire Department, having passed the Senate to-day, only await the Governor's signature. The Governor will probably make the appointments to-morrow in time for the usual Wednesday executive session of the Senate—the last one of this session. In addition to the appointment for the extra Fire Commissioner there is a coming vacancy to be filled—that of Commissioner Pinckney. This, with the appointment of Tax Commissioners under the new law, has made the Executive Chamber the scene of many a political pilgrimage during the few days that remain of the present week.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

There was another hard fight over the quarantine question in the Senate to-day. Senators Labau, Pierson and Henry C. Murphy fought, as usual, to locate the station anywhere but near or on Long Island. Amendments fixing Barren Island and the shoals in the lower bay as the location of the quarantine were earnestly advocated by them, but voted down. Finally, when a motion was made to order the bill to a third reading, Mr. Murphy threatened to resort to the strategy of speaking against time. The threat had its effect, and progress only was reported.

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THE ELEVATED RAILROAD IN GREENWICH NECK.

The Senate bill permitting the West Side and Yonkers Elevated Railway Company to construct an experimental half mile in Greenwich street, commencing at the Battery, was taken up in the Assembly to-night, and returned to the standing committee to report complete—a virtual order to a third reading.

THE EXCISE LAW.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to get up the amendments to the Excise Law. It is generally conceded that this bill has no chance this session.

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It is rumored that the names of James W. Oliver will be sent to-morrow by the Governor as one of the Tax Commissioners, that James W. Allen will be re-appointed, and that the choice for the third appointee lies between A. J. H. Dagans, D. S. Marshall and Ira Miller.

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Amending the charter of the People's Savings Bank of New York.

Enabling the National Banking Association to become a national bank.

Relative to the payment of bounties to certain volunteers from the city of New York.

Authorizing the Metropolitan Fire Marshal to purchase a new fire engine.

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