

Poetry.

[For the DESERET NEWS.]
THE TEMPTATION.

"All this will I give thee:"
Stoop but thy knee, and then
Thy vassalage shall be
A power that conquers men,
I'd teach thee subtle art,
But this thou canst not gain
Till thou hast shallower heart,
Till thou hast narrower brain.

"All this will I give thee:"
Bow but thy soul and find
A potent power to flee
The miseries of mankind,
I'd give thee changeless rest,
But this thou canst not own
Till thy soft human breast
Is dear to misery's morn.

"All this will I give thee:"
Worship thou me, and win
Oblivion's art to be
Unconscious of all sin,
I'd make thy conscience mute,
But this can never be
Till thou hast bowed a brute,
Insensate life to me.

S. E. CARMICHAEL.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

New York, 27.

The following statement exhibits the amount of vacant public lands in five of the insurrectionary States:—Alabama, 6,732,058 acres; Louisiana, 6,228,102; Florida, 1,932,786; Mississippi, 4,760,736; Arkansas, 9,298,013. There are no public lands in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee or Kentucky.

The *World* says the flying squadron which is to be fitted out for a cruise on the British North American coast, it is said, consists of seven vessels in all. There are over 20 vessels belonging to the English in those waters, and they are nearly all large vessels, mounting in the aggregate about 100 guns, and carrying over 7,000 men. France has also quite a number of vessels cruising among the West India Islands and in the Gulf of Mexico.

Washington, 27.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided that national bank shares are liable to local taxation, being personal property.

To-day President Johnson transmitted to the Senate his Veto Message on the civil rights bill, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:—

I regret that the bill entitled an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish means of their vindication, contains provisions which I cannot approve, consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people and my obligations to the Constitution.

By the 1st section all persons born in the United States and not subjects of any foreign Power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared citizens. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indian subjects to taxation and Gypsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes and persons of African blood.

The bill does not propose to give these classes any status of citizenship in the States, except that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the rights of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States, as the power to confer federal citizenship is with Congress. The right of federal citizenship thus to be conferred on several excepted races, is now, for the first time, proposed to be given by law.

If, as is claimed by many, all persons born in the United States are already citizens, the passage of this bill cannot be necessary to make them such. If, on the other hand, such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself whether, when eleven of the thirty-six States are unrepresented in Congress, it is sound policy to make the entire colored population and all other excepted classes citizens. 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 the privileges and immunities of citizenship? Have the people of the several States expressed such convictions?

It may also be asked whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens, in order that they may be secured the enjoyment of the civil

rights proposed to be conferred by this bill. These rights are, by Federal and State laws, secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before their naturalization; and it may safely be assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection to those for whom this bill provides. Besides, the policy of the Government has always been that persons who are strangers to and unfamiliar with our institutions should pass through a certain probation. This bill, in effect, discriminates against a large number of intelligent and worthy foreigners and in favor of negroes, to whom, after long years of bondage, the avenues of light and intelligence have just been suddenly opened, by proposing to make them citizens at once.

The 1st section also contains an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed, to make and enforce contracts, sue and be sued, give evidence, inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real estate and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws, the same as white citizens, and to be subject to the same punishments, pains and penalties in common with white citizens, and to none other. This perfect equality of white and colored races is attempted to be fixed by Federal laws in every State, over the vast field of State jurisdiction covered by these enumerated rights. In none of them can any State exercise any power of discrimination between different races, in the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people in each State.

It has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between races, by States. In some States, north as well as south, it is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall marry a negro to a mulatto. Chancellor Kent says, speaking of the blacks, marriages between them and the whites are forbidden in some States where slavery does not exist, and are prohibited by law in all slave holding States; and where not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting, and are regarded offensive against public decency.

I do not say that this bill repeals the State laws on this subject, for, as whites are forbidden to intermarry with blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts as the whites themselves are allowed to make; they, therefore, cannot, under this bill, enter into a marriage contract with the whites. I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of State policy, and to enquire whether, if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination touching contracts generally, Congress may not also repeal the State laws as to the marriage contracts between races.

Hitherto every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights conferred by the bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States. If Congress can repeal the State laws discriminating in these subjects, why may it not repeal all State laws discriminating in suffrage?

The object of the 2d section is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons, by imposing penalties upon members of a Legislature who may pass such laws, and upon the judges or officers who may attempt to execute them. This invades the dominion of the States, for which there is no warrant, and for which there is no necessity. I do not apprehend that such conflicting Legislation, as the bill seems to contemplate, is likely to so occur as to render it necessary to adopt a measure of such doubtful Constitutionality.

Chicago, 28.

The Senate, yesterday, was occupied, until nearly 6 p. m., on the Stockton case, ending in the passage of a resolution, by yeas 22 nays 21, declaring him not entitled to a seat; whereupon Stockton vacated. The President's veto message was then read, it having previously been circulated from hand to hand among the Senators and Representatives who crowded the floor. The hour of reading was so late that your report could not be completed last night.

The President argues at length that the bill assails the independence of the State Judiciaries, making them subservient to the United States courts, upon penalty of fine and imprisonment. The Constitution guarantees nothing with certainty, if it does not insure to the several States the right of making their own laws; but this bill invades that right, and, therefore, is unconstitutional.

The question here naturally arises, from what source Congress derives power to transfer to Federal tribunals certain classes of cases described in this bill. It may be assumed that this authority is incident to the power granted to Congress by the 2d article lately

adopted as an amendment, but it cannot be justly claimed.

The following are the concluding paragraphs:—The merits of the bill are fraught with evil. The white race and black race have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave, the capital owning the labor. Now that relation is changed, and a new adjustment is being made, in which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. This bill frustrates adjustment. In fact the distinction of races and color is made to operate in favor of the colored and against the white race; it interferes with the relations existing exclusively between a State and its citizens; it is an assumption of power by the General Government which, if acquiesced in, must tax and destroy our Federal system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step, or rather stride, toward centralization. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the rebellion, and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of union and peace.

Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will cheerfully co-operate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the preservation of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States, by judicial processes, under equal and impartial laws, or conformably with the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that, in considering the bill and the 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.

(Signed)

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Senate now consists of 47 members, of whom 31 are counted in favor of the passing of the bill over the veto, 15 against, and 3—Dixon, Foote and Wright—absent, sick. The attempt will be made to-day, with every prospect of success.

Liverpool, 17.

A Vienna telegram says the convention with Mexico, in reference to recruiting in Austria for a volunteer corps for service in Mexico, was signed on the 15th by Count Mensdorff and the Mexican Minister.

The London *Owl* says the King of Prussia has over-ruled Von Bismarck, and an arrangement may yet be effected by which Austria may consent to the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia. It is said to be in contemplation to give back North Schleswig.

New York, 28.

The New York *Times*, commenting upon the political situation in Connecticut, says the result is doubtful, but, if not elected Governor, Gen. Hawley will owe defeat to his own rash action in making issues not authorized by the Union party. The Radicals in Congress and the country do not need so costly an experience, to teach them that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by forcing extreme and unwarranted political issues upon the country, or by making war upon the administration which they have placed in power.

The *Herald* says the veto exhibits the civil rights bill as the most flagrant device for overriding the reserved rights of the States, in their Legislatures and their judicial tribunals, ever attempted in Congress. It appears a thousand times worse than the freedmen's bill, and the veto marks the impassible barrier between the President and the ruling Radicals of Congress.

The *Tribune* says let us thank Mr. Johnson that his veto is so sweeping. He might have phrased it cunningly, but he has chosen to let us know that not this particular bill but any measure, whereby Congress shall attempt to protect the blacks against white abuse, must encounter his determined and deadly opposition.

The *Times* says the logic of the veto is so keen and searching, and so irresistible, that we should hope that even the strongest advocates of this measure will see how vastly important it is that the veto power should exist, and how important also, in a higher sense, that it should be intrusted to a President so endowed with judgment and most uncommon courage.

The *World* says the veto is so conclusive that the conflict between the President and Congress admits of no compromise.

Washington, 28.

Solomon Foote, of Vermont, Senator

since 1851, died at 4 o'clock this morning. The Senate, as a mark of respect, adjourned immediately after reading the Journal.

Since the mail service began to be restored in the Southern States, the receipts of the Department run largely behind the expenses.

Washington, 29.

The funeral of Senator Foote will be held in the Senate Chamber at 1 o'clock to-day; the remains will then be conveyed to Vermont, when further service will be held. This event will absorb the attention of both Houses of Congress to-day.

The interest on the 5-20 bonds will be paid early in April, amounting to \$22,000,000 in gold.

The reform bill was explained in the House of Commons by Gladstone, on the 12th. The main features of the bill are a reduction of the qualification of county voters from £50 to £14 occupancy, and for boroughs to £7 rental, and to lodgers paying £10 or upward for apartments. The measure adds about 400,000 to the number of voters. The bill deals only with the franchise, leaving the re-distribution of representation for another session.

Toronto, Canada, 29.

Orders have been issued to muster out all volunteers in excess of 10,000, retaining that number as a standing army of observation against the Fenians.

Chicago, 30.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has unanimously decided that colored men are entitled to vote in that State.

The colored men who have lived one year in the State will vote at the local election next Tuesday.

Bensberg's brewery at St. Paul, Minnesota, the largest in the city, was burned on the night of the 27th; loss \$75,000.

The *St. Louis Democrat*, of the 27th, says that within the next two weeks 2,000 passengers, chiefly miners, 3,000 tons of freight will leave that port on steamboat for Montana and Idaho.

The Supreme Court of the United States decides, in the case appealed from Massachusetts, that a license to sell liquors under the internal revenue act does not give Federal protection against the enforcements of State prohibiting laws.

New York, 29.

The *Evening Post* says the only feature of importance in the market, for Government securities, is an increasing demand for compound interest notes, in which the banks are investing a large part of their surplus means. One reason for this is the fear that the Government will cease to pay interest on deposits.

A new line of steamers has been put on the route hence to Venezuela, touching at Laguaira, Cabello and St. Thomas.

According to a Cork paper, 4,000 persons left Ireland during the first week of the present month, for the United States. Two thousand of them belonged to the middle or farming classes. Fifteen hundred passengers are now waiting in Queenstown, to go to the United States.

A Havre letter says the number of emigrants from Germany arriving to take ships for America has lately increased in an extraordinary degree; not less than 1,000 emigrants are lodging in the Quarter St. Francis alone, awaiting vessels.

A Bremen letter says the emigration to America is daily assuming greater proportions. The emigrants are nearly all northerners and Protestants.

New York, 30.

The clipper ship *Haze*, loaded for San Francisco, is taking two locomotives for the Central Pacific Railroad, also two tons of railroad iron and iron work for a large number of freight cars. Good Friday is being observed by the Stock Exchange, the courts, &c.

Washington, 30.

The Navy Department is sending a squadron to the fishing Bank of Newfoundland, to protect American interests.

Washington, 31.

The statement of the public debt, which will be published next week, will not show any reduction of the debt, no new issues or conversions having been made since the last statement, but will show a large increase of funds on hand.

New York, 31.

The *Tribune's* special says orders have been issued to muster out all the colored troops on May 1st.

Austin, Texas, 28.

The convention passed a resolution to send Messrs Porter, Hancock, Lane and Henderson as delegates to Washington. The State election will be held on the 4th Monday in June. The Legislature meets on the 1st Monday in August.