thes daily evening telegraph-philabelpha, vriday, July $12,1867$.

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 AT THE EVENING TELEOBAPH BUTLDI No. Jes s. THYRD hTREW.
 The Coming Campaign a Con
Prineiptes, Not Men: Wantsrise may be the fantts of the Demo-
oratio party-and who, having rend ita reood,
eand deny them to be great and almost traltor-ous'-We certuinly oannot put among them the
olhagee of stupidity in political manouaring.
The leaders who control its movements are mot The leaders who control its movements are not
ignorant men nor fanatios ; they are educated
schemers, and having to deal with a throng of schemers, and having to deal with a throng of
followers having blind conidenoe in thair
ability, have been enabled to keep the party organination afloat amidid the most disastrous
storms. Their w'sidom has never been betler exemplified than in the manner in which they
are seeking to conduot the present campaign are seeking to conduot the present oampaign
in our State. Aware, as well as we, that the
record of the Demoornay is such that, if it be
tept kept before the people, oertain and a atter
defeat muas follow, they are seekicig scil
fully to divert attention from the party itself and contre the eyes of the cititenens on their
candidate. With great akill they have selected
calt a very exeellent gentleman for the standard-
bearer, and they now seelk to make him carry the platiorm, instend, as heretofore, of
making the platform bear ap the oandidate.
We have sketohes of Judge Sharswood pubWished in all the eournals, inoidents of his Hife
and eulogies on his eharacter, but since the day of the Convention not a Demooratio papar
in any portion of our State has laid the plat-
form before the people. The soheme is trausparent. It is the intention of the wire-pullers
to keep the platform in the backkgound unti1
the popularity necossary is manuafotured from
Judge Sharswod, by mene Judge Sharswood, by means of his persoual
eharacter, and then, when the time arriyes, the unsound doctrines of the Demooracy may be
safely laid on his shoulders. Certainly a very
ingenious devie, but one which will hardly
blind the people of our Commowwelth blind the people of our Commonwealth-people
who have ever voted for prinoiple, not for A very few words will serve to show that
the design of the Democracy is atterly false,
that the fight is not a personal one, but one in that the fight is not a personal one, but one in
which the high issue of national policy is
involved. But whether Judge Sharawood or Judge Williams in elected is really of no such
great moment to the Judictary, but our oppo-
nents would seek nents would seek to use a legal vietory as
a means of gaining prestige in the politioal
contest of next year. They are urging that
we ought not to allow politita to Judidiary. Yet they know if throoght this o ry
they be sucoessful, the victory will be ascribed used as a precursor of victory in the Presiden-
tial election. The present oontest is as much
a political one as the election of members of Congress, and any Repubican who would not
vote for a Demoerat as his representative,
should not vote for Judge Sharsowod in Ooto-
ber next. One is as much a question of the success of principles as the o ther.
To show that the fight is really one of national policy, and not of personal character, didates. Judge Sharswood is an honorable
gentleman, bo is Judge Wiliamas. Our candi-
date is just as learned, Just as able, just as date is just as learned, Just as able, just as
excellently qualifled as thiss. No one can
and press, never noted for sparing a flaw in the
charaoter of its opponents, has failed to find
a vulnerable point in whioh to attaok his oharacter. They tell us that Judge Shars-
wood is a good man, and that even the Repub-
licans can find no fault with him personally. We grant it willingly, bat add that Judge
Williams is just as good, and that the Demo-
eracy can deteot no spot on whith to make an cracy can deteot no spot on whith to make an
assaunt. So far as character is onecremed, one
candidate is just as good as the other. Both are bound, upright, learned, and experienced,
and either woold doubtless, personally, be an
ornament to the sopreme Bench. But in addition to personnl merit, in which
we certainly have an equality, our candidate appreciation of the hasues opponent, in a a live
wants of the
dasy, and a firm and tried patriotism, in whioh wanting. Our nominee is fully ablee to found and having a heart full of sympathy wiudhad ad
vanoment and freedom, will not Iguore the
decision of the war, and dethe settled by the sword. In Juage Sharaswood ability to grasp such issue we have no connt
dence. He dates his logio in ante-war days,
and atands by exploded theories long sing ooflined by the decifion of the bayonet.
Having thus an equality in personal merit and a superiority in sympathy with the livin posing the other. And what better guid the party which places each forwardas its reppr
sentative? Let the platforms be compare sentative et Let the platforms be comparo,
for in their rolative merits the real ground for support must be found. Looking at them dis
criminatingly, we see Judge Willimms standing on one composed of the broad planks of
justioe protection, and a permanont
Union: while Judge Shariwood supports one Union; While Judge Shariwood supports on
Whok is shifings, timeserving cotoring prefudios, opposed to eqnal justice, favorin
aduifting Rebels without guaranteee, asoumlog to support protection when all

| repreientatives have roted agaitint it. Ono purty -glories -tin fte meoond, iss earnget <br>  deternination to so place traitora that their rebellious spirit muat in the fatare oonsume ittolf, having no opporturity for distarbing the national repose. The other is afraia to open |  |  |
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| compared to thour our people that he who votes for Juage Sharsivood votes for the tri- |  |  |
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| umph of Vallandigham, Wood, Reed and Ingersoll, as much as though he had supported them in 1863. The same political parties con- |  |  |
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| tinue to-day, the same fight is still progressing, the issues to be settled are bat a continuation of those four years ago contested, and a vio- |  |  |
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| of those four years ago contested, and a viotory of the Demoorats to-day would be re- |  |  |
| ceived with joy by those who shook hands and congratulated each other when the news of Bull Run, |  |  |
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| Bull kun , Big Bethel, and received With candidates equal in per sonal merit, the fight is on the principles of |  |  |
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| the parties. Choose you this day whioh you |  |  |
| will serve: whether it will bo the party that oarried ns safoly throggh tho war, and will which tried to defeat our armies, and now seeks to reinstate tratiors? |  |  |
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| Representation for Minorities The amendment offered in the Senate to the Supplementary Reconstruotion bill by Senator |  |  |
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| "cumulative" voting-that is, allowing each voter to vote for as many Representatives in |  |  |
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| Congress as his State may be entitled to, and to distribute these votes among the candidates as he may choose, either all for one, or part |  |  |
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| for one and part for another, or in any other way-relates to a reform whioh is daily attract- |  |  |
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| ing the attention of carefal thinkers. Itsobject is to give the minority its due roioe in object is to give the minority its due voioe in |  |  |
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| the making of laws. Mr, Buckalew remarks that rule by the people, and not a mere majority rule, is the trae principle of our Govern- |  |  |
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| ment. According to our present political arrangements, the minority has very little |  |  |
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| voice in the Goverument. The prinoiple advocated by these reformers is that the machinery of government shall be so arranged |  |  |
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| that every man may be represented. For in. |  |  |
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| one hundred members. It the State is divided politically into three-fifths Repnblioans and |  |  |
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| two-fifhs Demoorats, the representation ought, according to this plan, to stand sixty Repab- |  |  |
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| licans to forty Democrats. <br> Many plans have been suggested to acoom- |  |  |
| plish this end, and among them is this of Mr. Buckalew. In the recent election of members |  |  |
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| of the Constitutional Convention in New York, the delegates at large, comprising quite a |  |  |
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| large portion of the Convention, were chosen upon a general tioket, each voter being allowed te vote for only half of the whole number to |  |  |
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| te vote for only half of the whole number to choose one-half these delegates, something |  |  |
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| which they conld not otherwise have done. |  |  |
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| which might be advanced in favor of the reform proposed. It does not do away with the |  |  |
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| rule of the majority, but it gives the minority |  |  |
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| a chance to be heard, and to be representedaccording to its numbers. Should it be |  |  |
| adopted, it would render extensive changes necessary in our present system, among others the abolition of the veto power. The single distriot system of electing representatives would also have to be modified in some manner. The subject is a fruitful one, and will bear thought. |  |  |
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| The Reconstrnction Bill in the Senate. <br> The Senate yesterday passed Mr. Trumbull's |  |  |
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| Supplementary Reconstruction bill. It differs considerably in its details from that passed by |  |  |
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| the House the day before. The two bodies will now appoint a Committee of Conference and some bill combining the features of both |  |  |
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|  | will prolably be the result. The work of the seesion will then be finished, and Congress |  |
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|  | will adjourn. The House has already adopted a resolution for adjoarnment to the 11th of Novomber. Whether the Senate will agree to |  |
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|  | this remains to be seen. |  |
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|  | Costradrexbd.-The report of Russia's proposal for a joint inquiry on the part of Russia, |  |
|  | France, and the United States as to the state of affairs in Ireland, is denied from London. |  |
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