The Intelligencer.

CAMPBELL & M'DERMOT,
PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS.

TERMS.—DAILY, delivered in city per week, 15cents
DAILY, by mail, in advance, $5,00
TRI-WEEKLY, in advance, 5,00
WEEKLY, in advance, 2,00
WEEKLY, six months, 1,00

Saturday Morning, May 27.

Important to Soldiers and Others.

We have been requested to call the attention of soldiers and others to the following section of the amended Post-office law which is now in force:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all domestic letters, except letters *lawfully franked*, and duly *certified* letters of soldiers, sailors, and marines in the service of the United States, on which the postage is unpaid, shall be sent by the postmaster to the Dead Letter Office in Washington; and all letters deposited for mailing, paid only in part, shall be forwarded to destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery.

Quite a number of letters, we are informed, have been dropped in the letter-box of the Post-office in this city, within the past few days, which are neither prepaid nor properly certified, as the law requires, and they will, of course, be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.—These letters are supposed to have been deposited by the soldiers now here, and it is for their benefit, especially, that we publish the above section.

THE rebel chiefs are being gradually picked up and cared for by the Government. Our dispatches this morning announce that Seddon, late Secretary of War under Davis, has been arrested and is now confined on a gunboat in the James river, where our authorities have provided quarters for Hunter and Campbell. Gen. Lee, whose case has been too long neglected, is also likely to receive some attention. He and his family, ever since his surrender, have been living in Richmond on rations furnished by the Government that they have been trying for four years to destroy. This ought not to be. If any one man, after Jeff. Davis, is entitled to the halter, that one is Gen. Lee, for the cruelty he permitted to be practiced upon our poor soldiers while prisoners in their hands. We hope the authorities will remember this, and give him his just deserts.

THE New York *Herald*, a few mornings since, came out in a short editorial notice proposing a plan for paying off the national debt. The plan was, that one hundred and fifty thousand persons should be found who would each subscribe $20,000 each—the editor proposing to head the list with $40,000. We observe by our dispatches this morning, that the proposition has been seconded by Commodore Vanderbilt, who offers to take twenty-five shares, besides some smaller subscriptions. Some others, of our exchanges, are taking up the matter and urging it upon the attention of the people, and they appear to think that if the matter is made general, so that all can contribute according to their means, that the accomplishment of so desirable an end is altogether possible.

THE expedition which left Charleston, Kanawha county, some ten weeks ago, for the White Sulphur Springs, has returned. It was composed of a picked body of men from the 1st New York and 7th West Virginia regiments. The expedition was entirely successful. On the 11th instant, the 19th, 20th and 22d Virginia (rebel) regiments, surrendered, including portions of other commands. They were paroled and allow to return to their homes. The people are reported as very submissive, the war feeling subdued, and the country hoping for the establishment of peace.

THE Connecticut Legislature now has before it a proposed amendment to the State Constitution giving the right of suffrage to "every male citizen of the United States who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the State for a term of one year next preceding, and in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privilege of an elector, at least six months next preceding the time at which he may so offer himself, and shall be able to read any article of the Constitution, or any section of the statutes of the State, and shall sustain a good moral character, on taking such oath as may be prescribed by law."

THE Richmond *Whig* discoursing of the emancipation of the negro recently enforced says: "The transformation of the negro from the condition of a slave to that of a freedman, has not, so far as we can see, broken the bonds of society, or upset anything. The social world wags as usual, if the political is a little changed and in commotion. The free negro does not presume on any extra, newly acquired importance; does not take his former master or mistress by the throat, and demand back-pay for a life spent in servitude. Nothing of the sort has occurred, nor is expected to occur. The negroes—those who have chosen to leave the domicils of their own former owners—have gone about their own business, while those who prefer to remain are receiving the pay of hired servants.—They will not be allowed to eat the bread of idleness."

IT is estimated by the merchants of Richmond that there are now about thirty thousand hogsheads of tobacco in that State, including ten thousand at Lynchburgh, and the balance at Farmville, Danville, and in the possession of the farmers in the country. There are only a few hundred hogsheads in Richmond. That in Lynchburg is chiefly of nondescript grades. In the country on the south side of the Upper James much of the tobacco in the hands of the planters is English shipping.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are said to have contracted with Government to transport immediately 15,000 soldiers to the West, preparatory to mustering out.

"The Place of Abraham Lincoln in History."

Under the above title, the historian, Bancroft, gives in the June number of the *Atlantic Monthly* a brief but striking review of the relations of slavery to parties and public men from the first formation of our government to the present time. The picture of the difficulties which attended the opening of Mr. Lincoln's presidential career is vividly drawn, and contains in particular some scorching allusions to the perfidy of Lee, who though the trusted chief of staff of the Lieutenant General, chose this time of fearful public trial to go over to the enemy. The article concludes with a noble tribute to the character of the lamented President of which the following is the closing passage:

The measure by which Abraham Lincoln takes his place, not in American history only, but in universal history, is his proclamation of January 1, 1863, emancipating all slaves within the insurgent States. It was, indeed, a military necessity, and it decided the result of the war. It took from the public enemy one or two millions of boadmen, and placed between one and two hundred thousand brave and gallant troops in arms on the side of the Union.—A great deal has been said in time past of the wonderful results of the toil of the enslaved negro in the creation of wealth by the culture of cotton; and now it is in part to the aid of the negro in freedom that the country owes its success in its movement of regeneration,—that the world of mankind owes to the continuance of the United States as the example of a Republic. The death of President Lincoln sets the seal to that Proclamation, which must be maintained. It cannot but be maintained. It is the only rod that can safely carry off the thunderbolt. He came to it perhaps reluctantly; he was brought to adopt it, as it were, against his will, but compelled by inevitable necessity. He disclaimed all praises for the act, saying reverently, after it had succeeded: "The nation's condition God alone can claim."

And what a faturity is opened before the county when its institutions become homogeneous? From all the civilized world the nations will send hosts to share the wealth and glory of this people. It will receive all good ideas from abroad; and its great principles of personal equality and freedom—freedom of conscience and mind—freedom of speech and action—freedom of government through ever renewed common consent—will undulate through the world like the rays of light and heat from the sun. With one wing touching the waters of the Atlantic, and the other on the Pacific, it will grow into a greatness of which the past has no parallel; and there can be no spot in Europe or Asia so remote or so secluded as to shut out its influence.

Great Britain!

In the House of Commons on the 11th inst., the question as to whether the Government had resolved to withdraw belligerent rights from the South, of which notice had been given by Mr. White, was not put.

The *Morning Star* assumes from Mr. White having been requested to postpone his question that the question is under the consideration of the Cabinet, and observes: "Though the withdrawal of belligerent rights is no mere sentimental action, it would have the effect of shutting the Australian ports to the Shenandoah, and those of the West to the Stonewall, the only two privateers now afloat. It would tend to expedite the period when the Government of the Union will raise the blockade and permit free intercourse with the Southern States."

The *Morning Post* in an editorial on the same subject, says: "Mr. White postponed his question in the absence of Lord Palmerston, but it is unquestionably one to which an answer must be speedily given."

The *Post* says: "It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the Confederate Government has ceased to exist. The South ceases to be a belligerent when it no longer possesses the means of prosecuting the war, and as it has already made admission to that effect in the original convention between Johnston and Sherman, no cause of complaint will be given if neutral powers indorse the confession.

The *Daily News* notices, as among the most pleasing features of the recent intelligence from America, the improved feeling of the citizens of the United States toward England.

There are evidences of this on every hand, but they are especially visible in the altered tone of their most representative newspapers. It claims that circumstances have not only improved the situation and temper of American citizens, but have contributed to place the English character and motives in truer light.

In opposition to this the *Morning Herald* gives rumors that Sir F. Bruce complains of the difficulty of maintaining friendly relations with the Washington Government, and that Mr. Adams has presented claims for losses by the Alabama.

The *Daily News* of the 13th, referring to the above statement by the *Herald*, says: "Most persons are aware that the Government of the United States considers it has claims upon England for damages done by the Alabama, and that our own Government is of contrary opinion." The question will come on for adjustment some day, in the ordinary manner, and we do not know that it might not be considered now as well as at any other time.

As a matter of fact, however, President Johnson has done nothing. The question at this moment stands just where Mr. Lincoln left it. The depredations of the Shenandoah have also been made the subject of representations to the Government. These representations were made by order of Mr. Lincoln, and far from being of an unfriendly nature they brought out more plainly than before the amicable disposition of both Governments. It is hoped Mr. Seward will soon be restored to the duties of his department, and he will find these claims on England in the situation in which he left them, President Johnson having reserved them for his treatment.

THE Toledo *Blade* says: A friend who has passed over the Southern Michigan Railroad during the past week, and has taken occasion to note carefully the condition of the crops, informs us that he never saw better wheat at this season of the year. Considerable rain has fallen, but it has all been absorbed by the soil, and he did not hear of any complaint of too much rain.—All descriptions of farm produce are looking remarkably flourishing.

THE Albany Iron Works have issued notice to their men that it has become necessary to close their works until the standard of wages is materially reduced, as the unsettled market and low prices for manufactured articles do not warrant paying present prices. These works employ six hundred men.

GEORGE PEABODY, the London banker, is about to return to his native country to spend the evening of his days.

SECOND DAY OF THE REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, May 24—The second and last day of the great review in Washington City was fully as successful as the first, and was probably witnessed by more people than on yesterday. The weather has been cooler to-day than on yesterday, but rather more dusty; but this did not materially affect Pennsylvania Avenue, as it had been thoroughly watered during the early hours of the morning.—Sight seers were again early on foot, and before nice o'clock the windows and balconies of the buildings fronting on the line of march were fully occupied, and the sidewalks thronged as before with those who were not fortunate enough to secure eligible places to witness the pageant.—Guards were again stationed along the avenue and at the intersections of other streets, to keep that great thoroughfare clear for the display which was to take place.

The preparations were all completed, and at precisely nine o'clock the signal gun was fired, and at once the head of the column commenced moving around the Capitol. Gen. Sherman rode a short distance in advance of his staff, and was accompanied by Gen. Howard, late commander of the Army of the Tennessee.—Both Generals were greeted with hearty applause, which was continually repeated along the entire route of the procession. But few of the children from the public schools were on hand to-day at the Capitol, the labors and excitement of yesterday having pretty much used them up; but a few were there, and greeted the soldiers in their smiles, songs and flowers—more attractive, perhaps, because not so numerous as yesterday.

The correspondents in the separate corps will furnish the incidents more particularly relating to them. Of other matters of interest the day was not prolific.

The Armies of Tennessee and of Georgia attracted particular attention by their admirable marching. They presented a moving panoramic picture, so perfect were the platoons and so low their steps, and it was a subject of constant remark and commendation. It was remarked generally that they ought, after the experience they had had, to be able to excel in marching, as they had certainly shown rare natural ability both for fighting and marching, and both had been equally efficacious in suppressing the rebellion.

FLOWERS AND WREATHS

were, if possible, more abundant than on the previous day, many of the officers and privates receiving these floral tributes from their enthusiastic and admiring friends along the route. They seemed to appreciate these favors, and to be highly gratified to find that they were not strangers in a strange land, but among friends and neighbors whose hearts were in their hands, and from whom they met with that applause which is ever gratifying to the true soldier as the evidence of duty well performed.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

and many of the private ones, were to-day, as on yesterday, gaily decorated with flags; the mourning emblems still displayed, and the banners draped in black were expressive of the sorrow for those who have died that the nation might live—whether the President, assassinated by traitors in Washington, or the soldiers who sleep their last sleep in many a hard fought field in the States which their valor has reddened.

GEN. SLOCUM

was received and greeted with great applause along the line of march, as were also Gens. Hazen, Logan and Blair. They and their horses were literally festooned with wreaths and flowers until they were obliged to refuse any more.

THE COMIC ELEMENT.

There was more of the comic element in the proceedings to day than there was yesterday. The transportation brigade of the "Bummers' Corps" caused much amusement as it passed up the avenue. The lean and lank mules, heavily loaded with blankets and articles of subsistence and camp, were attended by their colored drivers, and, headed by two whitish mules of a diminutive size, ridden by two diminutive contrabands, was novel and unique, and caused shouts of laughter and rounds of applause from the lookers on. The whole demonstration has been a great success today, and all concerned have cause to be proud of having participated in it.

THE popular current in the Gulf States is setting strongly in favor of the Union. Alabama is waking up and Union meetings are being held everywhere. The people of these States were either bullied or cheated into secession and are now anxious to get back into the Union.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

AN ADDRESS

To the People of West Virginia.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The Rebellion has proven a failure. In all its proportions as an organized resistance to the authority of the Government, it is ended. We may not forget by whom, by what means, and in what manner it was inaugurated and has been prosecuted; nor shut our eyes to the ruin, devastation and death that have followed in its train; yet it is not the part of wisdom to brood over the wrongs and evils of the past. Let us rather, as a people who have an interest in the great future, renew our energies to overcome the unfortunate and anomalous condition in which we find ourselves.

In some parts of the State there has been no exercise of civil authority; no mail facilities; no commercial intercourse with the rest of the country—for three or four years. It is desirable that these be restored and that the necessity for the presence of a military force be removed at the earliest possible moment. The first difficulty that presents itself here is the presence of the guerrilla bands that infest the parts of the State referred to; whose presence inspires such a sense of insecurity that the better part of the community hardly feel safe in attending to their ordinary business, much less in performing the duties of civil officers. The Government recognizes no rebel army now east of the Mississippi river, and as order has issued declaring these guerrillas outlaws, and denouncing against them the penalty of death. And I call upon all persons who desire a return of the security and blessings of peaceful society to aid in hunting them down and bringing them to the punishment so justly denounced against them.

Again: I hear of some, in the portions of the State referred to, who manifest hostility to the extension of the authority of West Virginia over them. I would say to such that they may retard the restoration of law and order for a time, and may get themselves into trouble; but they cannot affect the ultimate result. The constitution and laws of West Virginia are the only state authority existing within her limits or recognized therein by the Federal Government, and it is desirable that they be enforced by the civil officers and courts; and this will be the only means resorted to, if sufficient. But it may as well be understood that this authority will be enforced; and that any who offer resistance will be brought to certain punishment.

There are others amongst the disloyal now in the State—some of whom have been in arms against the Government—who, notwithstanding the rebellion, as an organized opposition to the Government, has been effectually suppressed, seem to take pride in thrusting their disloyal sentiments before the community. The result is that at times they offend and excite the loyal people to violence, and thus get themselves into difficulty; and if protection is not at once afforded them against the violence thus wantonly provoked, the authorities are denounced for a failure or neglect of duty. Now, if such persons will peace and safety, I would advise them not only to yield a willing obedience to the constituted authorities, both Federal and State, but to be careful to avoid the avowal or manifestation of disloyal sentiments or sympathies, and conduct themselves in such wise that the most exacting will have no just ground of complaint against them.

To the loyal people I hardly deem it necessary to say anything. It has been your pride and boast—and justly so—that you were the supporters and defenders of the Government of the United States and of the State; and all orders made by them for the vindication of their authority, during the great struggle through which we have passed. Will you not continue that support as heretofore, and prove, as you have in the past, that you are the law and order party of this country? The constituted authorities of the United States have made orders respecting the return of paroled rebel prisoners, which the loyal people of this State deem invidious and unjust. I have used my utmost endeavors in the proper and legitimate way to have these orders revoked; but thus far without success. You have the right to protest against them and petition for their revocation; but while they remain in force, it is your duty as loyal and law abiding citizens to respect them. If these orders allow persons in your midst who are guilty of treason, felony or other offense, you may bring them before the courts and have them tried, and, if found guilty, punished; and I submit whether this course, sooner than any other, will not secure the re-establishment of the peace and good order of society.

Allow me especially to urge upon all good citizens of the disorganized parts of the State the propriety and necessity of giving their practical aid and cooperation in the restoration of civil authority in their respective counties; and in order to facilitate this desirable object, it may be not inappropriate to make the following suggestions and references to the law:

Sheriffs, Clerks of Courts, Recorders and Prosecuting Attorneys may be appointed by the Judge of the Circuit, (where there is a Judge,) to continue in office until the next regular election. (See Acts of 1864, ps. 23 and 40; and Acts 1865, ps. 23 and 24.) There being no Judge for the Ninth Circuit, the Judge of the Fifth Circuit has been authorized to appoint a Sheriff for Pocahontas county, and the Judge of the Seventh Circuit to appoint Sheriffs for each of the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer, and McDowell. (See Acts 1865, ps. 23 and 24.)

The Auditor is authorized to appoint Assessors. (See Acts 1864, p. 12.)

The Governor is authorized to appoint two justices and one constable for each of the old magisterial districts, to continue in office until the counties are laid off into townships. (See Acts 1863, p. 187.)

Commissioners are appointed by law to lay off the counties into townships and to fix the times for the township elections. (See Acts 1863, ps. 27, 33, 29, 114 and 115.)

The Governor is authorized to "fill temporarily all vacancies in office not provided for by the Constitution or the Legislature," [See Constitution, Art. V, §7;] and the Legislature not having provided for filling a vacancy in the office of Circuit Judge, nor for filling vacancies in county offices where there is no Judge in the Circuit, the Governor has the authority to appoint temporarily a Judge and county officers for the Ninth Circuit, except Sheriffs, whose appointment is provided for as hereinabove mentioned.

Fellow Citizens—Nature has endowed our New State with all the elements of greatness. The capital, enterprise and labor to develop these resources await invitation to begin and successfully carry on their work. Let us, then, not only restore peace to her borders, but place her in the high road to prosperity, received to advance her to the front rank amongst the States of the Union, in wealth, intelligence and power.

ARTHUR I. BOREMAN, Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, W. Va., May 24, 1865. } my27-1td&w