

Amateur.

"OUR COUNTRY—MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT—BUT RIGHT OR WRONG OUR COUNTRY."

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Poetical.

THE SUPERBIOUS MAN.

BY JOHN G. SAZZ.

It is ascertained by inspection of the registers of many countries, that the uniform proportion of male to female births is as 21 to 20; accordingly in respect to marriage, it is a natural consequence. Smith's Treatise on Population.

I long have been puzzled to guess,
And so I have frequently said,
What the reason could be for this,
That I never have heard to tell;
But now it is perfectly clear,
I am under a natural ban.
The girls are all well as usual,
And I'm a superbious man!

Those clever statistical chaps
Beckel the number of the race
Of women and men in the world,
To twenty and twenty-one;
And hence in the pairing, you see,
Since nothing is lacking begun,
For every consular score,
They've got a superbious man!

By twos and twos they go,
And giddy rush to their fate,
For none of the number, of course,
Can fall of a couple making mate.
But while they are yielding in scores
To Nature's inducible plan,
The girls are all well as usual,
And I'm a superbious man!

It isn't that I am a chump,
To admit of such a thing,
It isn't that I am a fool,
In morals or manners or mind;
It isn't that the reason, you ask,
I am still with the lachrymifer?
I merely was numbered amiss,
And I'm a superbious man!

It isn't that I am a wastrel,
Of personal beauty or grace,
For many a man with a wife
I could have a better exchange;
I need, among elegant men,
I fancy myself in the van;
But what is the value of that,
When I'm a superbious man!

Miscellaneous.

TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS.

DEAR HACKETT AS AN AMATEUR SCATER.

[From the Chicago Post.]
My physical education has not sadly neglected. When I was a boy I had some experience in climbing apple trees and scaling picket fences; and once I succeeded in showing a double somersault out of a hay-rick, on which occasion the stable-keeper's boy played the part of a string-beard, and a passion for hay-lots in the hey-day of my youth. I was in clover every time I got my nose. But the physical exercise incident to my early experience in tree-climbing, picket scaling and precipitate revolutions out of hay garrets, rather rather than improved my muscular developments; and the surgical-muscular operation of taking a foot off my delicate figure when I was already as short as a boy of my age had any right to be, caused me in later years to avoid, as much as any physical exertion that was not absolutely necessary to my health and well-being.—Therefore,
Skating is a new thing to me. I never studied the art in my boyhood's sun years and I never practiced it when I had the opportunity to assert from actual observation and experience, by the subscribers, that skating is a humbug, and skating-parks are a diabolical trick that could have belonged to no other age than the barbarous ages.
I reject in the acquaintance of several young ladies who skate. They commenced as early as the last Fourth of July to persuade me to learn the glorious art; and they have resorted to their endeavors unceasingly ever since. As the cold weather advanced, became a little alarmed, and tried to convince them that it would be to their advantage to repudiate my friendship; but they insisted that I was exceedingly proper young man, and calculated me more intimately than ever. I began to think that summer all the time would be agreeable, notwithstanding philosophers have contended that if such were the case, I would not know how to appreciate it.
The first morning that I found ice in my yard was a very fine day, and when I saw an advertisement in the paper of skating for sale, it absolutely made me sick. I was troubled, however, until Christmas day. I had made all the necessary arrangements to spend that ancient anniversary in quiet, peace and domesticity, and when I was peacefully in the afternoon, when I was with my arms full of skates. Flight was impossible. I had to face the music. I resorted to strategy, and the first place, but was a failure. I told them I had no skates.— They offered to present me with a pair. My skates were challenged and I could say no more on that head, but I begged them to go on saw-dust boots and let me practice a little on the ice, they refused. I told them if they would go home with me I would have them back, and they would skate there. They said they would, but they had the skating-park for all my proposals were powerless. Finally I became charitable, squandered the

GOVERNOR PARKER'S MESSAGE.

We transfer to our columns that portion of the annual Message of the Governor of New Jersey, communicated to the Legislature of that State, which relates to National Affairs. He discusses with marked ability and great force the late Proclamation of President Lincoln, demonstrating its unconstitutionality; and clearly showing how it stands in the way of honorable peace and a restoration of the Union. Governor PARKER also indicates the right of free discussion in a few sentences to full force and reason, that we cannot forbear to call special attention to them. "The issues involved in the contest," says he, "are too great, and the consequences of a mistaken policy too serious, to suffer us to be governed by the spirit of faction on the one hand, or influenced by a blind subservience to power on the other. It is only in the light of free discussion that the path of duty can be discovered." But we will not detain the reader from the view of our national affairs contained in the following extract:

Debate in the Connecticut Legislature—Voting—The Old Union.

In the Connecticut Legislature, an amendment to the Constitution permitting soldiers to their votes home, is under consideration. A very lively debate sprang up on the 14th instant, which is reported in the Hartford Times, from which we make the following extracts:
Mr. Mansson spoke against the measure.— He said the soldiers were made to vote as officers dictated. My friend shakes his head (looking to Mr. Adams), but it is true. There are too many instances. Take one—Major McLean, of Ohio, who was banished to Vancouver for voting for Vallandigham. This cannot be denied. The Administration is not satisfied to let the soldiers refrain from voting; no—they are made to vote the Abolition ticket, or take the consequences. (He here cited instances.) Next he alluded to the Connecticut election, last Spring—told how rigorous in the law was ordered, not to parade, and the following orders given:—"All those who are in favor of Buckingham and the Union, step out six paces to the front!"
"All those who are for Seymour and Secession step forward!" (Sensation.)
A few soldiers stepped out, saying: "We are for Seymour, but not for Secession."
The commanding officer promptly told them that they should have no furloughs! And it is a fact that they were not permitted to go home, and what few Democrats did get home were subjected to annoyances and troubles from their officers, and some were arrested as deserters, though they had their furloughs in their pockets. (Sensation.)
Mr. Adams—may I ask the gentleman if he states this on personal knowledge, or merely on hearsay?
Mr. Mansson—I have it from the lips of an officer himself who was there.
Mr. Adams—Will you give me his name?
Voices (from the Democratic side)—"Don't give it!"—"It will only lead to his punishment!"—"Too bad to expose him," &c.
Mr. Mansson—He has already been persecuted enough for being a Democrat, and I shall not give his name. But if the gentleman will give me his word of honor that he will not expose him, I will tell him privately the officer's name.
The following extract from a debate shows how a "loyal" Abolitionist was cornered by a Union man.
Mr. Adams spoke in terms of badinage of the "free of peace means, or negotiation, to settle for treason." He said that the Hartford—the holders in efficiency of protocols—of paper negotiation—of good nature and friendly means, to restore our country.
Mr. Eaton—You do not.
Mr. Adams—I would ask the gentleman if he desires the Old Union? Do you wish to have it restored?
Mr. Adams—Just as it was?
Mr. Eaton—Yes.
Mr. Adams—No I do not.
[Sensation and acclamations.]
Mr. Adams—"I was bound by the Constitution in that Union. But it was against the grain. But it was my duty to ignore the treasonous rights of a certain class, on account of their color."
Mr. Eaton—I would ask the gentleman if he is not as much bound by that Constitution and those laws to-day as he was twelve years ago?
Mr. Adams admitted that he was.
Mr. Adams is a fair representative of the Administration party. He honestly declared that it is not his wish that the Old Union should be restored. "It is that Union," he was bound by the Constitution, much against his grain, but in the new Union, which is to be formed by bayonets we suppose, he anticipates that there will be no Constitution, nothing but proclamations. The passage we have quoted retains the revolutionary purpose of the party in power, and the war is not widely proclaimed, not that the rebellion may be suppressed and the Union restored, but that the Constitution may be abrogated and a multi-ethnic Etopia established in lieu of the "Union as it was."

USEFUL HINTS.—Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious disease with an empty stomach; nor sit between the sick and the fire because the heat attracts the thin vapor.

Cicero calls justice "the mistress and queen of all the virtues," and injustice, the foundation of every vice. That is why the master from his Administration—started on a career of injustice, and every inch of its path is marked with blood and crime.

A religious exchange asks the question—"Shall our ministers be supported?" Well, unless they are a very different set of men from our Abolition pugilists, divines hereabouts, they ought to be suspended.

SNEEZ LIKE HOME.—A New York man, who had not been out of the city for years, fainted away in the pure air of the country. He was only resuscitated by putting a dough ball to his nose, when he slowly revived exclaimed, "That's good—it smells like home."

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the States as bodies politic were to resume the exercise of the functions that had lain dormant in consequence of the rebellion, with the same constitutions, laws, and institutions as before the war began.
An amnesty has been offered to the insurgents. Do its terms and conditions accept with the declarations voluntarily made to the people of the loyal States, and published to the world, in a restoration of the State to their former position under loyal administrations invited, or, indeed, any provision made for such return? Does not the plan, on the contrary, ignore the existence of the State with their "constitutions and forms of administration," and provide for the creation of new states, with new forms of government, founded on new principles dictated in advance by the central power? Are the conditions such as are calculated to divide our enemies, and draw the hearts of the repenting people of the decaying Confederacy towards our government, or will they not be more likely to unite them, and give their crafty leaders material to indulge in the hope that the matter of renewed resistance? Under the amnesty at present extended, if the entire population of certain States should take lay down their arms, sue for peace, and take the oath of allegiance to the constitution of the United States, and the restoration of the Union, would they be received and pardoned, unless he should also surrender his State government as it existed when loyal before the outbreak of the rebellion, besides yielding the greater portion of his property, and virtually acknowledging by so doing that he thought it right to do so. Is this the kind of reconciliation to accompany and strengthen the arm of power?

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Having presented the various subjects of interest connected with the administration of the State government during the last eventful year, and made such suggestions and recommendations in reference thereto as appeared necessary, your attention is now invited to the consideration of national affairs. While proper respect for constituted authority should always be observed, the free expression of opinion upon topics connected with the war should be exercised. The issues involved in the contest are too great, and the consequences of a mistaken policy too serious, to suffer us to be governed by the spirit of faction on the one hand, or influenced by blind subservience to power on the other. It is only in the light of free discussion that the path of duty can be discovered.
The nature of our complex system of government, the rights of the States under the Federal Constitution, the unjustifiable encroachments on the rights of citizens of loyal States under the plea of "military necessity," were, among other subjects, fully discussed upon my invitation to do so. During the past year the repeated opinions thus expressed. Time has not changed, but strengthened them.
We have now arrived at that stage in the progress of the war, when we are forced to raise questions connected with the restoration of peace. During the past year the national armies have achieved important victories. A large part of the territory originally occupied by the insurgent forces has been wrested from their grasp, and the military power of the enemy, with some considerable exceptions, has been broken within the narrow compass of the Southern Atlantic States. The failure to attain foreign recognition, and the decreased condition of the rebel government. The progress of the war exists among all classes, and while large and powerful armies are still in being, and a determination to continue the war to the last extremity is manifested by those in power, resources, though their superiority over the masses, and that in some localities the people are anxious to renew their allegiance to the Federal Government, if conciliatory terms be offered, and the plan of restoration proposed by the National Executive, his late annual message to Congress, accompanied by the assurance that it would be abandoned if a better way could be devised, opens the question of pacification to the people.
The great question to be considered is how can we have peace and the Union in the shortest time? For, however desirable peace may be, should be united in the determination that when it comes, it should bring with it the Union of the States under the Federal Constitution, and the re-establishment of the national authority over the whole country. The prosecution of the war by all constitutional means for the purpose of destroying the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, is a duty which rests upon the people of the rebel States such conciliatory terms as are constitutional, just and practicable, will sooner produce peace and the restoration of the Union, than the extension of the war. In what way should the States resume the functions of government so long in abeyance in consequence of the rebellion, and again become active members of the Federal Union? These are the absorbing questions of the hour, and upon the answer depends a speedy peace, or the prolongation of this terrible strife.
To determine the right basis of a peace, we should ascertain the purpose for which the war was commenced, and the plan of pacification should conform to the declared object of the war. The object on the part of our government was explicitly stated by a resolution passed unanimously by the House of Representatives soon after the commencement of the war, and upon the passage of the authoritative declaration of the popular branch of Congress. That resolution declares that the war is not waged for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights and established institutions of the States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease. In the published correspondence of the State department, the same idea is forcibly expressed in the following language: "The rights of the States and the condition of every human being in them will remain unimpaired, and the same laws and forms of administration, whether the revolution should succeed, or whether it shall fail." * In the one case the States would be Federally connected with the new Confederacy, in the other they would be members of the United States; but their Constitutions and laws, customs, habits and institutions in either case would remain the same." In repudiating indignantly any intention on the part of the executive to disturb the domestic institutions of the States, adds, "Any such effort on his part would be unconstitutional, and all his actions in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authority of the United States, even though assented to by Congress and the people."
According to the principles thus deliberately announced on behalf of the Executive and Legislative branches of the government, the States were to be regarded as in the Union, as members of the United States; and the people as individuals, and whenever they should lay down their arms, and renew their allegiance to the Federal Government,

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