

Daily Milwaukee News

LYON & PAUL

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM HAYTI!

Vessels purchased by Geffrard in N. Y. to used as blockaders.

The reported complaint of French Govt. against N. Y. vessels without foundation!

The searching persons supposed to be spies!

Organization of a Southern Emigration Society!

A wholesome order issued from Freedmen's Bureau!

Negroes must fulfill their contracts with Planters!

Indian Chiefs Little Six and Medicine Bottle burg!

Worth elected Governor of North Carolina!

Permanent headquarters of the Fenian Brotherhood established in N. Y.

Democrats elect a majority of officers of Colorado!

Negro suffrage defeated in the Territory!

Indians becoming troublesome on the Plains!

Witz's body buried by the side of the conspirators!

Negro Suffrage in Wisconsin.

It is estimated that the majority against the proposed amendment of our state constitution, extending suffrage to negroes, is about ten thousand. This ought to be considered as a sufficient indication of the wishes of the people on that question.

It seems, however, that the radical leaders in this state don't propose to accept this overwhelming verdict against them, as decisive. They propose to drag from its grave the vote on this question cast in 1849, with a view to establish through the courts the claim that the constitution was amended on this subject sixteen years ago! To this end, and in view of the probable result at this election, it appears that a colored man was induced, under the special advice of ex-speaker Barber, to offer his vote at the poll in the town of Lancaster, in Grant county, on Tuesday, and that a similar proceeding was instigated at the poll in one of the wards of this city. Of course the vote in each case was rejected, and upon these facts a case is to be made up for the supreme court.

The ground upon which the claim is made that the right of suffrage was extended to negroes in 1849, is already generally understood. The question was submitted to the people that year for the first time. A majority of the votes cast, upon that particular subject, were in the affirmative. The constitution, however, requires that no law extending suffrage shall be of force, until it has been submitted to the people "at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election." The state canvassers construed this to mean that the law must receive a number of affirmative votes equal to a majority of the highest number of votes cast on any subject.

The number of affirmative votes for suffrage extension was less than a majority of the votes cast for governor and other state officers and the canvassers held that suffrage extension was rejected.

Apart from the question of law involved, it cannot be questioned that the conclusion of the state officers when the first vote was taken was proper in the premises. Such an event as the amendment of a fundamental law of a state without the expressed concurrence of an actual majority of the electors interested, is scarcely known to American history—and the attempt in this instance to force this amendment upon the state by legal ledgerdemia in face of the vote just given against it, indicates a contempt for the popular will unsurpassed in the history of constitutional governments anywhere.