Adam Hoy Esq

The Democratic Watchman.

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The Muse.

For the Watchman.]

BEAUTY.

BY J. P. M.

There is an earth-born beauty, it fadeth in an hour
'Tis fleeting as the rain-bow or dust upon the flower;
It glitters in its splendor and dazzles for a day,
But like the mist of morning it vanisheth away.

It liveth but a moment in Time's destroying breath
The hour that sees its glory may also see its death
As the blush upon the rose or the blue upon the grape.
Is the splendor of a beauty that wears an earthly shape.

As transient is its glory as foam upon the wave
And all who own must lose it at the portals of the grave.
At the touch of death 'twill wither like leaves in Autumn's frost
And all who bow before it are with its glories lost.

Woe to those who worship beauty formed in an earthly mould,
Or in homage fall before it, "all that glitters is not gold,"
Too often 'tis a cover for a false and wicked heart
And love that's founded on it in a moment will depart.

There is another beauty which cometh from on high,
Its splendor never fadeth, its glories never die;
It never, never changes, 'tis the beauty of the soul
It lends to earth its presence but heaven is its goal.

It cheers us when we suffer beneath afflictions rod,
It tells us to look upward and put our trust in God,
Above the dying pillow of a weak and suffering friend
It shines in all its glory which knoweth not an end.

It speaks not as the beauty that owes to time its birth,
But is better known by actions of good upon the earth,
Its power is felt, as gently it stealeth o'er the heart
And a love that's founded on it will ne'er from it depart.

He who bows before it owes allegiance to a power
That will only shine the brighter in dark afflictions hour,
Stand by him while he struggles on Time's remorseless wave,
And renew its holy presence in a home beyond the grave.

HOWARD PA., APRIL 11th 1863.

YOUTH AND AGE.

When all the world is young, lad,
And all the trees are green;
And every goose a swan, lad,
And every lass a queen;
Then hey for boots and horse' lad,
And round the world away:
Young blood must have its course, lad,
And every dog his way.

When all the World is old lad,
And all the trees are brown;
And all the spirit is stale, lad,
And all the wheels run down—
Creep home and take your place there,
The spent and maimed among:
God grant you find one face there
Who loved when all was young

Miscellaneous.

LETTER FROM HON. C. R. BUCKALEW.

The subjoined Letter was addressed by the Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, to the Central Democratic Club of Philadelphia, on the occasion of the celebration held by that association on the 22d of Feburary last in honor of the birthday of Washington.

BLOOMSBURG, (PA.) Feburary 20, 1863.

To P. McCALL, Esq., Chairman of Committee:

DEAR SIR: In response to your friendly invitation, I have to express some views upon public topics which may be submitted to your meeting on the 23d instant. And I do this very cheerfully, although I cannot know that any words of mine will deepen popular conviction upon the necessity of changing our rulers and overthrowing their present policy, or quicken popular zeal for the accomplishment of those important objects.

A conviction that the country is misgoverned, the war mismanaged, and liberty itself in peril, is growing up in the public mind, and thousands are alert, inquisitive and critical, who gave to Government uncalculating and enthusiastic support, founded upon complete confidence, twelve months ago.

The day of blind, headlong passion, and of confident, unquestioning trust in our rulers has passed, and the electoral duties of the citizens will now be discharged with a more intelligent comprehension than was possible in the earlier months of the war.

The sure result of this will be to perfect the political revolution in the North and West, begun by the late elections, and to exclude the Republican party, with its sectional passions, its fanaticism, its corruptions, and its incapacity, permanently from power.

But can this be accomplished in time to save the country? To preserve its unity and liberty? And if these vital objects can be secured, either sooner or later, by the restoration of the Democratic party to power, upon what policy shall that party act in their attainment? These questions are timely and important enough to occupy the space and leisure now at my command.

Complete control in the State government can be secured to our party in October next. Control of the Federal Government can be obtained by it a year later in the election of President, assuming that the renovation of Congress, now begun, shall go on and be consummated by that time.

The time here mentioned must elapse before power can be completely lodged in safe hands, before the work of reconstructing the Union thoroughly reforming the Government can be performed. In the mean time how much of calamity must we undergo? To what measures of evil must we be subjected? The public debt will be swollen enormously; and crippling public credit and power; and it is not impossible that in an hour of desperation our rulers may abandon the war, and place the barrier of a bad treaty, or the impertinence of a foreign meditation, in the way of reunion. Unquestionably, they are great dangers in the immediate future, and apprehension of evil is timely, and justified by the events of the past two years.

But during this period of danger—of trial and peril—this interval which seperates us from the day of relief and security—what shall be the attitude of our party toward the Administration and the war? This question may reasonably be asked by the thousands in this State, and by the thousands in other States who are willing to join us and assist in the redemption of our country.

The question may be answered, in part, by refering to the past. The object of the war was announced in the attack by a resolution of Congress, which went out North and South, and to foreign countries, as the platform of the Government in its prosecution. The resolution announced the object of the war to to be the deference and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and the rights of the Several States unimpaired, and explicitly denied that it was waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the Southern States.

But the time came when this ground, of a contest for the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, became, in the policy of the Administration, connected with, if not subordinate to another and different object.

The tinsel rhetoric of Sumner, the dictatorial utter ances of Greeley, and the rabid violence of Phillips and Garrison, became of more consequence at Washington than the views of the great majority of the people and the pledged faith of the nation. A policy of emancipation was announced, involving enormous expense, doubling the difficulties of the contest, and in flat contradiction of the solemn declaration upon the object of the war just recited. And this was done by Presidential decree—the fiat of a single man—without authority, and at the same instance of men who would be among the very last selected by the American people to advise their rulers.

To this, and to all like departures from the Constitution and from good faith and sound policy, we are, and must remain, unalterably opposed. I say *like departures*, for the pretence of military necessity upon which emancipation has been announced has been extended to other subjects besides the *status* of the negro, as the debates of the day abundantly testify. The seizure of citizens in States untouched by revolt, and their incarceration in distant prisons, are from witnesses who might testify in their favor, and from friends who might intercede for them, is one of the most prominent of these, and deserves all the condemnation it is receiving from the people.

The Father of his Country: the anniversary of whose birth you celebrate, had no conception of a doctrine of military necessity as a substitute for the Constitution and laws of the land; nor of those undefined unlimited powers, now asserted to exist in the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the militia of the States when called into actual service, nor can we recognise them except as baseless pretentions, to be put down with strong public disapprobation at the earliest possible moment. Washington's views of military jurisdiction and conduct in a time of insurrection were given to the army sent by him to quell the revolt in Western Pennsylvania in 1794, when he admonished them "that every officer and soldier will constantly bear in mind that he comes to support the laws, and that it would be peculiarly unbecoming in him to be in any way the infractor of them; that the essential principals of a free government confine the province of the military, when called forth on such occasions, to these two objects: *first*, to combat and subdue all who may be found in arms in opposition to the national will and authority; *secondly*, to aid and support the civil magistrates in bringing offenders to justice belongs to the civil magistrates and let it ever be our pride and our glory to leave the sacred deposit there inviolate

In the spirit of this admonition and of the constitutional doctrine that "the military shall, in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power," we must stand opposed to the abuse of the military power in applying it to other purposes than those appointed and regulated by law; as the seizure of private property of non-combatants not legally liable to confiscation; the seizure of hordes of negroes and their support, instruction, transportation drill and payment as allies; the seizure and imprisonment of Northern freemen without law and against it; the suppression of newspapers or the closing of the mails against them, and the encroachment upon State jurisdiction by the appointment of sundry police officials to exercise powers undefined by and unknown to the laws. What is asked is that the military power shall be applied and confined to its appropriate uses; that there shall be no invasion upon liberty by it; in short, that it shall be subjected to the domination of established laws. And we are perfectly persuaded that the Government will be all the stronger, all the more successful by following this policy and sternly refusing to yield to the temptations which assail those entrusted with authority in revolutionary times. Let our rulers carefully imitate the example of Washington, who exercised military powers in the Revolution with constant respect for the laws and the authority of Continental Congress, although the times were unsettled and fruitful of pretexts for departure from and legitimate action.

In addition to the signal advantages which will be secured to our cause by reversing the policy of the Administration—by establishing other and truer doctrines than those just examined—the Democracy can take into account as one of the agencies for restoring the Union the powerful and invaluable aid of allies in the Border and Confederate States—men who have gone into revolt reluctantly, or who now stand with divided inclinations, uncertain of the position they shall assume. The issue of the war has always depended as much upon the detemination and union of the Confederate States as upon the magnitude of the efforts put forth by us against them. Manifestly, therefore, our true line of policy has been to divide them, to conciliate a part of their population, and to dampen the ardor of the revolutionary spirit by subjecting it to conservative opposition in the very communities where it arose. The subjugation of the South by the mere exertion of physical force against it, assuming it to be really united and in earnest, is a work of extreme difficulty, and requires an amount of wisdom and vigor which our Administration has failed to exhibit. In a war of invasion upon the South, most formidable natural obstacles are to be encountered, and also the powers of the enemy, and our strength must be, or made to be, adequate to overcome both. In short, in this case, *allies in the enemy's country* were necessary to certain or prompt success, and to secure them all the arts of policy and all the means of conciliation within our power should have been exerted.

But what has been the policy of our rulers? Is it not written in the history of the Crittenden compromise and of the Peace Conference resolves? in Congressional enactments and in Presidential proclamations? No concession, no conciliation, but only sheer *force*, to compel complete submission! This policy, at once inculcating and impassioned, was persisted in until repeated disasters came to exhibit its folly and impotency. Yes! the necessity of allies, utterly scouted in the outset, became demonstrated on the plains of Manassas and in the swamps of the Chickahominy. The course of events taught us that assistance would be useful, if not indispensable, to the great work of subduing rebellion and restoring the integrity of the Union.

Recognising this truth, the men in power have turned their attention to the negroes—the subject race of the South—and propose to arm and employ them as allies in the war. This experiment is likely to be carried out, to be fully tested, and to produce results which, to say the least, will be instructive to future times.

In marked contrast to this desperate experiment, conservative men look for alliance and aid to the white race—our own stock and kindred—and propose to secure their co-operation in restoring the Union by a policy of conciliation, and by the example of a return by our own Government to a true constitutional rule, uninfluenced by a fanatical passion and regardful of all State and individual rights as established by our fathers. In their policy, the conservative element along the border and in the South is to be encouraged and developed, not repelled, spurned, and insulted.

Great allowance is doubtless to be made for an Administration charged with the conduct of a great war, and particularly a civil war. The difficulties to be surmounted are great, and often the course to be pursued is but a choice between evils. At such a time a generous mind will not seek occasion of offence and can overlook small points of objection in reviewing public affairs.

But the subjects now brought into debate by the policy of Government are fundamental and vital; it is impossible to be indifferent to them, and it would be unmanly to evade them. Frank, full, open debate upon them, will lead to useful conclusions, and give due direction to our efforts as citizens of a broken and afflicted country.

It results from what has been said that the Administration now in power may expect from the great mass of those politically opposed to it acquiescence in a legitimate exercise of the powers with which it is invested, whether relating to the war or to international administration. But they will claim and exercise the right of discussing the wisdom and constitutionality of its policy, and will resist by all lawful means any attempt to pervert the war from its true object, or to use the war power as an instrument for introducing arbitrary rule among us.

And they will labor to prepare the way for the complete reunion of the States upon their accession to power, or if, in consideration of their fears, such re-union should previously be achieved by arms, then to confirm it and render it real, cordial, and perpetual.

Let it be distinctly understood that the great mass of the Democratic party and of the conservative men of the country have never agreed, do not now agree, and have no intention of agreeing in future to a dissolution of the American Union, founded by Washington and his compatriots, and that they will not cease their efforts for its complete restoration in its original prestine vigor. But to accomplish this purpose, they, unlike their opponents, will use all legitimate means of restoration, and not physical force alone. This may be openly announced every where, and ought to be accepted every where, as the only reasonable and patriotic ground upon which a party can stand that desires and intends to save the country.

The Administration has deliberately cast away all means of restoration, except physical force, and has called into existence great and unnecessary obstacles to success, until, notwithstanding the immense difference of apparent strength between the parties to the war, its issue hangs trembling in the balance. But let us despair of the future. "Out of this nettle danger" we may yet "pluck the flower safety." We may hope that the remaining months of Mr. Lincoln's term will be got past without complete exhaustion, and the point of time arrived at when a vigorous and truly great party, clean-handed from the past; thoroughly Union, upright, just, patriotic and brave, will assume possession of the powers of Government. And then this party, with an old history identified with the glories of the country, binding to it sympathy and affection in every quarter, with no selfish, local or fanatical passions, to weaken or mislead it; with a generous, even-handed, impartial, time-tried creed, conformed to the Constitution, and springing naturally from its principles—this party thus qualified to speak to the whole land, and to be heard with affection and reverence, can and will command these wind waves of human passion to be still, and, rejecting alike the fanaticism of Boston and of Charleston, will rebind these great States thgether, in enduring bonds of interest and sympathy.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

C. R. BUCKALEW.

For the Watchman.]

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to use a column to discuss the different phases of this subject and thus gratify a growing interest in many of your intelligent readers. Normal schools are no longer a novelty or an idea under experiment. They are realities, and centres of light and influence radiating into all parts. The entire Common School system has been set in motion by their propelling force, and public opinion has been revolutionized by the magic wands of normal methods. With this premise, let us leave generalities and examine particulars and details.

First. What is a Normal School? The Roman artificers used an instrument called *norma*, to square materials in process of manufacture. A similar instrument is used by our mechanics named a *square*. A thing, then, is normal or square if it comes up to the requirements of this criterion. A man's actions are said to be squared by right, Hence, in the figurative sense, the word Normal means principles or elements. This is the sense in which it is applied in the phrases, Normal Schools, Normal training and Normal course. Such a distinction, some years ago, was necessary at the time of their first institution. In Prussia and Germany, in general, scholastic or college learning was very speculative and impracticable. It was a fine thing for the learned, but too diffuse and theoretical for the wants of the great mass of the people. Hence, schools were instituted to counteract this tendency. The long road to knowledge was cut short by analysis. First principles were put in plain language and common people were no longer fed on the husks, but on the fruit of knowledge. Text books were remodeled, old methods were abandoned for the new and many of the old theories were exploded. Man became rational in the true sense of the word. The same work has spread since the founding of the first Normal School by Agasis, until it has gained a grateful acceptance in our State Normal Schools. The work is coeval with the greatest triumphs of the Nineteenth Century.

Second, What is the limit of their course or curriculum?

The course is unlimited; any branch of study may be pursued, it is in a direct course with prerequisites. The higher mathematics, languages, natural sciences philosophy and the art of instruction may, and are included in the course of our District Normal Schools. The course does not aim at professional qualification for any other pursuit or profession than that of teaching, and in this respect it differs from a university. It is generally understood that a Normal course begins with the common English branches. These must first be *practically* understood, not by memory alone, but also by imparting them as teacher in a model school. The test of proficiency is not the grade in the recitation room alone, but also in the registry of the model school, and in both, analysis and elementary instruction must enter largely into every process however complicated. The course, in short, must be thorough, practical and experimental, and may be as long as desired, but not divergent to other pursuits than that of teaching.

Third. What has been done in this work in our State?

There have been three district or State Normal Schools successfully founded. The first and most successful one at Millersville in the Second district, which was founded at a total cost of sixty thousand dollars, and had last year five hundred and forty-nine students in attendance, under thirteen professors and teachers. The second school is located at Edinboro, Erie county, Twelfth district. Its total cost is twenty-five thousand dollars. It had last year one hundred and thirty-six students under eight teachers. The third school, at Mansfield, in the Fifth Normal district, was recognized lately. It has a faculty of nine teachers and its buildings are of a superior character. It will be remembered that while these noble schools have already been recognized as State schools, a number of similar schools are now knocking at the door of the School Department to be also admitted. The Normal Schools at West Chester and in Columbia, are also strong schools, and need only to conform to the requirements of the Act of May 20, 1859, to come under the fostering care of the State. The time is drawing near when there will be District Normal Schools all over the State which shall guard our liberties better than our fortresses, and which shall clear the sky of the smoke of war to let shine the perennial sunshine of progress.

Fourth. What can be done in our Normal Schools?

Our central position and wealth should induce me to believe that we could have one of the best schools in this State. The school must, however, be founded on better material than silver or gold; it must be based on liberal ideas. When liberal minds co-operate to tunnel through the barriers of inaction and indifference, the brains of prosperity will roll in laden more richly than with the gold of Ophir. All the counties belonging to our district are able, and need only be set in motion, to be willing and ready to put their shoulders to the wheel of this enterprise. We know not our trengths and we do not realize the worth of the prize that we lose by inaction. Centre county should be, as she may be, the centre of a great educational revival, and when the spirit moves, the material will come to erect a temple to the cause of popular education.

Fifth. How shall the result be achieved?

By a good beginning and continued effort. We may be creators through means. Let the School Directors enter into the spirt of the enterprise and say it shall be done, and their encouragement will invite experiment. To do the work, we must not imagine that we already see a spacious edifice, and that we hear the hum of the busy throng of inmates, and then fold our arms as mere spectators. Let an humble beginning be made with a good understanding, and let the effort be seconded by every friend of education. There are rooms, and even halls, in Centre county where now the canker worm and the dead-head are the only tenants, which could be thrown open and fitted up to accommodate fifty teachers in the capacity of a county Normal School. If this were once properly inaugurated, public opinion would push all obstacles out of the way as the Ocean currents push the iceburg on its way to the tropics.

Yours truly.

THEOPHILUS WEAVER.

PINE GROVE MILLS, April 9th.

BUTTERNUTS.

Nonsence, Going to Show that the Administration is the Government.

If the Administration is the Government why didn't it die with General Harrison, or General Taylor?

We suppose the Government was cut with a razor the other day when Mr. Seward wounded his hand.

If Lincoln should take the diarrhœa, the Government would have to swallow burn brandy or some other astringent to regulate its bowels?

If Lincoln should get the rheumatism, the Government would have to go on crutches.

When Chase takes snuff, the Government has to sneeze.

When Welles gave his fat contract to Morgan, it was a brother-in-law of the Government to whom he extended the favor.

There is a rumor that the Government drinks tea out of a bottle. We don't believe the rumor, so far as it relates to tea.

The Government, by skillful and successful strategy, arrived unexpectedly in Washington, dressed in a beautiful Scotch plaid.

The Government was once heard to say that it had not studied the tariff, but intended to do so, as soon as it had leisure.

The Government is about six feet high, has large feet and lank jaws, and used to maul rails when it was young.

When Halleck hit Stanton, the Government got a black eye.—*Logan (O.) Gazette.*

WHO ARE FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

The Sentiments of Democratic Statetmen and Leading Repualicans—What the South Thikns—"Opperheads" vs. Republicans.

THE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

I am for getting back the Southern States by fair and honorable means, if such a thing be possible; and I will hope for the best.

The Union I desire, is a union of hearts and of hands, such as our fathers gave us.

Nothing less will satisfy me than the whole Southern States.

THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.

Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut. Extract from a late speech.

It is in the restoration of the Union as it was 1789, and continued for seventy years that I am bound to the last year of my political exis ence.

The above is an extract from a late speech delivered in Congress by the Hon. C. L. Vallandingham.

THE REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

I will not stultify myse f by supposing that we have any warrant in the Constitution for this proceeding.

This talk of restoring the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities which I have heard repeated until I have become sick about it. The Union can never be restored as it was. There are many things which render such an event impossible. This Union never shall, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavey to be protected by it.

THADDEUS STEVENS,

The Administration leader in Congress.

The above is in an extract from a speech of his, delivered in Congress.

[*From the New York Tribune, February, 1863.*]

Speaking for ourselves, we can honestly say that for the old Union, which was kept in existence by Southern menances and Northern concessions, we have no regrets and no wish for its reconstruction.

Who wants a Union which is nothing but a sentiment to lacquer Fourth of July orations withal?

If, by chance, in ancient times, the criminal felt the loathsome corpse, which justice had tied upon his shoulders, slipping off—he did not, we fancy, cry out: "O wretched man that I am—who will fasten me again to the body of his death." If we are, in the providence of God, to be delivered from unnatural alliances—if the January of slavery is no longer to chill by unnatural embraces the May of human hope, who is there weak or wicked enough to orbid the righteous divorce?

The Fremont party is moulding public sentiment in the right direction for the specific work the Abolitionists are striving to accomplish—the dissolution of the Union and the abolition of slavery throughout the land.—*Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in 1860.*

Again:

Who, in the name of God, wants the Cotton States, or any other State this side of perdition, to remain in the Union if slavery is to continue?—*Hon. Mr. Bingham.*

Mr. Bingham has been a Republican Congressman from Ohio for ten years, and is a prospective candidate of that party for Governor at the next election.

This is the immense sacrifice we are making for freedom and Union; and yet, is it all to be squandered on a subterfuge and a cheat? For one, I shall not vote another dollar or a man for the war until it assumes a different standing, and tends directly to an anti-slavery result.—*M. F. Conway, Representative from Congress.*

Mr. Conway is a Republican Representative from Kansas

I tell you there is going to be a dissolution of the Union, and I do not care how quick it comes: all I want is to give those fellows (the Southrons) a good licking and then kick them out.—*Sidney Edgerton.*

Mr. Edgerton is another Republican member of Congress from Ohio.

There can be no Union till slavery is destroyed.—*Extract from Owen Lovejoy's Speech, April 24, 1862.*

Slavery has caused the present rebellion, and there can be no permanent peace and Union in this Republic as long as that institution exists. *W. P. Cutler, April 22, 1862.*

Cutler is a Republican member of Congress from Ohio, and Lovejoy is from Illinois.

Seven or eighty States now deny their allegiance to this Government; have organized a seperate Confederacy, and have declared their independence of this Government. Whether that independence is to be maintained or not, is with the future. If they hall maintain their position, and if public opinion in the seceded States shall sustain the authorities there for a year or two to come, so as to show that nothing but a war of subjugation and conquest can bring them back, I, for one, am disposed to recognise their independence.—*Benjamin Stanton Feb. 28, 1861.*

There was no freedom at the South for either black or white; and he would strive to protect the free soil of the North from the same blighting curse. There was really no Union between the North and South; and he believed no two nations upon the earth entertained feelings of more bitter rancor toward each other than these two sections of the Republic. The only salvation of the Union therefore, was to be found in divesting it entirely from all taint of slavery. There was no union with the South. Let us have a Union, or let us sweep away this rempant which we call a Union. I go for a Union where all men are equal, or for no Union at all, and I go for right.—*Extract from B. F. Wade's Maine speech, 1855.*

Stanton is the Republican Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and was formely a Republican member of Congress. His speech above was delivered in Congress.

From the speech of Carl Schurz in New York:

"*The Union is gone. It can not be restored!!*"

From Mat. Carpenter's speech at Chicago:

"These caviling *Constitution lovers* must now come to time! * * In war the President exercises unlimited power."

From Wm. H. Seward;

"There is a *higher law than the Constitution* which regulates our authority over the domain."

From Wm. Loyd Garrison, who now sustains the measures of the National Administration.

"The North *must seperate from the South* and organize her own institutions on a sure basis:"

From Horace Greeley:

"The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South."

From Wendel Phillips, who now supports the Administration:

"There is merit in the Republican party, *it is the first sectional party ever organized in this country.*"

THE LINCOLN CATECHISM.

What is the Constitution?

A compact with hell—now obsolete.

What is the Government?

Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner, and Owen Lovejoy.

What is a President?

A general agent for negroes.

What is Congress?

A body organized for the purpose of appropriating funds to buy Africans, and to make laws to protect the President from being punished for any violations of law he may be guilty of.

What is an army?

A provost guard to arrest white men and set negroes free.

Whom are members of Congress supposed to represent?

The President and his Cabinet.

What is understood by "coining money?"

Printing green paper.

What does the Constitution mean by "freedom of press?"

The suppression of Democratic newspapers.

What is the meaning of the word "liberty?"

Incarceration in a bastile.

What is a Secretary of War?

A man who arrests people by telegraph.

What are the duties of a Secretary of the Navy?

To build and sink gunboats.

What is the business of a Secretary of the Treasury?

To destroy the State Banks, and fill the pockets of the people with irredeemable U. S. shinplasters.

What is the meaning of the word "patriot?"

A man who loves his country less and the negro more.

What is the meaning of the word "traitor?"

One who is a stickler for the Constitution and the laws.

What are the particular duties of a Commander-in-Chief?

To disgrace any General who does not believe that the negro is better than a white man.

What is the meaning of the word law?

The will of the President.

How were the States formed?

By the United States

Is the United States Government older than the States which made it?

It is.

Have the States any rights?

None whatever, except what the General Government bestows.

Have the people any rights?

None, except what the President gives.

What is the *Habeas Corpus*?

Is the power of the President to imprison whom he pleases, as long as he pleases.

Who is the greatest martyr of history

John Brown.

Who is the wisest man?

Abraham Lincoln.

Who is Jeff. Davis?

The Devil.

THE ADMINISTRATION NOT THE GOVERNMENT.—The Constitution provides that Lincoln, Chase, and the whole clan which now compose, or at any time shall compose the Administration, may be impeached, expelled from office and disqualified. When all this is done, does any one suppose that the *Government* is impeached? Can you imagine such a thing as the Government bein arraigned before the Senate—expelled from office—and disqualified from holding office Even the supposition is nonsensical. Lincoln, Chase & Co., might all be hung as high as John Brown, and still the Government would endure, and probably suffer very little detriment in consequence. Other and better men would take the places they had happily left vacant, and the Government would go on, just as if nothing had happened. All these is so clear—so self-evident—that it humiliates us to offer the argument to an intelligent and enlightened people.—Yet there are persons who say the Administration is the Government.

☞ Men are called free thinkers, who instead of thinking freely, are free from thinking.

☞ Those who look into everything are apt to see into nothing.