instructed in all the arts and sciences pertaining to the highest civilization.

27. That we will forever discountenance all invidious distinctions among us.

28. That no people, as such, can ever attain to greatness who lose their identity, as they must rise entirely upon their own native merits.

29. That we shall ever cherish our identity of origin and race, as preferable, in our estimation, to any other people.

30. That the relative terms Negro, African, Black, Colored and Mulatto, when applied to us, shall ever be held with the same respect and pride; and synonymous with the terms, Caucasian, White, Anglo-Saxon and European, when applied to that class of people.

31. That, as a people determined to be free, we individually pledge ourselves to support and sustain, on all occasions, by every justifiable effort, as far as possible, the declarations set forth in this bill of sentiments.

*Note to Section 9.—Suffrage and Franchise are essentially dissimilar: suffrage implying the mere privilege or permission to give a vote, while franchise implies the right or acknowledged authority of eligibility, attainment, or in plainer language still, the right of being elevated to every position within the gift of the sovereign people. This is the elective franchise; while voting is a mere permission, a thing suffered to be done.

In France, Louis Napoleon permitted every man to vote for him, but none dared vote for any other person. Thus, those who elevated him to the Presidency could not themselves be so elevated. Here was an exercise of suffrage without the elective franchise.—Louis Napoleon himself, out of the forty millions of France, being the only person at the time who possessed the elective franchise, because the only person who could be elevated by election to position; all others who were elevated attaining their position by his appointment.