POLITICAL TICKS.

—— L. M. Arnauld, Candidate for Clerk of THE FIFTH DISTRICT COURT, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

—— Charles Bienvenu, present incumbent, is a candidate for SHERIFF, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party.

—— For Sheriff, Parish of Orleans—ADOLPHE MAZUREAU is a candidate subject to nomination of Democratic Convention.
VOICE MANY CITIZENS.

—— Harry T. Hayes is candidate for the office of SHERIFF of the Parish Orleans, subject to the nomination of the Convention of National Democratic Party.

—— Please announce D. Cerly as a Candidate for CLERK OF THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT, subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

—— For Clerk of the Third District Court—CHARLES ARROYO, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

—— Please announce Mr. Henry Rice as candidate for the Clerkship of the District Court, subject to the action of the National Democratic Convention.
MANY FRIENDS.

—— Clerk of the Second District Court—Captain P. R. O. NORRIS is announcing his friends as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Fe District Court, subject to the nomination of the Parish convention of the National Democracy.

—— For Clerk Second District Court—Please announce Col. D. A. WILLIS, as a candidate for Clerk of the Second District Court, subject to the action of the Democratic Parish Convention.
MANY FRIENDS.

—— Clerk of the Second District Court—The friends of J. V. GOUDAIN announce him as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Second District Court, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

—— For Clerk of the Second District Court—Colonel HENRY B. KELLY, subject the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

—— National Democratic Party—S. P. DELABARRE, candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court.

—— Clerk of the Fourth District Court.—Colonel JOSEPH HANLON is announced by his friends as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Fourth District Court, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic party.

—— Richard C. Bond—Candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention.

—— D. F. Mitchell, Candidate of the Peace, is a candidate for Clerk of Fifth District Court, subject to the Democratic nomination.

—— George W. White—Candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court. Subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention.

—— Please announce J. Lane as a candidate for CLERK OF SIXTH DISCT COURT, subject to nomination by the Democratic Convention.

—— A. B. Bacon will be presented to the National Democratic Parish Convention as a suitable Candidate for CLERK OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT COURT, of this parish, at the ensuing May elect

—— I. N. Philips is a candidate for Clerk of Sixth District Court, Subject to nomination of the National Democratic party.

—— For Clerk of First District Court—NORBERT TREPAGNIER, subject the nomination of the National Democratic party.

—— We are authorized to announce Saml L. BISHOP for the office of STATAX COLLECTOR of the First District.

—— J. G. Clarke is a candidate for District Attorney, parish of Orleans—subject to the nomination of the Convention of the National Democratic party.

—— For District Attorney—Charles M. BRADFORD, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

—— For District Attorney—Ad. Dupre, Jr., subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention.

—— For Coroner—Dr. Chassant, Subject to nomination by the National Democratic Convention.

—— We are authorized to announce Dr. E. S. DREW for CORONER, subject to the nomination by the Convention of the National Democratic Party.

—— Mr. Editor—Please announce Dr. Chas. DELERY as a Candidate for the ofce of CORONER, subject to the approval of the Delegation of the National Democratic Party. The election will take place the first Monday of May.

—— We are authorized to announce Victor G. DE LISLE as a Candidate for the office of CORONER at the election to take place on the first Monday of May.

—— For Coroner—Dr. James Burns respectfully announces that he will be a candidate for the office of CORONER at the ensuing election, subject to nomination by the Parish Convention of the National Democratic Party.

—— For Coroner—Francois R. Alpuente, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention.

—— For Coroner—Dr. J. Hensadon is a Candidate for the office of Coroner at the ensuing election.

—— Mr. Editor—Please announce the name of Mr. WM. H. HOLMES as a Candidate for SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention. As a gentleman of sterling integrity, filling all the requirements of the position, he will be cordially supported by
MANY FRIENDS.

—— For Constable—First Justice Court—P. H. DEGRUY is announced by his friends as a candidate for this office, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention.

—— Major William H. Toler is a candidat for CONSTABLE of the First Justice's Court, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

Crescent

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Being organized, have opened the exhibition of Stove and Gas BURNERS, at No. 126 Camp street, near Poydras, where the public are invited to call and witness the operation daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 8 to 5 o'clock.

An order book is open at the office.

A Card.

It is well known to the citizens of New Orleans that during my absence my Church, St. Luke's, was totally destroyed by fire. It is of the utmost importance that this great loss should be repaired as soon as possible. To rebuild this Church will require much effort and liberality on the part of its friends. It is earnestly hoped that our generous community will liberally and promptly respond to the appeals of this noble object.

Subscriptions for this purpose will be taken by the undersigned, or may be left at the Union Bank, on Canal street.

R. HODGES, Rector St. Luke's Church, N. O.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—Joseph Dubuc, inspector of weights and measures for the Second District of the city of New Orleans, vice E. LeClere, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.—Acting Mayor Clark yesterday appointed Francis Gener commissary of Treme Market, and Joseph Jacobs lieutenant of police for the Third District, vice Harry White, resigned.

THE NEW CHIEF OF POLICE.—Col. Thomas E. Adams yesterday entered upon his duties as chief of police. The office is one of high importance, and the appointment of Col. Adams gives assurance that it will be administered with fidelity, impartiality and energy. There is much in the head of the police of a great city possessing public confidence and esteem, and these Col. Adams has fully from the people of New Orleans. A gentleman of courage, capacity, urbane manners and strict rectitude as chief, the city will have a police administration by which the public welfare will be secured as far as it is in the power of that department to secure it.

DANGEROUS LEVEE.—The levee at the foot of Elmira street, Third District, is reported by acting Lieut. White, as caving in rapidly. The attention of the authorities was called to the matter, and doubtless the place will be promptly made all right again.

CRICKET.—Unless the weather is most inauspicious, the second match arranged by the Crescent City Cricket Club, will commence at 12 o'clock to-day. The contest will take place upon the Delachaise ground, which can be reached by the Magazine street cars, and the Louisiana avenue and Barone street cars. The Club, as in old times, we have good reason to know, will receive their friends upon the ground in the cordial and hospitable manner which has always distinguished the organization.

RECORDER AHERN'S COURT—*Recorder Vennard presiding.*—Albert West, colored, was committed for trial to the criminal court on a charge of having committed a violent assault and battery on Henry Green, on the 22d inst., at the corner of Bacchus and Eighth streets. Bail $500.

David Hennessy, Michael McLaughlin and S. O'Donnell, were arraigned on a charge of having, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, on the night of the 9th of March, in the bar-room of the late John F. Gruber, assaulted, struck, knocked down, kicked and stabbed J. T. Condon. The case is fixed for investigation on the 6th of April.

Gottlieb Brandes was arraigned on a charge of shooting and wounding in the breast a man named E. Von Edmonsdorf. The circumstances of the case, as alleged by Brandes, are as follows: On Tuesday afternoon, Brandes received a letter from Edmonsdorf, boasting that he had had criminal connection with his wife. Brandes immediately proceeded to ascertain what truth there was in the production. The woman admitted that during her husband's absence, and while she was sufering from breakbone fever, Edmonsdorf accomplished his vile purpose by force. He threatened to murder her if she made known what had occurred, and through fear allowed him to continue his visits. Brandes, naturally infuriated, at once got a pistol, and sought Edmonsdorf, but did not find him. About 9 o'clock at night, the latter went to the house of Brandes and knocked for admission. Brandes met him at the door and snapped the pistol at him. Edmonsdorf fled, and was pursued by Brandes, who finally succeeded in shooting him as above described. Edmonsdorf, who was brought to the hospital, left the following morning, without giving his name. It is hardly probable the fellow ill be on hand to prosecute.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—John Andre, a colored individual, was sent for thirty days to the parish prison, as he was charged with having attempted to rob one Isaac Holmes.

Frank Ober, charged with the larceny of some corn, was called up for examination, but there was nothing in the case, and he was dismissed.

Jules Alexander was found with two hams in his possession which he failed to account for satisfactorily, and the inference being that he had not acquired them in a legal manner, he was ordered to be taken care of in the parish prison for the next thirty days.

Richard Kenner, for a belligerent demonstration, was mulcted in the sum of ten dollars.

RECORDER LETTER'S COURT.—Wm. Keen was arraigned on a charge preferred against him by Jas. Hammel, of obtaining money under false pretenses, and was remanded to await examination.

The charge against Isaac Jones, accused of forcibly entering the house of Laura Thompson, was dismissed.

Frank Parker was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, and his case will be duly looked into.

RECORDER VENNARD'S COURT.—Mrs. Charlotte Julia Shanessy was accused by Elizabeth West with insult and abuse. The case was continued until Thursday.

Samuel Brad was brought to the station under the supposition that he was lost. He was sent to the house of refuge until his home could be found.

Sporting News.

COMING RACES AT WOODLAWN.

The close of the war has infused new spirit in the sporting world, and the race course—that grand Olympic for the development of blood and breed in horses—is about to be regenerated under the auspices of the Southern gentlemen who were so long debarred of its privileges.

At our own Woodlawn course the races commence on the 7th of May and continue four days. The first day is a sweepstake for colts and fillies under three years of age, mile heats. On the second we are to have a three-mile heat for all ages—purse, $600—and a second race of one mile for all ages—purse $200. The third day one-mile heats, the three best in five, for all ages—purse, $350. On Thursday a sweepstake for colts under three years old, two-mile heats, $200 subscription, $100 forfeit, and $500 added if two or more start.

THE CHALLENGE VASE.

The second race on the last day of the Woodlawn meeting is for the Challenge Vase—a four-mile dash, $300 subscription. This vase is of silver, valued at $1500, and is to be delivered to the party winning the same race at a subsequent meeting. Any one winning this vase three times can claim it as his property.—[Louisville Courier.

The Nashville meeting commences May 1st, and will continue during the week.

WHERE THE GREAT HORSES ARE.

Brown Dick is at the stables of Gen. W. G. Harding, Belle Meade, near Nashville.

Leamington, the recent splendid importation of Gen. A. Buford, is at his Bosque Bonita farm in Woodford.

Membrino Patchen is at Herr's stables, near Lexington.

Legal Tender, bred by W. S. Buford, of Woodford, is at St. Louis.

Lightning is with R. P. Todhunter, eight miles from Lexington.

Frank Patchen, the trotting stallion, is near New Orleans.

Planet, the lightning racer, is with the Messrs. Boswell, in Hanover county, Va.

We give below a summary of the races on Monday last in Mobile:

Second day—Monday, March 26, 1866—First race: Dash of one mile and a quarter—Purse $150.

W. H. Williamson's (S. D. Henderson) b. c. Gen. Beauregard, by Commodore, dam Lizzie Price, 4 year old	1
L. E. Smith's (T. G. Sloan) b. m. Neutrality, by Revenue, dam sen Breeze, by Albion, 4 year old	2

Time—2:21.

SECOND RACE.

"Cotton stake"—for all ages—three and four year olds to carry equal weights—five and upwards, 110 lbs. Entrance $200, p. p., mixed to stake $300—two mile heats.

Moore and Coffee's b. c. Beacon, by Lexington, dam Ray Leaf by Yorkshire, 4 y. o.	1 1
S. D. Henderson's g. g. Charlie Armstrong, by Lexington, dam by Grey Eagle, 5 y. o.	3 2
Wm. Cottrill's b. g. John Scott, by Hempland, dam by Glencoe	2 dis.
A. M. Sprague's b. c. Gen. J. E. Johnston, by Goodwood, dam Judy by Sovereign, 3 y. o.	4 dis.
A. M. Sprague's b. c. Gen. R. E. Lee, by Brown Dick, dam Judy by Sovereign, 4 y. o.	pd. fr.
Moore and Coffee's g. g. Mike Edwards, by Crackerdam Belle Ward, aged	pd. fr.
J. M. Clay's b. c. Gilroy, by Lexington, dam Magnolia by Glencoe, 3 y. o.	pd. fr.

Time—2:43—2:47.

THIRD RACE.

Dash of 1½ miles—Purse, $200

W. H. Williamson's b. c. Gilroy, by Lexington, dam Magnolia by Glencoe, 3 y. o.	1

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHE

PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

To the Senate of the United States:

I regret that the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish means for their vindication," contains provisions which I cannot approve constitutionally, with my sense of duty to the people, and my obligation to the Constitution of the United States. I am, therefore, constrained to return it to the Senate and the House, in which it originated, with my objection to its becoming a law. By the first section of the bill, all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. The provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called Gipsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes, persons of African blood—every individual of the races born in the United States. It does not purport to declare or confer any other oral, or confer any other rights of citizenship than Federal citizenship. It does not propose to give these classes of persons any status of citizens of the States, except that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States.

The power to the completion of the process of naturalization, and it may safely be assumed the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection and benefits to those for whom this bill provides special legislation. Besides, the policy of the government, from its origin to the present time, seems to have been that persons who are strangers to and unfamiliar with our institutions and our laws should pass through a certain probibition, at the end of which, before allowing the coveted prize, they must give evidence of their fitness to receive and exercise rights of citizenship contemplated by the Constitution of the United States. The bill in effect proposes a discrimination to large numbers of intelligent, worthy, and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of negroes, to whom, after long years of bondage, enemies to freedom and intelligence have just now been suddenly opened. He must of necessity, from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he who coming from abroad has, to some extent at least, familiarized himself with principles of government to which he voluntarily intrusts life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

Yet it is now proposed by a single legislative enactment to confer rights of citizenship upon all persons of African descent born within the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become American citizens. To confer the right of State citizenship, is just as exclusive with the several States as the power to confer the right of Federal citizenship is with Congress. The right of Federal citizenship thus to be conferred in the several excepted races before mentioned is now for the first time proposed to be given by law—if, as is claimed by many, all persons who are native born already, by virtue of the Constitution are citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such. If, on the other hand, such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself whether, where eleven of the thirty-six states are unrepresented in Congress at this time, it is sound policy to make one entire colored population, and all other excepted classes citizens of the United States.

Four millions of them have just emerged from slavery into freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States? Have the people of the several States expressed such a conviction? It may be also asked whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment of the civil rights proposed to be conferred by this bill. Those rights are by Federal, as well as by State laws secured to all aliens and foreigners, upon proof that that they are of good moral character, and attached to the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the government. The second section of the bill also contains an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by those classes, and the so-made citizens in every State and territory in the United States.

It gives parties the right to inherit, live in residence, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for security of person and property, the same as enjoyed by white citizens. So, too, they are made subject to the same punishments, pains and penalties, in common with the white citizens, and no other. This is an equality of the white and colored races attempted to be fixed by Federal law in every State of the Union—one vast field of State jurisdiction, governed by these enumerated rights; in one of them can any State exercise any favor of discrimination between different races in the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State? It has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between the two races by the statutes of some of the States North as well as South.

It is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall intermarry with a negro or mulatto. Chancellor Kent says, speaking of the blacks, that marriages between them and whites are forbidden in some of the States where slaves does not exist, and they are prohibited in the slaveholding States by law; and when not absolutly contrary to law, they are revolting and regarded as an offense against public decorum. I do not say that this bill repeals State laws on this subject of marriage between the two races, for as the whites are forbidden to intermarry with the blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts with themselves as the whites are allowed to make, and therefor cannot, under the bill, enter into a marriage contract with the whites. I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of the State policy as to discrimination, and to inquire whether Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination between the two races on the matters of real estate, of rents and of contracts. Generally Congress may not also repeal the State laws as to the contract of marriage between the races.

Hitherto every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights contained in the bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States. They all relate to the internal policy and economy of the respective States. They are matters which in each State concerns the domestic condition of the people, varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances, and the safety and well being of its own citizens. I do not mean to say that upon all these subjects there are not Federal restraints, as for instance in the State power of legislation over contracts there is a Federal limitation that no State shall make a law impairing the obligation of contracts; and as to crimes, that no State shall pass an *exporte facto* law; and as to money, that no State shall make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. But where can any one find a Federal prohibition against the power of any State to discriminate as do most of them between aliens and citizens, between white and colored persons, between citizens and naturalized persons, in the right to hold real estate.

If it be granted that Congress can repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks on the subject covered by this bill, why it may be asked may not Congress repeal in the same way all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office. If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have the capacity to make contracts in a State, then Congress can also by law declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as judge, to hold any office, and finally to vote in every State and Territory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they come within the power of Congress, for as to them the law making power is the Federal power; but as to the States no provisions exist vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford a discrimination and protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all their rights secured to them in the preceding section. It declares that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or the different punishment, pains or penalties on account of such persons having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, by reason of color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory, which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for counteracting such forbidden legislation by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the legislator who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or the agents who shall put or attempt to put them into execution. It means an offered offense, not a common crime committed upon the person or property of the black race. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of his right to hold property.

It means a deprivation of the right itself, either by the State judiciary or the State legislature. It is, therefore, assumed that under this section members of a State legislature, who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill, that judges of the State courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute processes sanctioned by State laws, issued by State judges, in execution of their judgments, could be brought before other tribunals, and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of the duties which such State laws impose; the legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State. It says to every State court or judge: If you decide that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse, under the prohibition of a State law, to allow a negro to testify; if you hold that over such a subject matter the said law is paramount, and under color of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, your error of judgment, however conscious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment. I do not apprehend that conflicting legislation, which the bill seems to contemplate, is so likely to occur, as to render it necessary at this time to adopt the measure of such doubtful constitutionality.

In the next place this duty of a judicial decision converts the State judge into a mere ministerial officer, bound to decide according to the will of Congress. It is clear that in States which deny to persons those rights as secured by the first section of the bill, any one of those rights, all criminal and civil cases connecting will, by the third section, come under the executive cognizance of the Federal tribunals.

It follows that if any State which denies to a colored person any of all these rights that a person should commit a crime against the laws of the State, murder or any other crime, all protection of the State would be withdrawn, the courts of the State are taken away and he can only be tried and punished in a Federal court. How is the criminal to be tried if the offense is provided for and punished by the Federal law. The law and not the State law is to govern. It is only when the offense does not happen to be within the jurisdiction of the Federal law that the Federal courts are to try and punish him. Under any other law than this, resort is to be had to the common law as modified and changed by State legislation, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States. So that over this vast domain of criminal jurisprudence, provided by each State for the protection of its own citizens, for the punishment of all her sons who violated its criminal laws, Federal law, wherever it can be made to apply, displaced State law.

The question here naturally arises, from what sources Congress derives the power to transfer to Federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in this section. The Constitution expressly declares that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution. The laws of the United States, and treaties made, and which shall be made under their authority, to all cases affecting ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, to controversies to which the United States shall be a party, to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same States, claims of land under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects have the judiciary power of the United States, is expressly set forth and defined, and the act of September 24th, 1789, establishing the judicial courts of the United States, in conferring upon the Federal courts jurisdiction over cases originating in State tribunals, is careful to confine them to the classes enumerated in the above recited clause of the Constitution.

This section of the bill undoubtedly comprehended the cases, and authorizes the exercise of powers that are not, by the Constitution, within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. To transfer them to those courts would be an exercise of authority well calculated to excite distrust and alarm on the part of all the States—for the bill applies alike to all of them as it would to those that have not engaged in the rebellion. It may be assured that this authority is incipient to power granted to Congress by the Constitution, as recently amended, to enforce due appropriate legislation, the article declaring that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist as a punishment for crime, and the party therein legally convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. It cannot, however, be justly claimed that with a view to the enforcement of this article of the Constitution, there is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers which this bill confers. Slavery has been abolished, and, at present, nowhere exists within the jurisdiction of the United States—nor has there been, nor is it likely there will be, any attempts to revive, by the people of those States.

If, however, such an attempt should be made, it will become the duty of the general government to exercise any or all incidental powers necessary and proper to maintain inviolate this government and laws of the freedmen.

The fourth section of this bill provides that officers and agents of the freedmen's bureau shall be empowered to make arrests, and that other officers may be especially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. It also authorizes circuit courts of the United States and superior courts of territories to appoint, without limitations, commissioners who are to be charg edwith the performance of quasi judicial duties.

The fifth section empowers commissioners so to be selected by the court, to appoint in writing one or more suitable persons from time to time to execute processes, etc.

The numerous officials and agents are made to constitute a sort of police in addition to the military, and are authorized to summon a *posse comitatus* and even to call to his aid such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged. This extraordinary power is to be conferred upon agents irresponsible to the government and to the people, whose number the discretion of the commissioners is the only limit, in whose hands such authority might be made a terrible engine of wrong, oppression and fraud. The general statutes regulating the land and naval forces of the United States and the execution of the laws are believed to be adequate to any emergency which convenes in time of peace. If it should prove otherwise, Congress can at any time amend those laws in such a manner as, while subservin; public welfare, will not jeopardize the rights, interests and liberties of the people.

The seventh section provides that a fee of ten dollars shall be paid to each commissioner in every case brought before him, and a fee of five dollars to his deputy or deputies for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner, with any such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner in general, for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises. All these fees are to be paid out of the treasury of the United States, whether there is a conviction or not; but in case of a conviction, they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me that, under the influence of such temptations, bad men might convert any law, however beneficent, into an instrument of persecution and fraud.

By the eighth section of the bill the United States courts, which set only in one place for white citizens, must migrate with the marshal and district attorney, and necessarily with the clerk, although he is not mentioned, to any part of the district upon the order of the President, and there hold courts for the purpose of a more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of the act, and there the judge and officers of the court must remain, upon the order of the President, the time therein designated.

The ninth section authorizes the President, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act. This language seems to imply a permanent military force that is to be always at hand, and whose only business is to be the enforcement of this measure over the vast region where it is intended to operate. I do not impute to congress the policy of this bill. To me the details of the bill are fraught with evil. The white race and the black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave, capital owning labor. Now that the relation is changed, and as to ownership—capital and labor are divorced—they stand now each master of itself. In this new relation—one being necessary to the other—there will be an adjustment which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. Each has equal power in settling the terms, and if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem. Capital, it is true, has more intelligence, but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand its own interest, not know its own value, or not see that capital must pay the value. This bill prostrates this adjustment. It interferes between capital and labor, and attempts to settle a question of political economy with the agency of numerous officials, whose interest it will be to foment discord between the two races—for as the breach widens their employment will continue, and when it is closed their occupation will end. In all our history, in all our experience as a people, living under Federal and State laws, no such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill has ever before been proposed or adopted. They establish for the safety of the colored and against the white race; they interfere with the municipal legislation of the States—with relations existing exclusively between State and citizens, and between the inhabitants of the same State, and the absorption and assumption of power by the general government, which if acquiesced in, must necessarily and ultimately destroy our federative system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step, or another stride to centralization, and the concentration of all legislative powers in the national government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bands of union and peace. My lamented predecessor, in his proclamation of the first of January, 1863, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves within certain States and parts of States therein designated were and thenceforward should be free; and further, that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons.

This *fare* guarantee was rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. I, therefore, fully recognize the obligation to protect and defend that class of our people whenever and wherever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible with the Constitution of the United States. Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say I will cheerfully co-operate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the preservation of the civil rights of freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States. By judicial process, under equal and impartial laws as conformable with the provisions of the Federal Constitution, I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that in considering the bills and joint resolutions, forty-seven number, which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am constrained to withhold my assent from a second measure that has received the sanction of both branches of Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.
Washington, March 27, 1866.

European Intelligence----Cattle Plague.

Spain Recognizes Spanish American Republics.

St. Patrick's Day in Liverpool.

DEATH OF SENATOR SOLOMON FOOT OF VERMONT.

Congressional Proceedings--Income Tax Modified.

RICH GOLD BEARING ROCK DISCOVERED.

Earthquake in Montana---Fort Benton.

MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The steamer China brings the following additional items:

The cattle plague returns show a continued diminution of new cases, but a large increase in the number of cattle killed.

MADRID.—Spain has recognized the republics of Guatamala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the ministers from these States having signed a treaty of peace with Spain.

In Liverpool St. Patrick's Day passed off without disturbance. At a Dublin dinner of St. Patrick's society, Hon. Chicester Fortescue, secretary for Ireland, announced that the Prince of Wales, next year, would accept the office of president of the society.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senator Foot died today, after a lingering sickness of some weeks.

After a eulogy from Mr. Sumner upon the life and character of the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The various great express companies' consolidation was accepted yesterday by the National Bankers' Express Company.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Brevoort Insurance Company has determined to reinsure in other companies and liquidate their affairs.

Wm. Roddie, the artist, was accidentally shot in the head, by an intimate friend named John Lader, while carelessly handling a pistol.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—*House.*—A bill passed extensively modifying the income tax and postponing the collections of the same for two months.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Bankrupt law, which was defeated by 79 to 72. A motion to reconsider came before the House, and it was agreed to postpone the consideration of the motion one week.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Several resolutions of inquiry were adopted in the House.

DANVILLE, March 28.—A woolen factory and several stores on Main street were burned on Monday night. Everything destroyed was fully covered by insurance.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Great excitement prevails at Victoria by the reported discovery of a ledge of well-defined gold bearing rock of great richness, fifty feet wide, within ten miles of the town.

A sharp shock of earthquake was recently experienced at Helena, Montana.

A regiment of mounted volunteers is going to the rescue of the citizens at Fort Benton, who are threatened by the savages.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton closed more active at an advance of 2c.

Flour advanced 15c. Whisky $2 27. Wheat dull. Corn advanced 1c. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar dull at 10@13¾c. Molasses dull at 70c. Mess pork $26 37½. Money easy and unchanged. Sterling exchange dull at 107½. Gold 128. Government stocks more active.

VICKSBURG, March 28.—The Clara Dolsen passed up at 8 o'clock last night, the Pauline Carroll at 4, and the Olive Branch at 11 this morning, and the Longworth at 6 this evening.

The Continental passed down at 3 o'clock this morning, and the Grey Eagle at 12 M.

The river is rising.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—Leaf tobacco active and higher; sales, 260 hhds, Cotton firmer; sales of 50 bales by auction in warehouse at an average of 31c. for low middling. Flour quiet at $7 25. Corn, 57c. Oats, 44c. Pork excited at $25. Bacon shoulders, 13c. Clear sides, 16c. Sugar-cured hams, 22c. Whisky, $2 24.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn 53c. Oats 45c. Whisky $2 25. Mess pork $26. Groceries steady.

Foreign and Domestic.

SANDERS STILL IN DEBTORS PRISON—A LONDON EDITOR HAS A PRIVATE INTERVIEW WITH NAPOLEON, ETC.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Among the principal creditors who have arrested George N. Sanders in London, there appears the name of Arthur Rankin, of Windsor, Canada, for the sum of £20,000.

Sanders was still in custody, and would be heard on the 23d instant in debtors court.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says there is much speculation in London and Paris concerning a private audience extended by the Emperor to one Colonel Fuller, editor of the London Cosmopolitan, a Northern man, who did not hesitate to declare his sympathy with the South, and who labored in her behalf to the best of his ability, in every way an avowed and open supporter of Imperial institutions in France and Mexico.

A variety of opinions are expressed as to the subject of his interview with the Emperor. Those who look upon the matter in a suspicious light imagine that the Emperor, in view of the possibility of a war with the United States, resulting from his prolonged stay in Mexico, wanted to see the colonel merely to ask his opinion as to what course the Southern States would adopt in such an event, and whether they would rise again with the aid of France, and strike another blow for independence and the restoration of slavery.

Others think the interview is for the free interchange of sentiment as to the best mode of treating French and Mexican Imperialism in the columns of the Cosmolitan.

At any rate, he was honored next morning with an interview with Drouyn de L'Huys.

The report comes to us from Paris that arrangements are being made for a visit of the Seventh New York regimental at the Exhibition Universalle.

The Vienna Star of the 17th says: Chili news, by way of Coquimbo, reports the Spanish vessels Vitta de Madrid and Blanca had met with a reverse on the Southern coast.

These frigates went to look for the allied squadron, and found them safely situated at some distance up the river, where there is a bar which the larger frigates dare not pass. At the mouth of the river there is a Chilian fortification of considerable strength, which, in addition, had mounted the guns from the Peruvian frigate Amazonas, lately wrecked on the bar. The Spaniards essayed to shell the place, and attempt at long range to reach the squadron inside. The fire was handsomely returned by the fort, and with considerable effect on the Spanish frigates, whose frigate Blanca had received a very considerable damage, so much so that both frigates hopelessly left the place in disgrace to run to Valparaiso.

This may be considered as another triumph to the allied arms, and will still more and more inspire pluck and determination to the whole coast to resist their common enemy.

Advices from Chincha Islands, February 24, say the population is fast leaving, in expectation of a visit from the Spaniards.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt on the 19th, lasting sixteen seconds.

Accounts from the West Indies Barbadoes gold mines of Equador say the previous reports were exaggerated. Californians are advised to stay at home.

THE FENIANS ABROAD.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A Fenian envoy from James Stephens to O'Mahoney is said to have arrived on Wednesday. He contradicts the reports of Stephens's escape.

The London Times' correspondence from Rome says: The Pope's Holiness cannot depart from a principle he has once laid down and would known. "For years have elapsed since the American bishops, of whom there are about thirty-five, wrote to Rome for instructions how to act toward the Fenians, then rising into existence. The answer, as might have been expected, directed that it should be discontinued. Since then only four of the Roman Catholic bishops in the United States (and these are known to be strongly protested against Fenianism. These are the archbishop of St. Louis, the bishop of Philadelphia, the bishop of Chicago, and another.

The other bishops, without expressing any sympathy with it, have permitted the epidemic to spread, and the feeling and action of his Holiness there can be no doubt.

From hour to hour, says the Dublin Mail, accounts come to the police authorities representing the whereabouts of Stephens in Dublin or neighborhood.

In many instances a hoax is intended, but there can be little question that several of the reports come from well meaning persons who believe that they have been correctly informed. The consequence of this is to give unnecessary labor to the officers whose duty it is to investigate the truth or falsehood of such reports.

This morning a most circumstantial account, wanting but one element, truth, was circulated through the city, to the effect that James Stephens had been conveyed by a party of Fenians on board an American ship, off Drogheda.

The United States vessel Canandaigua, Captain Stembil, was in Belfast Lough, where her crew had been feasted on the 9th, by the corporation.

FROM NEW YORK.

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