

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1867.

A Democratic Fallacy.

Our Democratic contemporary, in discussing the proposed law of Congress establishing impartial suffrage throughout the republic, remarks that "if Congress has the power to say who shall vote in the States, they have the power to declare, also, who shall not vote, and thus to destroy the freedom of the ballot altogether, and allow only a favored few to exercise the elective franchise."

This statement contains a fallacy which, though often perpetrated, is still a very obvious one. We suppose the word "power," in this connection, to be used as synonymous with rightful, or at least legal, power. It is not true that the power to enfranchise necessarily implies the power to disfranchise, "so as to destroy the freedom of the ballot altogether, and allow a favored few to exercise the elective franchise." The power to do good acts, in accordance with the ends for which government is established, does not suppose the power to do bad acts directly contrary to those ends. Government has the power to prohibit murder; has it equally the power to sanction murder?

Nor does the power to legally or constitutionally do a certain act necessarily imply the power to do its opposite. Congress has the power to guarantee a republican form of government to each of the States, but has it the power to overthrow a republican form of government? or to institute a despotic or aristocratic one? Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States and in the District of Columbia; has it, therefore, the power to establish slavery in the Territories and in the District?

Now, in the case under discussion, it is the opinion of a large number of persons, who have studied the Constitution very thoroughly and carefully with reference to this very point, that Congress has full power to secure the right of the elective franchise to every citizen of the United States. The right to vote is looked upon as an inherent right in every citizen of the Republic. It is his only method of participating in the government under which he lives, whose laws he obeys, whose taxes he pays, and in whose defense he is liable to be called into the field to bear arms and to fight. But, because it is maintained that Congress has the power to protect and secure this inestimable right, does it therefore follow, as our contemporary avers, that Congress has the power also "to destroy the freedom of the ballot altogether, and allow only a favored few to exercise the elective franchise?"

By no means. The supposition is absurd. Congress has no more rightful or constitutional power "to destroy the freedom of the ballot" than it has to make a king. Nor does our contemporary fear that Congress will do this. Its real fear is that the freedom of the ballot will be secured, not overturned. Its argument is in the interest of disfranchisement, not enfranchisement. What it dreads is, that the unjust and iniquitous laws with which its party has hedged round the ballot-box in so many of the States—laws which are a disgrace to the age in which we live, and an anomaly in a free government—will be swept away. We trust that its fears on this point are well founded.

The Berea School in Kentucky.

As appeal for help comes to us from an institution which, of all others in the land, has a claim on the generous support of the people of the North. Viewed in the light of the doctrines it advocated before the war, with the work it has accomplished, and the principles which it has declared, the school at Berea, Ky., stands pre-eminently forth to claim a liberal response to its earnest appeal. Situated in a State which, by its recent election, has declared itself anything but loyal, surrounded with all the distinctions and prejudices of caste and color, the founders of the Berea school boldly received both white and black as pupils, and overthrew the idea that color debared a man from acquiring knowledge.

After experiencing various vicissitudes, and undergoing all the changes incident on the war, it is to-day a flourishing institution, doing much good, but feeling competent to do much more. It contains ninety-one white and ninety-six colored scholars. It is taught by experienced teachers from the North. It has a reputation established on so sound a basis as to make it stand firm. It is in the centre of the State of Kentucky, and so situated, both by nature and railroad, as to make it easily accessible from all parts of the State. With these advantages, it now calls for funds from the North to secure an endowment. The Rebel Legislature of the State refuses any aid, and it must trust to the generosity of the radicals of the North. It is recommended by Chief Justice Chase, Horace Bushnell, Rev. Drs. Leonard, Bacon, Woolsey, and many others. It certainly demands our aid. Not only do we reward a faithful friend by granting its request, but we effect a lodgment in the heart of the enemy's country, which cannot but be a resting place for our laborers, and a sign of what our principles can do. Let the appeal of the school, then, be attended to, and let another proof of the boundless liberality of the North be furnished to the Rebel population of the State of Kentucky.

Another Celestial Rebellion.

Tell us now and then we get a despatch which tells us that the Rebellion in China is progressing, and that Peking, Nankin, or Nanchang are threatened. These despatches take it for granted that we are thoroughly aware of the causes and objects of the sedition, and speak to us familiarly of Tsang, Pung, Kih, and Pa, as though we were as familiar with them as with Berlin, Madrid, or Florence. Such a suggestive telegraph comes to us to-day, which tells us that Nankin is threatened. We do not know what is the origin of the present movement—whether it is a different affair from the one of last year, or whether it is a continuation of that little fiasco. But to form a correct idea of the influences which produce a rebellion among the pagodas and villas of the celestial country, we will recall the events of the last revolt. The venerable king was gathered to his fathers, and his son, of unpronounceable name, reigned in his stead. It seems that the will of the venerable child of the sun made three chiefs guardians of his heir; but in a fit of abstraction deoated two of them with two swords and three peacock feathers each, while the third was passed over, because of his absence. When he arrived at the palace, and found his coadjutors wearing three peacock feathers, and he had but two, he challenged his rivals to the sportive game of *hari-kari*, and when they declined, raised a rebellion which covered the whole Empire. Whether the present difficulty has a similar origin or not we cannot tell, but think it more than probable that the disappointment of some two-tailed mandarin is the cause.

It would seem that the European journals will never tire of discussing the purchase of Russian-America. We find articles in every one of the leading papers on the subject, all of which speak with great wisdom and profound sagacity, when in reality they know about as much about the country as we do, and that is little more than its geographical shape. The last expression of opinion which is attracting attention is that of the semi-official organ of the Czar, the *Journal de Saint Petersbourg*, which says:—"To appreciate a transaction, it is indispensable to know its motives, its details, and its whole significance, none of which have as yet been made public." But, with the knowledge at hand, it regards the affair as a "transaction of reciprocal advantage, which will probably result in a profitable reaction upon the commerce of our (Russian) ports in Eastern Siberia, in giving a new value to possessions which we have not been able to develop according to their worth, and, finally, in assuring protection and ample satisfaction to the commercial and political interests of the two contracting parties in the Pacific Ocean."

THE REFORM MEETING.—As we predicted yesterday, the meeting of the laborers at Hyde Park passed off perfectly orderly. The people turned out in vast numbers, but without any riotous demonstrations. There was a peculiar propriety in the absence of general speaking. The masses of England have a surfeit of debates in Parliament. When they meet, it is with the quiet eloquence of conscious power. There is a terrible earnestness in the silence of a vast crowd, and the determination of a nation is best expressed by firm-set lips and frowning brows, rather than by any waving of hats and shouting from lungs. The Anglo-Saxon, when he has made up his mind, says little; and viewed in this light, the demonstration in London yesterday was certainly significant.

CHANGE OF NAME.—Mr. Nasby has changed the name of his famous institution from "The Southern Military and Classic Institute" to "The Ham and Japheth Free Academy, for the Development of the Intellect of all Races Irrespective of Color."

In making this change the Board of Directors set forth the following *new views* in regard to Noah, Ham, etc.:—"That in this emergency we are justified in doubting whether Noah got the ark at all, the statement in the Scriptures to that effect, being undoubtedly an error of the translators. 2. That if he did get the ark he did not get Ham at all. 3. That if he did get Ham, the curse wasn't intended to extend beyond Canaan at the first, and hence his descendants go scot free. 4. That of the curse wasn't really and truly intended to attach to all of Ham's descendants, irrespective of color, to the end of time, it hasn't any effect in Kentucky, as that State has always been irrefragable by any code 'ceptin sich ez hez bin adopted by her Legislature."

THE HOB-BLEND ARGUMENT.—The homely common sense of the freedmen often hits the nail on the head in the discussion of political topics in the South, as witness the following "good thing" said at a radical meeting in Shelby county, Tenn., a day or two since, by a colored orator, who was a slave two years ago:—"The Rebels are trying to use us as catspaws; they say we ought to hold office; but seven years ago we didn't hold anything but a hoe-handle, and would not now if they could have their way."

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—On our sixth page will be found an elaborate history of the origin and progress of this noble institution, from its foundation in 1752 to the present time. This sketch will be found to contain much that is of interest to the general public, as well as to the patrons of the Hospital.

KENTUCKY JUSTICE.—The following incident serves to show the beauties of Democratic rule in Kentucky:—"A mob visited the jail in Jessamine county, Ky., on the night of the 25th inst., and shot a negro boy, confined there for killing a white boy who had whipped him. The negro was in an iron cage, and the mob, being unable to get the key, shot him through the bars. On the same night they hanged another negro, said to be an accomplice."

PRICE OF EXEMPTION.—An order from Marshal Niel, French Minister of War, fixes the sum of 5000 francs (8000) as the price to be paid by the conscripts of 1866 who are liable to be embodied this year, for exemption from military service. The price last year was 2100 francs.

THE NATIONAL DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.—From a Treasury return just printed, it appears that in 1866 the total amount of the English national debt was £802,842,949, of which £773,313,229 was funded, £8,187,700 unfunded, and £21,342,020 the estimated value of terminable annuities. In the same year the terminable annuities created were £102,283, those expired £79,794, the value of those reduced, £589,643; obligations were cancelled to the amount of £2,554,800, and funded debt paid off to £2,455,066.

THE DEAD MIKADO.—The *Japan Herald* says the late Mikado died of small-pox, and adds that this disease, "although common to the country since the time of the first Mikado, Jingmoo Ten-o, who reigned 2563 years ago, has never been known to attack the sacred person of a Mikado until now."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED FROM FIFTH and CHESTNUT STREETS to No. 14 S. SIXTH STREET second door above WALNUT. OFFICES—No. 14 S. SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 730mp

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver Two Lectures on the subject of THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 9, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

THE SALE OF TICKETS FOR THE First Lecture will begin on Tuesday Morning, the 7th instant, at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 721 Chestnut Street. No tickets will be sold or engaged before that time. A portion of the proceeds will be given to aid the Industrial Home for Girls. Price of tickets same as at previous lectures. 544t

GERMANTOWN HALL.—JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver a Lecture at the above Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 10, subject—"PECCALIA PEOPLE" under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. A portion of the proceeds will be given to aid the Industrial Home for Girls. Admission, 5c. Reserved seats, 75c. Tickets for sale at Parker's Book Store, and at Eddy's Drug Store, Main street. 544t

THE OFFICE OF The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company, "Inman Line," Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to NO. 411 CHESTNUT STREET. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 8. They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock after May 30, at the par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars. Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 228 N. THIRD STREET. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

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DIVIDENDS. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable on demand, clear of United States tax. W. RUSHFORD, Jr., Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867. The Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand. W. H. STELMEYER, Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of United States tax, payable on demand. WILLIAM MOBYWILL, Cashier.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand. M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867. The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand. N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand. JOSEPH N. PIERSON, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1867. The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand. H. P. SCHEFFY, Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867. The Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of taxes. W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867. The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand. F. LAMB, Cashier.

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