©utruing ชelegraph
 108 \& THIRD ATREST

 $\frac{\text { MONDAY, JANUARY } 25,1869 .}{\text { The Sufrrnge question. }}$ olasses or races, withont regard to the pre-
oent or past, it certainly is that question
Fhich tonohes the higheest privilige that a
free man oan enjoy-the right of partict
 their just powers from the consent of the
governed," "y the side of which all "glitter-
ing generalities" about equality, life, liberty, scattered throngh that velebrated dooument,
dwindlo into mere rhetorioal flourishes. You
may dilate apon these things to a man until couvinoing him of their ntility, if, you oon-
tinue to deprive him of a vote. They look
very well apon paper, on the Fourth of Jaly; but, after all, the
grandest theory proclaimed in the Declaration
is this one which deelares that governments "derive their just powers from the consent o
the goveraned." Any oomununity, whether it
tis the insignificant State of Delaw whe with it the insignificant State of Delaware, with its
25,000 blacks, or the more pretentious State
of Kentuoky, with full ten times that number, whioh atudiously denies the right of a man to
partiopapte in the formation of the governan unrassonable and unwise violation of the
prinoiple in question, is hostlle to the most
essontial dootrine of our professed governmental syatem, If all the instinots of the
colored race were neevesarily as bratal as
are those of "Brick" Pomeroy and name; if a white man be, as some
quack asanas wound have us believe, merely
a highly-developed oyster, and if the negr be, as the Pomeroys profess to believe, an
oyster in an inferior stage of the developing
proveess, there wound be a show of reason in
denying him a partioipation in all the rights
of oitizenship until his skin should become bleaghed by the lapse of time to the Csuossiau
standard of whiteneess. On any other gronnd
the denial of the right of suifrage to the oolored Yoo amon sense, and common docenoy.
Yet, holding these views, as we do, we con of witneesing the speedy triumph of common
justioe, common sense, and common deeonoy,
through the agnny of a constitutiopal amendment. The subject was brought befor
the House of Representatives at Washingto seasion consumed by Mr. Boatwell, of Mas
8achusetts, with an elaborate argument in its
tavor. Mr. Boatwell and the other Republloan members of Congress who have enlisted in
the canse jastly regard their time as short. the Fortieth Congress, in the lower house
which the Repablican side counts This gives the two-thirds vote requisite
for the reoommendation of a constitational
amendment, with a handsome margin for
absentees and other contingencies of weakness. In the next House, however, when th
eleotions yet to be held have transpired, th while the Demoorats will have 82, the Repab-
licans thus lacking seven votes of two-thirds. Several seats for whioh the Democratio candi-
dates have received the certififates are being conteasted, but there is no likelihood of the
Repubilioan strength being in this manner
swelled to o 150 votes; and when the three
States not yet readmitted to representation are fally restored to their former relations to the
Goverument, it will be necessary for the Re publioans to make a clean sweep of them
to attain a two-thirds vote. In this
btate of affiris, if a constitational
amendment is to be sabmitted by Congress to the Lagitatatures of the enverala States, prohibit.-
ing any State from abridg ging or denying the right of a oitizen of the United States to the
ballot by reason of race, oolor, or previous
oondition of slavery, it must be done before
the fourth of March, or postponed for two
. years at least. This statement, as a matter of
course, aesumes that the Demporatio party shall adhere during that period to its time
honored maxim that "a niggor has no rights
whioh a white man is bound to respeet;" and hall have no rights conferred upou hin whioh the Democratio party can possibly pre
vent. No test tote has y yet been taken, os tha We are unable to predict positively the aetio
of the House when the issue is brought betor in auoh a way that it annot be dodgeaj
we are to judge of the present temper that body from its past reoord, we are just
fied in belleving that the measure will re ceive a two-thirds sote, with a possible defoo tion in the Republioan ranks gufficient to im
peril without defeating it. While the differen states would thas be given an opportunity to arm could reesult from it and it is theratoro perhaps advisable that Congrees should sul plt the proposed amondment and leave it

| Tate with the Legisisiataros of the 8 tatees, whion, neder the Constitution, are Ite finnl arblters. <br> At this stage in the process, the proposed | matter of the legal right of the sex to fill more remunerative and important eduestio |
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| ate |  |
| well prot |  |
| amendment would sertainly be ratifed by |  |
| Twenty-ive silioe, learivg |  |
| necessary to render it a portion of the fo mental law of the land. The reanlt of | tull |
| recent telections in several states mith have |  |
| voted upon the subject wo |  |
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| realized at preent. | pon |
| Kansas, and Missouri, each of W | part |
|  | oppo |
| tion, have within a few years | case |
| ri, eapecially, presenting a | In the frat place, popular sentiment gives |
| ait to that for Preesident. | the guidance and education of young ehilidren |
| mber Grant's masjorty wa | aimost exolusively tint the hands of women, |
| ${ }_{\text {dm }}$ | and |
| stitution strikipg out the word |  |
| on the rame day defated by nearly |  |
| 0, and if a full vote had b |  |
| the proposition there | instruction, until A majority |
| but that the majority again | ma |
| een swelled to 30,000. |  |
| need of going to Missouri to obtain a test of |  |
| pablic eentiment in onr own State, in which |  |
| negro suffrage will undoabtedily be nupopular |  |
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| of our citizens know or think of the |  |
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|  | Social prejudice is the real enemy against |
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| tion is not allowed, settlers are driven ofi, |  |
| and the wilderne |  |
| only natural that popular attention should | oumbent upon them to earnestly correot the evil. Although many industrial avocations |
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| are |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ing } \\ & \text { ans } \end{aligned}$ |  |
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| sally evident. The tenure on which | nothiog but the |
| the whole of this land is held is | ert |
| rious one, and is illustratic | urge her to the step. Here is the very root |
| ght may | of the evil, and attiongh it is manifestly tue |
| future evil | that a woman's first and strongest ties !nd |
| Prince Rapert and a number of noblemen ali |  |
|  |  |
| condition that they shoni |  |
| his suceessors two beaver skins | a just basis ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | necesary and as henorable for a mom n to |
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| n paid, for it is hardly posible that |  |
| King or Queen of Great Britain should visit |  |
| in question, |  |
| ould be in stor |  |
| had | opinion deeides that every man stoold have |
| as decided this | some arowed avooation or object in life, and |
| davied ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| hundred years bend deprived of all the |  |
| ages of cirllivation and, we |  |
|  | peocliar talents and powers into direot servi |
| from time to | to the world at large. |
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|  | $A \times$ English journal, in mentioning General |
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| so dangeros the suceas of winter travel over |  |
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| sufficient to make us covet this region, and to |  |
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| 5 a subjeet worthy of stateemmanslip whe- | and instructive detali, opere even the most able |
| will not pay the United States to see |  |
| nof the |  |
| oivilization. | comparison, it should be remembered that |
|  | ere was a very striking and essential diffor- |
| and could be made the residence of millionsot | Mr. |
|  | broader grounds and the defense of general |
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| and torpld becanse Charies il exh |  |
| r-dinner jollity by giving it to his b |  |
| apanions? We think not. The destiny of |  |
| the United States is to |  |
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| eaten ap throngh the cuisine of Lord | and that ti was really worthy of the appa- |
| Stanley's and Mr. Laird's oooks, and whioh |  |
| er- | tora a deplay of mere oratory it would have |
| of olegant compliments | d but meagre gro |
| States offer to assame | had not the weight of |
| on Say Yar Company. This is foasibie, |  |
|  | The trne Sughthuman is mo thoronghly and |
| ${ }^{\text {Britain by tho Cabinet of President }}$ |  |
| wow | - |
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| to os, with Alamka on one silde and Orgoon on |  |
| ion |  |
| (eosestions and did the great march |  |
| lional improvements. |  |
| The woman question. <br> jeet is just now enveloped in snch a | umor and nuenoy of the Irishman, the |
| ject is just now enveloped in su oth of fuss and framohise, su | glishman stands mute among the nations. |
|  | ms |
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|  | each furnished a quota towards |
| 䢒 | superabundant |
| pors |  |
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| Britiah lad is cramming the Latin and Greek for whioh he will never have suy nee, unless ctroumstanoes permit him to startle the House of Lords with a elassic quotation. <br> Our House of Representatives and the House of Commons might be ohosen ns fair instances of the respective characteristios of the two nations, and it would be just to say that the British representative body, with twice the numbers, contalios about as many talking members as ours does of silent ones. Oar institutions lead inevitably to more stump oratory than do theirs, and, ot course, it is a peculiar style that can "hold its own' against brase bands and torohlight processions, but we seriously doubt whether Great Brtain can to-day furnish, either in quality or quantity, a band of leoturers or orators, either on solence or politics, eapable of competing with their American compeers. |
| :---: |
| A mbabrr of the Pennsylvanis Senate declares that some of the new offloers employed by the Honse have "sold out their places for $\$ 300$ and gone home." As their duties were merely nominal, it matters little whether they provide substitutes or not, and for all practical purposes they might as well dispense with this formality. As ao real servies is to be rendered to the Commonwealth, tax-payers will derive no benefit from the ocoasional appearance of idle loungers among pasters and folders, or the actual attendance of an unnecessary number of doerkeepers and messengers. The people understand that the public money is to be squandered among frieude and this fact only edd insult to injury. |
| SPECIAL NOTICES. |
| Ry Cold weather does not chap <br>  <br>  <br>  |
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|  sylvania, No. zos wal inu ritret. <br> Patladelapha, Jan 21, 189 . <br> The andunal meetling of the Stockholders of thls Company will be beld at thetr oflice on TUDSDDAY, Yebruary 20,189, at $120^{\prime}$ 'locock ar., when an election will be hela for Managera tor the ensuing year. |
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| CYE COMMERCLAL EXCRANGE OF <br>  be read anil teprot the Board of Managera wm <br>  <br>  |
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| WIT OOMMBIA MINING COMPANY, <br>  Will take piace. |
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SPECIAL NOTIOES.
 Matin

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY
so. 40 g chesnut street.

Thts Company

 CAPITAL STOCK FROM $\$ 100,000$, it present amount, to

## In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,

## CHARLES RICHARDSON

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC. J. E. CALDWELL \& C0.

WU L RESUME BUSINESS

On Noaday, January 18

No. 8:9 CHESNUT 8treet, |  |
| :--- |
| THE NEW |

KEYSTONE COLLAR DORE

No. 627 CHESNUT 8treet.





