THE DAILY RVENIME FEDERAL PRINCIPAL PRINCIPALS. WHENESDAY MARCH 28, L. S.

## Evening Telegraph

Albumbi dinun 1938.

AT THE STEEL WHEN THE AREA TO SELECT

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866.

The Second Vetos

THE refusal of President JOHNSON to give his consent to the Civil Rights bill will occasion no surprise. It and the Freedmen's Bureau bill were the twin children of Senator TRUMBULL's brain, and when the Executive saw fit to veto the one, consistency, if nothing else, demanded that a like fate should be reserved for the other. While, therefore, the first vete took the country by surprise, the present has been considered a foregone conclusion for the past ten days. In exercising his constitutional prerogative, the President has forwarded an elaborate message, in which all the objections, legal and political, which could be urged, are set forth in the strongest light. It is unnecessary to add that the draught of the document makes as strong a case as that side would allow. If he fails to convince the people it is because conviction is mpossible. Let us concisely review his argu-

1. He deems the bill unnecessary. "If, as is claimed by many, all persons who are native-born are, by virtue of the Constitution, citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending law cannot be necessary to make them such." If they are not thus citizens, then why should they be declared such?-for all civil "rights are secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before naturalization, and the same enactments will give like protection to those for whom this bill prescribes special legislation."

2. The bili discriminates between the black race and the intelligent foreigners, for while the blacks are immediately declared citizens, the stranger has to reside amongst us five years before he can acquire these rights.

3. It invades the rights reserved by the Constitution to the States, or rather it encroaches on powers which the States did not delegate to the General Government. Thus it forces upon Indiana and Illinois black residents, while the State laws forbid any colored person to settle within the boundary of the Commonwealth. "If Congress has the right to decide who shall hold lands, who shall testify, then Congress can by law decide who shall sit as jurors, or as a judge, hold office, and finally vote in any State and Territory."

4. It provides for the punishment of State officers, judges, marshals, and others, who shall violate this law, even if they do so in conformity with a law passed by the Commonwealth, and makes them amenable for their action to other courts than those before which the case would naturally come. "The legislation thus proposed overrides the judi-

cial power of the State." 5. He objects to its provision ad seriatim He objects to the fact that the case under this law would come before a United States Court. He objects to the power given to the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, instead of to the civil officers. He objects to the fees prescribed as belonging to a commissioner, as they tend to tempt him to make arrests to gain the legal reward. In fact, he says, "to me the details of the bill are fraught with

In concluding the lengthy document he makes use of a sentence which will gratify every loyal heart, and which, coming as it does from one over whom the witches of the Democracy are holding a carnival because of a supposed conversion, will go far towards discouraging their hopes. He says :-

evil."

"Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will cheerfully co-operate with Con-gress in any measure that may be necessary for the promotion of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those or all other classes of persons throughout the United States, by judicial process, under equal and impartial laws, in conformity with the provi-sions of the Federal Constitution. I now return the bull to the Senate, and regret that in considering the bills and joint resolutions, forty-two in number, which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withhold my assent from a second measure that has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress."

In order to convey an impression to our readers of the general reception with which the message is met, we append the editorial utterances of the leading journals of our own

and sister cities. The North American, in an able and .exhaustive article, from which we can only make extracts, says :-

"The President is pursuing a fixed line of policy in consonance with his reconstruction plan. It does not accord with our own views, nor with those of the great majority of the Republican party, yet we can see that the President is sincere enough in his convictions, and that the doctrines he now lays down are those he has cherished the most of his life, though we had hoped that the events of the last five years had changed them somewhat. Strict construction is undoubtedly a good thing in its way, and we are not prepared to say that after an era in which the legal powers of the Government have been stretched and even exceeded, of necessity, in almost every direction, it may not be imperatively required that we should bring back the affairs of the national Government to the legitimate lines and bounds laid down by the Constitution. For this reason, among others, we were induced to rejoice that a man like Andrew Johnson had succeeded to the Presidentials office. But it will be an unhappy point of strict construction, indeed, if pushed to such an extreme as to deny to the National Congress the power to legislate for the protection of the rights of the four minions of emancipated slaves in the South, made free by our authority, and now to be left to the fender morales of "The President is pursuing a fixed line of policy pated slaves in the South, made free by our aurho-rity, and now to be lett to the fender mereles of their late masters, and to oppressive codes of Stats laws, made for the express purpose of preventing the negro from bettering his condition. It is true that the President professes in both his voto messages his readiness to protect the unfortunate freedmen, and for so much he deserves credit. Had he pointed out any mode whereby, in his judament, this could be done, we should give him still more credit, and we presume that Congress and the country would be rejoiced at an opportunity to provide against a peril that is admitted by all right minded persons. The veto is exactly the channel provided by the Constitution itself for the communication of such suggestions to their late masters, and to oppressive codes of Stati

Congress, and there could be no possible objection to the President making use of it in so very important a matter as this. That he has not availed himself of it is to be deplored, as there are passages in this last message that will lead many persons to inferwhether trait or not, we leave our readers to be the judges—that the strict construction theories of the President will hardly admit of any practical measure of protection to the freedmen calculated to the President will hardly admit of any practical measure of protection to the freedmen calculated to be of any real value to them. It is not to be dealed that some of the President's objections to this oill derive peculiar force from the fact that the bill would override and annul laws, and even constitutional provisions, in such loval States as Indiana and Oregon, and what is right against any Southern State could not be wrong seminat any Southern State could not be wrong seminat a Northern. If the constitutional and statutory provisions against the negroes in those free States are con-quant with the guarantees of the national Constitution, then Congress really possesses no power to chact the the guarantees of the national Constitution, then Concress really possesses no power to emad the Civil Right, bill, the effect of which would be to sweep away these provisions, and to punish any State official for attempting to enforce them. Our own belief has always been that such enactments as those of Indiana are not consistent with the rights guaranteed to the entrona of all the states by the national Constitution. The President seems to regard it as an invasion of State rights to attempt to annul these provisions by an act of Congress; and without stopping to disculs this, though we do not agree with it, we would mere y remark that the effect of such a doctrine is to place the Union men and the freedmen of the mere y remark that the effect of such a doctrine is to piace the Umon men and the freedmen of the Sou h hopelessly beyond the reach of protection by our national legislation. The legas arguments against the details of the bill are drawn up with much ingenuity and skill and make the most of all that can be said against the measure, with little, if any, apparent disposition to regard with favor, or to allow as much weight to the good parts of the bill as to its constructive faults. In fact, a though the Frendent winds up any message with an expression of his willingness to aid Congress in any requisite legislation to protect the civil rights of the freedmen, the whole tenor of the document is such as to leave no room to expect his sanction for any measure likely to be passed by Congress. If the arguments he adduces possess force, they go to show that there is no need of such legislation, and that Congress has no power to pass it. The securities that there is no need of such legislation, and that Congress has no power to pass it. The securities most essential to the enforcement of the civil rights or the freedmen are the very ones to which the President most strenuously objects, and against which he arges his legal and constitutional arguments. What the Civil Rights bil put in the shape of law and made regular, his own officials have been engaged in doing a year past, and are now doing at this time. While we applied the humane spirit that leads to such action, we must prefer to have it now put in some legal form by act of Congress, and we very much lear that the meaning of the present yeto message, properly interpreted, is that all this veto message, properly interpreted, is that all this protection is to be withdrawn, and the freedmen are to be left to shift for themselves, with no laws to appeal to for redress, and no legal means of righting appear to for redress, and no legal means of righting themselves. If we are mistaken in this, we are at a loss to know why the President objects to a bill which would merely make legal the acts he now allows to be done all over the South by his own officials for the enforcement of the civil rights of the

The Ledger devotes the following brief editorial paragraph to the Veto Message :-

"The President vesterday sent back the Civil Rights bill to the Senate, with his objections. His message tells the whole story in a clear and dispussionate manner, and his objections to the bill should be considered by both the Schate and the people in the same temper. He objects to the till because it is a Congressional interference with the internal and domestic concerns of the individual States—matters that are reserved by the Constitution to the people and Legislatures of the States, and which have always been controlled by the latter. There are ob-jections also based on such parts of the bill as inflict renalties on the legislators, judges, and judicial officers of the States that pass any laws or give any judgments in conflict with the still. In brief his ob-jections go against the unconstitutional details of the bill, and not against the policy of protecting the freedmen. In this view he is supported by some of the best constitutional lawyers amon? the Radical Republicans of the House, of whom Mr. Bingham of Obio, may be referred to as an instance. These are matters to be considered calmiv, and not with the heat and passion of partisanship."

The Inquirer and Age withhold an opinion because of the lateness of the hour.

The Press, in an editorial letter from "Occasional," comments most strongly on the veto.

It says :-"The predictions and fears of the patriots have been once more tualled. The prayers and wishes of the loyal millions of the United States, expressed through the large majorities of their servants in Congress, enunciated in the columns of every newspaper that supported ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON in 1884, and stood faithfully by the teachings of our fathers and the flag of our country, and directly appealing from every Union balloi-box and from every Union meeting that has spoken since the meeting of Congress, have been as deliberately disregarded by Andrew Johnson as the demands and threats of his common enemies and the enemies of the country have been heard and obeyed. The Civil Rights bill, which the President this day returned to the Senate or the United States unsigned, was not a measure passed in the interests of the colored man, as he most un justry tries to show. It was prepared to prot those thousands of white men who, during the these thousands of white men who, during the Rebellion in the South, courageously maintained the true faith, and for so doing, continue to be the objects of the persecution of the returned Rebells. It is a fact that seems to have produced so little impression upon the President as to fill every loyal mind with a horrible suspicion that he has been observed by the prejudices of the impenitont Rebels themselves, that no class implores so pitcously for the protection of the national Government as the white loyalists of the South, and that no portion of our cutizens, except the blacks themselves, have suffered citizens, except the blacks themselves, have suffered so much from the tyranny of the recent Rebels. Has President Johnson forgotten this fact, or has the new clamor of Southern treason against his old friends so completely conquered him, that he listens only to the behests of those who, soon after they had crouched at the feet of our victorious armie and stood ready to accept any terms that might be offered, insist that the Freedmen's Bureau should be dismantied, and that the entire colored race of the South, made tree as themselves by the result of war and the decrees of law and constitutional amendment, should be committed exclusively to their charge and be deprived or any aid or assistance from the Government for which they had fought, and which had promised them renef and protection for their continued and courageous loyalty? The President almost repeats and reaffirms the dead and shameless doctrine announced by Chief Justice TANKY in the celebrated DRED SCOTT decision-that Takey in the celebrated Dred Scott decision—that the negro, bond and free, was not an American citizen, and had no rights which the white man was bound to respect—for the most of his argument is to show that the freedman is not really a cluzen. The removal of the slavery cancer from the Constitution sufficiently secured him that right. It would have been a spectacle of moral sublimity had Andrew Johnson gracefully given his approval to this august legislation. As we contemplate the futhis august legislation. As we contemplate the futo is august legislation. As we contemplate the fu-ture, in view of this question, we feel indeed as if we had iallen upon the darkest days of our national experience. Whether this new and still more faul proof of the inveterate hostility of Andrew John-son to the popular will, will so paralyze Congres-and the country as to effectually destroy this great measure, a few days will show. It is, in fact, the greatest measure for the protection of the civil and natural rights of the American citizen that has ever proceeded from the mind of any statesman. How proceeded from the mind of any statesman. How utterly beneath contempt Andrew Johnson became when he sought in effect to nulify the great amendment by denying that it made citizens of those who had heretofore been slaves!"

The New York Herald (Conservative)

"We had supposed this bill, in a new shape, a sort of reproduction of the old Fugitive Slave is ; but, under the searching analysis of Andrew Johnson, it appears a thousand times worse than the rejected Freedmen's Bureau experiment, and nothing less than a bill of unconstitutional abominations from beginning to end. The objections submitted against the first section of the bill, however, are those which the first section of the bill, however, are those which mark the impassable barrier between him and the ruling radicals of Congress. He is opposed to the recognition at present, by law, or the blacks as citizens of the United States, and he is opposed to any further legislation by Congress affecting the domestic affairs of the several states, while eleven of the States of the Union are excluded by Congress from any voice in this legis ation. These two objections dissipate the last glummering hope of a possible compromise between ANDREW JOHNSON and THADDEUS STEVENS and his Congressional followers. The veto is, in fact, an emphatic declaration of war against the Radicals and their reconstruction system, toot and branch. Hencelorward there can be no party endorsements of the policy of Congress coupled with professions of adhesion to the policy of the Administration. The lime of division between the two departments is in this veto too broadly and clearly marked to admit of any further hedging. It inaugurates a reconstruction of parties, it abolishes the Connecticut Republican platform, and it will most probably result in a Democratic victory in Connecticut on Monday next upon the Jourson platform. It must, we think, bring about an early reorganization of the Cabinet, and such a slaking among the dry bones of the Federal office-holders throughout the country as will cause office-holders throughout the country as will cause the hungry outsiders to smack their lips with joy. The resolute character, the moral courage, and

Jacktonian pinck of Andrew Journson will com-mand the admiration of the people, as in the case of Jackson; and the ground taken in this reto against the general admixture of whites and blacks, red and yellow men, upon the common feeting of equality. will rally an overwhelming popular party to the President's support from Connecticut to Pennsyl-vania, and thence to the Pacific Ocean. The veto of the Preedmen's Bureau bill was but the distant than-der announcing the approaching storm. This the Freedmen's Bureau bill was but the distant thander announcing the approaching storm. This
veto is the storm itself, and when it shall
have passed away we shall have a purer
positical sky and a better atmosphere. But
before that happy change the Radical majorities of
Congress will be swept away, and all the thirty-six
States of the Union will be invited into both
Houses of Congress under the successful restoration
policy of Andrew Johnson. We date say that this
Civil Rights bill against the President's objections
we'l share the face of the Freedmen's Bureau bill;
but, in any event, it is a declaration of war against
the Radicals and their impracticable schemes, and
Andrew Johnson, as in the Robellion, is the man Andrew Johnson, as in the Robellion, is the man to fight it through on his platform of the Union and the Constitution."

AMUREMENTS

The New York Tribune (Radical Republi-

"baving been among those who could not help evincing impatience with the tameness and slowness of our Government when the knife was first thrust of our Government when the knife was lift thrust at its life by slaveholding themon—having with diffi-culty endured the imbeditities and treacteries which culminated in the Ball Run disaster—having found it impossible to endure allently, unprotestingly, the obstinate dawdling and purposeless strategy of MCCLELLAN and BUELL—yet naving lived to see all this, in Goo's good time, work out for our country a grander, truer deliverance than was contemplated ANDREW JOHNSON for his uncesigned but most important demonstration of the vital truth that no class or race can be trusted with the rights of an-other, but that the only security for liberty and justice inheres in the securing of all men's rights under the only safe guarantee of all men's votes, Let us thank Mr. JOHNSON that his veto is so sweep-ing. He might have phrased it more cunningly; but he has chosen to let us know that it is not this part cuiar bill that has provoked his opposition, but that any measure whereby Congress shall attempt to protect the Southern blacks against white abuse and oppression must encounter his determined, deadly opposition. It is not to a mode of doing the thing, but to the thing that Congress proposes to do, that Mr. Johnson's main objection lies; consequently, it is idle to hope that any bili which provides — no matter how cautiously, timidly — for the protection of the blacks, will receive his sauction. It is, therefore, idle to consider his reasons in detail, since his main objection is not to any detail, but to the purpose and necessary scope of the measure. Let us rejoice, then, that it is thus made still clearer that the blacks can have no other made still clearer that the blacks can have no other protection than that of their own votes. The Freedman's Bureau must go; the civil rights of the blacks must remain such, and only such, as their respective States choose to accord them. If, then, they are to remain subjects and Pariabs in the land of their birth, they can have no rights at all; for the bone thrown by contemptaous pity to a beggar's dog is not his by right but by grace and favor. The blacks must vote, or those who bate them will verify their own prediction that they cannot live free among us, but must perish they cannot live free among us, but must perish from off the face of the earth. Happily, there is another issue-that to be attained through a legal recognition or the great truth that "all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain itselfensible rights, among which are life, interty, and the pursu. of happiness;" and that "governments derive their just power from the consult of the governed." When these vital truths are recognized and obeyed, as they must be, then will our land have true, enduring peace.

The New York Times (Conservative Republican) says :-

"The Message of the President announcing his velo of the Civil Rights bill, which we publish in full in other columns, may not command universal assent. But we venture to think that iew State papers have ever been given to the world that will papers have ever been given to the world that will so thoroughly compet the attention of thinking men of whatever deed, or kindred, or party. The President deals almost exclusively with the details of the bill as it passed through Congress, reserving his comments upon its policy to a few sentences at the close of the message. The analysis of the details, however, is of so keen and searching a character, the logic is so presistiole, that we should hope even the strongest advocates of the measure will see how wastly important it is that the constitutional power of the veto should exist and how important, also vasily important it is that the constitutional power of the veto should exist, and how important, also in a higher sense, it is that such a constitutional power should be intrusted to a President endowed with judgment, discretion, and most uncommon conrage. The strictly legal interpretation which the President applies to particular sections of the act is so overwhelmingly strong, that the members "learned in the law" who voted for it, can hardly help blushing to find themselves so entirely at fault under the sharp logic of a layman. So far as we can learn the sentiment of the more discreet as we can learn the senument of the more portion of the majority that voted for the bill, they are ready to comess that the Fresident's reasons are too strong for them, and they are taln to fall back on what they call his political animus to excuss their non-acceptance of his arguments. Those who have throughout doubted the expediency of multiplication of the strong to the str plying discriminating laws in tayor of a class which has achieved an enfranchisement and social eleva-tion unexampled in its suddenness and completeness in the history of the human race, must necessarily be pleased that the President goes even further in his veto than to interpret the mere technicalities of the law. To moderate and rational reformers the few simple but pregnant words which Mr. Johnson utters on the policy of enforcing the laws of political economy through the agency of a countless army of stipendiaries, have a value far beyond the mere en-forcement of the immediate argument. They are words which have a scope and a bearing aside from the provisions of this or any other negro protection bill. And they show how ar above the majority which desires to control his action, are the views of the Executive in all that appertains to the mainte-nance of constitutional freedom. It may be hoped that arguments sa cogent as those employed in the message will not be thrown away. It is not every day that members have an opportunity of listening to reason and common sense. They may find this appeal a seasonable and acceptable change. Be that as it may, the President's message will be read and studied outside of Congress, and everywhere throughout the civilized world; and wherever it is read and studied the American name and character will be elevated, in so far as Andrew Johnson is held to represent the American people."

The New York World (Democratic) says :-"The New Fork World (Deliberate) says."

"The message sent by the President to the Senate yesterday, returning, with his objections, the so-called Civil Rights bill, will command the attention of the country, and arouse conflicting admiration and rage among different classes of readers. The veto is a conclusive demonstration of what was apparent before that the conflict between the President parent before, that the conflict between the Presi-dent and Congress admits of neither compromise nor reconciliation; and that the controversy can be decided only by an appeal to their common superiors, the sovereign people. The two antagonistic policies proceed from a totally different order of ideas. One order of ideas tends to centralization; the other to preserve the balance of our complex system. The preserve the balance of our complex system. The two systems of political thought are irreconcilable; the difference between the President and Concress is an "irrepressible conflict," just because a different order of political ideas prevails at the two ends of Pennsylvania avenue. Every argument urged in favor of the Civil Rights bill savors of Centralization; every objection to it pre-ented in the Voto Message is built upon the constitutional reservation of certain powers to the States. The President justive characterizes the vetoce bid as, not a step, but a grand stride loward outralization. The Civil Rights bill overrides and virtually abolishes the State Governments, by putting all their officers under Federal surve, llance, and controlling them in the discharge of their functions. It opens the way for negro suffrage and negro office-holding, enforced at the point of Federal bayonets. The constitutional objections urged by the Fresident against the Civil Rights bill are reinforced by considerations of economy. The are reinforced by considerations of economy. The swarms of commissioners who would have to be paid out of the National Treasury, and the military force requisite for the enforcement of the law, would enant upon the people a heavy expense. By this wise and able message President Johnson has established a new caim 40 public confinence, the has shown himself, thus far, a statesman of singular independence, self-reliance, and political courage. We infer from the Washington telegrams that he did not consult his Capinet in respect to this that he did not consult his Cabinet in respect to this veto until after it was fully propaied, and he was on the point of sending it in. Yesterday morning he called a Cabinet meeting at an unusually early hour; called a Cabinet meeting at an unusually early hour; evidently not for advice—for his mind was fully made up—but to communicate his settled determination to those whose confidential position entitled them to know its grounds in advance of the public. A statesman of such robust confidence in his own independent will not be swerved, by any political cross-winds, from the line of policy he has deliberately adopted."

The New York News (Shent per Shent-

4-11-44)-says:-"The President has strengthened his position immeasurably by his veto of the odious and unconstitutional Civil Rights Bill. Of course it will intensify the Radical hostility towards aim, but that may be considered as a point gained. There was no possibility of any compromise between the Executive and the revolutionists in Congress compatible with his dignity and the interests of the country; and,

the more open and decided the antagenism between two such powers, the sooner will the issue be determined. The masses will hall with delight the evidence of their Chief Magistrale's firmness in combatting the schemes of an incendiary faction. It is only by a resolute exercise of the Executive authority that this unnatural content between the two most potent influences in the political sphere can be brought to an end. But, after all, it is not, properly, a conflict between the Executive and Congress, for there is, strictly speaking, no national Congress now in session. The men who assemble in the Capitol at Washington, although individually invested with the attributes of legislators, do not, as a body, constitute a national Legislators, do not, as a body, constitute a national Legislatore. But the Prendent has a formidatic opposition to contend wish. The ladicals will use their Congressional majorities without any scripples of conscience to accomplish their purpose, and their purpose is no less than to secure an absolute control of the machinery of Government. They propose to remodel the political system of the republic so that it will be in perfect accord with the supremacy of their partisan doctrines. The Executive vo o power embarrasses them, and they will not besitate to use all means. lawful or unlawful, to surmount that difficulty. We wonder that the people can contemplate, without spontaneous and indignant protest, the measures adopted to render the veto preregative inoperative and impotent. It is strange that enlightened freemen, bawing so much at stake, will summit to such a conspiracy to eject conservative members from Congress; yet, it can be seen at a glance, that the intention is to oust from veto prerogative inoperative and impotent. It is strange that enlightened freemen, baving so much at stake, will submit to such a conspiracy to eject conservative members from Congress; yet, it can be seen at a glance, that the intention is to onat from the national councils a sufficient number of the supporters of the Executive policy to make sure of a two-thirds radical vots, and thus to cancel the virtue of the Fresident's veto. The proceedings in the case of Senator STOCKTON exhibit this shameless intuing in all its leatures of barefaced injustice. Do the people realize the danger of these radical usurbations? Do they understand that if a faction having a majority in Congress can drive their opnonents from their seats in the Capitol and place their own adherents thore, that then the will of faction has absolute sway in framing laws for the Republic? There is, then, no bridle upon their ambition, no check to their partisan aspirations. They shut the doors of the Capitol in the faces of the Representatives of the South, and vote the representatives of conservatusm in the North out of their legitimate p aces, secure the power to dety the Executive veto, and then hold high carnival of fanaticism and revolution in Senate and House. Is this to be tolerated? Let us see what action will be taken on the veto of the Civil Rights bill. Let us see if the conservative voice of New Jersey is to be silenced in the Senate for the occasion If so, it will be time for some popular demonstration that will impress the Senate for the occasion If so, it will be time for some popular demonstration that will impress the radicals with a sense of the necessity of abandoning their revolutionary conspiracy.

CHTHEMSHURA

THE VETOED BILL.

The following is a synopsis of the Civil Rights bill as passed by both Houses of Congress, and vetoed by the President:-

Section I. That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except the party shall be approximately an approximately and the programmer whereaft the party shall as publishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue and to be sued, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subjected to like punishments, pains, and populities, and to none other, any law, the track of the subject of the punishments, pains, and populities, and to none other, any law,

pains, and ponalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.
Section 2. And 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 or any right secured or protected by this act, or to punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been acid in a condition or clavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of write 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, in the discretion of the Court.

not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Ccurt.
Section 8 provides that the District Courts of the Unitea States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act; and also, concur rently with the Circust Courts of the United States, of all causes, Gvil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tributals of the State or locality where they may be.

Section 4. That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the com-

and deputy marshals of missioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and

inprisoned or bailed.

Section 5 That said Commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States and the Judges of the Superior Courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made, to issue war-rants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provisions of this act, and, on examination, to discharge, admit to bail, or commit for trial, as the facts may warrant. Section 6 defines the duties of the Commissioners appointed under the bill. And that it be obligatory

on all United States marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants under the provisions of this bill; and imposes a penalty of \$1000 on such marshals as shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties prescribed above. It further grants the Commissioners rull power to carry out the provisinns of the act

sions of the act.

Section 7 provides for the punishment of any person or persons who shall knowingly or wilfully minder or prevent any officers in their execution of any warrant or process issued under the act. Section 8 prescribes the emotuments which shall accrue to all officers for their services in carrying out the various peovisions of the bill, and their mode of payment.

Section 9. That whenever the President of the Section 9. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offenses have been, or are likely to be, committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal, and District Attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a volation of this act, and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisitions shall be received by him, to attend at the time and place, and for the time therein designated.

to attend at the time and place, and for the time therein designated.

Section 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

Section 11. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

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