Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XIII. WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1865. NO. 257.

The Intelligencer.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

DAILY, by mail, one year	$8 00
" " six months	4 00
" " three months	2 25
" " one month	75
" by City Carriers, per week	15
TRI-WEEKLY, one year	5 00
" " six months	2 50
" " three months	1 50
WEEKLY, one year	2 00
" six months	1 00

ADVERTISING PRICES.

One Square, one time (10 lines or less to constitute a square)	$1 00
" " each additional time	50
" " one week	3 00
" " two weeks	5 00
" " one month	8 00

Business or Professional Cards, not changeable on the first or fourth pages, $20 per year; $12 for six months.

Marriage, Death and Religious Notices, 75 cents

YEARLY ADVERTISING,

½ column per year	$ 50 00
¼ " "	90 00
⅓ " "	150 00

WHETHER the time be longer or shorter, we may conclude with reasonable certainty, that some day or other the negro will be a voter throughout all the States—as he is now in several of them. There is a growing public sentiment in his favor by reason of the stress of circumstances in the South. As an original, disconnected proposition, there are not many people who would invest those who were so lately slaves, with the high duties and privileges of citizenship, because such an act is felt to be not in accordance with the "eternal fitness of things." We have too many ignorant, purchasable and otherwise unfit people already voting in this country. To add the negroes to them is not desirable, except as a matter of necessity in the South. If the country could feel assured that there was really the germs of an *entente cordial* in the South; that the people in good faith and in hearty good will were returning to unreserved allegiance toward the Government; that we should have no hindrances from them in elections, and on the public hustings—then there would be very little disposition to make negro suffrage an issue in the work of reconstruction. Public distrust, however, of the South inclines Union people very generally to look with more or less favor on the proposition to give those who fought for the country, and all their class, a vote, in order to offset apprehended trouble from their late rebel masters. Contrary to what most people suppose, negro voting is no new thing in the South. In Louisiana free negroes voted up to a few years ago. In Maryland they once voted.

North Carolina, in a constitution which was framed in 1776, under the fresh inspiration of the Declaration of Independence, declared that "all persons possessed of a freehold in any town in this State, having a right to representation, and also all free men who have been inhabitants of any such town twelve months next before and at the day of election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote."—Judge Gaston, in his often cited opinion in the case of the State vs. Manuel (2 Dev. & Bat. 20,) declares with respect to this early provision that "it is a matter of universal notoriety that under it free persons without regard to color, claimed and exercised the franchise, until it was taken from free men of color, a few years since, by our amended constitution." The change made by the amended constitution of 1835, however, was not made without strenuous resistance. The right of colored men to vote was abrogated by a vote of 66 to 61, and the strong minority urged their views on the broadest ground of the natural title of all men to equal rights.

Tennessee appears to have taken her doctrine in this matter from her parent State, North Carolina; and the idea of free blacks voting was so familiar, that the late Mr. Justice Catron, when Chief Justice of Tennessee, held that the manumission of slaves by will was imperfect, until the State assented to the act which was to give the community a new member. "It is adopting into the body politic a new member," he said in the case of Fisher's Negroes *v.* Dobbs (6 Yerg. 199),—"a vastly important measure in every community, and especially in ours where the majority of free men, over twenty-one years of age, govern the balance of the people, together with themselves; where the negro's vote at the polls is of as high value as that of any man."

Our readers will find these facts, and many others to the same purpose, collected with great industry in an able opinion given in 1857 (44 Maine, 521), by Mr. Justice Appleton, of Maine, now Chief Justice of that State, upon the question proposed by the Legislature of Maine, whether free colored men were voters under the constitution of the State. Many points bearing upon this inquiry may also be found in the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Curtis in the case of Dred Scott. The whole of the historical evidence, we may add, goes to show that in general the Southern people in the early days of the republic looked less to color than to real qualification as a test for the extension of the franchise, and that when free blacks were excluded it was less by reason of color than of essential unfitness. How thoroughly all this is now reversed, we hardly need say.

The usually well informed Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* undertakes to give the views of the President and his Cabinet on the negro suffrage question. From his letter we make the following extract;

I have taken much pains to learn what the President's views upon the questions involved are. I am entirely satisfied that he would give all negroes who have been in the army, and the more intelligent ones of those who have not, the privilege of voting, if he believed he had authority under the Constitution to do so. "What does the President say about negro suffrage?" I asked of the chairman of one of the numerous delegations of Southerners in the city. "Well, he don't say much; "he asks us if it seems fair to make the negro fight and then refuse to let him vote; and he tells us that pretty much all you Northerners seem to be in favor of letting him vote, *and he says that though he hasn't let him vote in North Carolina, he may do so somewhere else.*" In respect to the idea in these last italicized words, I may say that I know the President remarked to a high officer, about the time the North Carolina proclamation was issued, "*We'll try this plan first, and if it don't work, why, then we'll try something else.*" Mr. Ashley himself is authority that the President "desires all men should vote, without distinction of color." Mr. Sumner was undoubtedly told that between himself and the President there is no difference of opinion on the question that justice and expediency alike would sanction the extension of the suffrage to negroes. Judge Yerger of Mississippi was told that no good reason, aside from the prejudices of the people, could be given for excluding them from the right of suffrage; and it was said to an Alabama gentleman that he would do well to use his influence in preparing the minds of his people for quiet acquiescence in general suffrage.

The President, however, is at present clearly of opinion that he has no power to say that the negroes shall vote. The States have never been out of the Union, though their "proper practical relations" to the Union have been, for the time being, suspended. He can do no more, he holds, than set them back where they were before they passed ordinances of secession. Yet, inasmuch as the people of the State have been in rebellion, he can, as the executive head of the government, say that, as punishment for crime, they shall not now vote. He can withhold the right of suffrage from certain classes heretofore exercising it; but he cannot extend it to other classes excluded by State constitutions. Briefly, I understand this to be his position.

Attention was called in this correspondence in the latter part of April to the fact that in respect to Virginia Mr. Johnson was essentially carrying out the programme of Mr. Lincoln. This North Carolina plan is the same as the Virginia plan, except that there was no occasion to specify the qualifications of voters in the latter State. It was also at that time in this correspondence predicted that the good old fashion of Cabinet meetings would be revived. It only remains now to add that the Cabinet is a unit in support of the Presidential policy upon this point of negro suffrage. A story has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that at least three members are in favor of negro suffrage and three are opposed to it. If I am not misinformed in regard to a matter concerning which I have made careful inquiry, every member of the Cabinet would gladly put the ballot into the hands of every negro who has carried a musket, and into the hands of the more intelligent of those who have not done so; and every member also rests content in the Presidential opinion that the general government cannot thus give any negro the right of suffrage. "To restore the proper practical relations of the States to the Union" is the one thing Mr. Johnson has nearest at heart.—Show him that it can be done by giving the freedmen of the South the right of suffrage, and that he can constitutionally give them that right, and I do not doubt that he would adopt that plan to-morrow, and that he would be sustained therein by the Cabinet. Show him that he has made a mistake in the North Carolina plan, and he will drop it at once. I am convinced that he is not wedded to any set form or method of proceedure, and that he specially desires it shall be everywhere seen and felt in what large sense freedom and equality are the birthright of all men of whatever race or color or social condition.

From Texas.

From a file of late Texas papers we infer that there is a good deal of disorder in the State. The soldiers have been helping themselves to the property of the defunct rebel government. The chief Masonic officers have issued an address to the ten thousand Masons in the State to help preserve order.

The Galveston *News* of May 25th, says that history affords no instance of such a sudden collapse of a powerful nation, and adds:

"It is humiliating to reflect that we are the first people recorded in history, numbering eight millions of freemen, (or who once boasted of being freemen,) who have been subjugated."

Gov. Murrah issued an address on the 1st inst. to the Texans. The following is the principal part of it:

"Hitherto the name of Texas has been a brighter word for heroism. Your brethren from the battlefields beyond the Mississippi are on the way to meet you. They bring heavy hearts, but they bring souls true to duty and instinct, with honor. All that bravery could dare and instinct suffer, they did for you there. Here they ask from you only firmness and patience, a brief time for your common Texas.

Soldiers! What will you have to tell them?

Soldiers! How will they regard you?

Will they recognize the name of "Texas Soldier" to belong to you, if you fail them and fail your country now?

The flag of Texas, its "Lone Star" still floats in the free winds. Others have gone down. It is yet "full high advanced." It is in your keeping. It dishonor and shame ever stain its bright glories, I tell you plainly you will be the men who do it. That flag is entitled to your allegiance and duty. True to it, it will remain the emblem of honor and patriotism—of memories and hopes alike glorious.

I uphold no extreme views. I have no impractical designs. I declare frankly to the people of Texas, that if the terms can be procured which I believe we are now in the course of obtaining, I shall bow to what seems the destiny which returns Texas to the American Union; and in good faith, so long as charged with your executive power, I will seek to affect this transition in the manner which will best protect the interests of the State.

Business at Richmond.

It appears that Richmond has been overrun with speculators, who caused house rents to advance to exorbitant rates. The *Republican* of that city says:

"Ship loads of merchandize are now leaving Richmond in search of a better market. Merchants who opened important branches of business here a few months ago, are now selling off their stocks at cost, and preparing to leave the city, not to return. The cry is that rents are so high and property so dear, they can do nothing here but make fortunes for their landlords. These things are ominous. They speak poorly for the good sense of the men who control the interests and prosperity of Richmond.

"We understand that the high rents are doing something more than driving away merchandise. They are producing a kind of occupation unknown hitherto in this community. This is the business of brokerage in all the departments of supplies and outfit. If a man, for example, wants a suit of clothes, he need not go to a merchant clothier or tailor to purchase them, or order them to be made here, but he goes to a broker in that business, gives his measure, and orders the garments to be sent him from New York or Philadelphia by express. So with boots and shoes, ladies' dresses and bonnets, and supplies of all kinds. The broker rents a small room at a few dollars per month, and his customers obtain his articles from a distance, minus the extra per centage that would be put on them if the goods had been sold from a costly storeroom on Main street, hired at a rent of four, six, eight or ten thousand dollars a year. The brokerage and express freight is a slight charge compared with the tax the purchaser would have to pay as a contribution for the rent of the store."

THE status, feelings and failures of members of the late rebel Congress is spoken of below by some correspondent in Richmond, Charley Russell among the rest. Charles played for high stakes, but it seems he lost everything. The poor fellow will never be a member of any sort of Congress any more, nor get his much coveted foreign appointment.

"The members of the late rebel Congress, so far as I can ascertain, regard themselves as entirely beyond the pale of preferment for any position of public trust in the future. They have no hopes and no aspirations, in a political sense, and, strangely enough, they realize, for the first time, that they will be much better off in their newly allotted sphere of peaceful seclusion. Many of them, no doubt, will feel bitterly disappointed at this change in their condition, for they prided themselves in the conviction that a bright era of prosperity and high political distinction was dawning upon them, and they worked zealously to establish their claims to high positions under the new dispensations. Russell, of Wheeling, who made himself the peculiar organ of Jeff. Davis in the House of Representatives, looked with certainty for his appointment to some high foreign mission, and Semmes, of Louisiana, Davis' organ in the Senate, regarded his appointment to the mission to Rome as certain beyond question. There was scarcely a member in either House who did not look forward with more or less certainty to some place of importance. The Kentuckians had an eye to the positions offering the best prospects for theft. If Kentucky has many more of the stock which assumed to represent her in the rebel Congress, she had better look her treasury door carefully.

BROTHER IGNATIUS, the English monk, having found that several of his disciples indulged in strong drink, has issued this edict:

"In the name of God. Amen. We, Ignatius, Superior of the English Congregation of St. Benedict, do declare and promise our sons having been guilty of the sin of drunkenness, and refusing to make satisfaction for the same, thereby perjuring themselves and breaking their solemn and voluntary promises of obedience unto us, we pronounce them separated from all the spiritual blessings of our Order, from a share in the prayers and intercessions of the monks, from the private worship and conversation of our faithful sons and daughters. We give them over to Satan, that their souls may be saved in the day of the Lord; may God in His just anger light upon them; may the dread of hell encompass them; let them be restless and without peace in their going out and coming in; may their sleep be bitter to them; may their eyes in the night-watches know terror; may their ears be filled with the sounds of their own cursing, which their unrepented sins will bring upon them; may they know no peace; may their food be terror and their drink be grief; may they lie down in sorrow and wake in sore amazement. May all these things be so with them until, casting aside their pride, their lying and self-will, they abase themselves and return to Jesus the God of pardon. So be it, if it be a just sentence in conformity to God's will. Amen."

"If the curse," says a London paper, "should prove as impotent as its grammar is defective and its logic inconsequent, it is not likely to do the refractory sons of 'Ignatius' half so much harm as the bad habits they seem to have acquired."

LARGE CROPS AND WELL-BEHAVED NEGROES.—The accounts from all parts of the State represent that the growing crops never gave greater promise. The wheat and hay crops, in particular, are reported to be unusually good, and the yield is expected to be great over the average. A gentleman from Albemarle tells us that the farmers there will make more wheat this season than they have for many years. We are glad to also hear that the negroes are generally behaving themselves well, and are remaining at home working for their former masters. In some parts of the country, remote, like Albemarle, from the seat of war, no change can be observed in the relations between master and slave, except that the negro knows full well, and the master concedes, that he is made free by the war, and that henceforth he is to receive pay for his work. The farmers are entirely reconciled to this change, and upon some plantations the work in the fields is progressing as quietly and smoothly as before the war. In some cases again the negroes have deserted their former masters in a body, but many of them have since returned, and others have been forced by hunger to go to work wherever they could get it. One of the Albemarle farmers, we learn, is working now twenty-five more negro hands than ever before.—*Richmond Times.*

By Telegraph.

For Later Dispatches see 3rd Page.

Safety of Sanford Connor—A Fight for the Governorship of Alabama

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Sanford Conner, the Canadian correspondent of the Tribune, and a witness in the assassination case, and about whose safety some solicitude was recently felt, arrived here to-day, and will be again placed upon the stand as a witness before the Military Commission.

A special to the Herald dated Washington, 20 h, says:

The quadrangular fight for the provisional Governor of Alabama, between Messrs. W. H. Smith of Randolph, Lewis E. Parsons of Talladega, R. H. Dunham of Athens, and D. C. Humphreys, has prevented the appointment of either. Mr. Humphreys has the advantage of being Chairman of the committee on resolutions at the first Union meeting in Alabama, held at Huntsville a year ago last winter. Mr. Parsons appears to have the largest number of influential backers, and his appointment is confidently reckoned on to-morrow.

Hon. Horace Maynard of Tennessee, is here and in consultation with the President. He is much talked of in connection with the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, caused by the death of Judge Catron. Judge Sharkey of Mississippi and Attorney General Speed, are also mentioned in the same connection.

Gen. Grant commenced preparing the report of his recent campaigns to day, and will probably submit it to the War Department during the week.

Mrs. Wm. H. Seward is lying dangerously ill. The Secretary of War is absent from the Cabinet meeting to day in consequence, and Mr. Clarence Seward was also detained from the Department.

Gen. Dix has been ordered to Montreal on government business.

Provisional Governor of Georgia—Compensation for Freedmen.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A special to the Tribune, dated Washington 20th says, Hon. Jas. Johnson the newly appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia, left the city this evening for his State.

General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in a letter to the Commissioner at Richmond, says of fixing the compensation to Freedmen: "I am disinclined to fix even minimum rates that shall apply to all cases. The diversity of circumstances is so great that I believe justice can be better approximated by contracts, approved by the Assistant Commissioners, Superintendents of Freedmen or other officers on duty in connection with the Bureau. They must first satisfy themselves as to what is a just compensation for the different classes of laborers in the localities coming under their immediate commission. If the Commissioner fixes a rate of compensation there will seldom be paid anything beyond that rate. Be sure, however, to protect the employee against labor without compensation. The employer is protected by his contract, which the employee, when treated in good faith, is bound to fulfil."

Miscellaneous Items.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Judge William P. Nordwood, direct tax commissioner for South Carolina, has arrived here from Charleston. He reports that the people of that city, notwithstanding the presumed scarcity of money, have paid into the U. S. Tresury over $90,000 on account of the direct taxes, for which they were in arrears.

Orders have been issued reducing the Mississippi Squadron to fifteen vessels. Acting Rear-admiral L. P. Dee will remain in command, with Lieutenant-commanding E. Y. McCauley, J. J. Cromwall, and J. P. Foster, his three division commanders. Three gunboats are left at the mouth of the Red River. All of the mortar vessels and all the iron-clads, except the Tennessee and Missouri, are ordered to Memphis, and will at once be put out of commission. All the other vessels now in the squadron will be sent up to Mound City immediately, and also be put out of commission. The Tempest will hereafter be the flag-ship of the squadron.

The President to-day pardoned Mint, J. J. M. Leach, of South Carolina ex member of Congress, and R. D. Arnold, late Mayor of Savanah—the same who surrendered the city to Gen. Sherman. Warrants for pardon were likewise directed to be issued to W. S. Morris, Richard Peters, J. M. Duncan, C. Harris, and R. C. Hay, of North Carolina. Among the applications for pardon to-day was that of Bishop Lynch, the Catholic Bishop of Charleston, noted here for his bitter and most virulent opposition to the Government and Union. The petition is drawn up and signed by the Bishop of Baltimore, and by the Bishop of Buffalo, New York. The tone of the petition is exceedingly humble and penitent. Petitions for pardons were also filed this morning by Jno. A. Baldwin, late Minister of the rebel Congress, John S. Barberer, President of the Orange and and Alexandria Railroad Co., J. P. Kipworth, of Virginia, and R. R. Hobbs, E. Grierson and T. A. Burris, of Delaware, notorious as pilots and blockade runners.

From Charleston.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Herald's Charleston correspondent says:

The delegation from South Carolina to Washington, whose advent was announced yesterday, will ask an early appointment of a provisional governor for that State. Their first choice for this position is ex-Governor Aiken, and their second is Gen. Gurney, Post Commandant at Charleston.

The late rebel Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Trenholm, has been arrested.

Heavy mortality is prevailing among the negroes in Charleston.

Admiral Dahlgren had issued his valedictory to the officers and men of his fleet, and was expected to sail for the north immediately on board the Pawnee.

It is said there are at least 100,000 bales of cotton along the line of the railroad between Charleston and Columbia, awaiting the completion of the line to be forwarded to market.