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Arranging and disciplining the militia, and governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; referring to the states respectively the appointment of officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17th. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to execute like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and,

18th. To make all laws, which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

**Question xxi.**

Of what is Congress composed? 

**Answer.**

Of a Senate and House of Representatives.

**Question xxi.**

What qualifications must a member of the House of Representatives have?

**Answer.**

He must be twenty-five years of age, and must have been seven years a citizen of the United States, and must at the time be an inhabitant of that state for which he is chosen.

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24th. By whom shall the representatives be chosen? 

**Answer.**

By those citizens in each state, who are qualified to choose the members of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

**Question xxiv.**

For how long are they chosen? 

**Answer.**

For two years.

**Question xxv.**

In what proportion are the representatives chosen? 

**Answer.**

One for every thirty thousand citizens.

**Question xxvi.**

What qualifications must a senator of the United States possess? 

**Answer.**

He must be thirty years of age, must

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have been nine years a citizen of the United States, and must be an inhabitant at the time of the state for which he is chosen.

**Question xxvii.**

How many senators are chosen by each state? and by whom are they chosen? 

**Answer.**

Two senators are chosen by each state; and they are chosen by the state legislatures.

**Question xxviii.**

For how long time are the senators chosen? 

**Answer.**

Immediately after they are assembled, in consequence of the first election, they are to be divided into three classes: the first class shall go out after two years; the second at the end of four years; and the third at the expiration of six years. By which re-
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array and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He has power to grant reprieves and pardons, for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided, two-thirds of the Senators present shall concur. He has power to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, ambassadors, and other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for in the constitution, and which shall be established by law. That is, he cannot establish any new office, though he may appoint the officers as above directed. Nevertheless, Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of inferior officers, as they think proper, either in the president alone, or in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. The president has power to fill up all vacancies that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which expire at the end of their next session. He shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the union; and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive
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according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. All this is wisely done, to take time for consideration, and examination, and is paying great respect and deference to the president of the United States, without giving him that controlling and unreasonable power, which is exercised by monarchs, in rejecting, perhaps, the wise and best laws that could be framed, without being obliged to give any reason. And to prevent bills from being delayed by the president, the constitution orders, that all bills presented to him for signing, and not returned within twelve days, shall become a law, as though he had signed them, unless the congress shall adjourn within the time.

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What is the exclusive power of the Senate of the United States?

ANSWER.
The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for this purpose, they shall be upon oath or affirmation; when the president of the United States is tried, the chief-justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. But the senators, as such, have no power of life and death: their judgment only extends to removal from office, and to disqualify the guilty from holding and enjoying any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States. Nevertheless, the convicted party is liable and subject to indictment,

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trial by jury, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

QUESTION XXXV.

What is the exclusive province of the House of representation?

ANSWER.

All bills for raising a revenue, must originate in that house; but the Senate shall propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

QUESTION XXXVI.

Is there a judicial power in the United States, as well as legislative and executive?

ANSWER.

There is; and the nature of government seems to require that there should be these three departments; and there is a constant attention observed in the constitution, to preserve the three distinct, independent of each other, and uninterrupted. The president himself, can only receive his salary, which cannot be increased nor diminished during the time for which he shall have been elected; he is totally prohibited from receiving any other emolument from the United States, or any of them, while he continues in office. And even his electors must not have the least dependence on, or expectation from, him. No person holding any office under the United States, can be a member of either house, during his continuance in office; neither can any senator or representative, be so much as appointed to any civil office under the United States, during the whole time for which he is elected, if either the office itself, shall have been created, or the emolument


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of it increased, during the time of his being in congress. So that a man can have no temptation to get into congress, and use influence to have a new office created, or the salary of it increased, in order to be appointed to it himself; for in that case, he cannot be so much as appointed to it, until the time for which he is chosen expires. And the judicial department is equally guarded against bribery and corruption.

**QUESTION XXXVII.**

Where is the judicial power of the United States vested?  

**ANSWER.**

It is vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts, as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior

of another. No vessel bound to or from one state, shall be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another. As for example, a vessel bound to Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, shall not be obliged to enter, pay duties, or clear at New-Castle, or Wilmington, in the state of Delaware. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. They shall not infringe the right of the people to keep and bear arms.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Private property shall not be taken for public use, without due compensation.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath, or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment.
or compact with another state, or with a foreign power; or engage in war, which actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

**QUESTION XII.**

*What rights and powers remain to the individual states?*

**ANSWER.**

All the powers not delegated to the United States, by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. And the enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. So that a great number of rights and powers, which the several states individually claim, remain perfectly to them, notwithstanding this constitution; sufficient in each state for a very large exercise of the duties of legislative, judicial, and executive authority. The state of Pennsylvania altered her constitution in the year 1796, to make it consistent with the federal government, and the convention, appointed for that purpose, enumerated twenty-five important rights; still belonging to the state, and declared them all to be excepted out of the general powers of government, (that is, not delegated to Congress) and that they shall remain forever intact.

**QUESTION XIII.**

*What was the greatest apparent difficulty in forming the federal constitution?*

**ANSWER.**

To delegate sufficient power to Congress, to cause the federal government to more on equality and efficiency.

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by, without too much sacrificing the liberty of the several states. And this appears to have been carefully attended to by the convention: power sufficient is delegated to Congress, (as is evident by the government of the states moving on with alacrity) but little or none to fauna.

**QUESTION XIV.**

*What was the defect of the former constitution of the United States?*

**ANSWER.**

Want of efficiency; Congress not being able to make any arrangements for laying excises, imports, duties, or to make payments of the national debt, but what could be, and in fact was overthrown by fragile states, because there was no power to compel obedience. For want of this, all confidence was lost, both at home and abroad; and civil rule and anarchy and probably tyranny must have ensued, had not a more powerful form of government been adopted; and which immediately revived credit and commerce, and placed the United States upon a respectable footing, and hath continually added to their riches, reputation, and importance, ever since.

**QUESTION XV.**

*What are the privileges of the members of Congress?*

**ANSWER.**

They are just sufficient for their own well-being, and for the exercise of government; but do not intrude upon the liberties of the people. Their persons are free from arrest while they are going to Congress, while the session holds, and during the time of their return. They can judge of the conduct of...
their own members, and two-thirds of either house can expel a member; and they shall not be called to account out of the house, for what they say therein. These privileges they have from the letter of the constitution, but the nature and reason of things will shew, that they have also a right to be peaceably, to be free from menaces, insults, and any indignities that might be offered them, while in the discharge of their duty. They have a right to choose the place of their meeting; and by the constitution, they will have a right to exercise exclusive legislation over the federal city, and a little district surrounding it, ten miles square in the whole; which has already been ceded by the states of Maryland and Virginia for that purpose; and is to become the permanent residence of congress after the year 1800.

QUESTION LXXV.

Is it reasonable to expect that the national debt of America will be paid off in a short time?

ANSWER.

Congress have a store in hand, that, in a short time, will (if not foolishly parted with, to speculators, private companies, &c.) not only pay off the whole debt, foreign and domestic, but provide ample funds for the support of government, while time lasts, without one shilling of taxes, duties, or excise, or any thing of the kind; even the western country. May God prevent the United States of America from ever parting with that amazing estate, except for valuable considerations, and to actual necessity!

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QUESTION LV.

Is it not most expedient, if not absolutely necessary, for every nation to have a written constitution, formed by its free choice, and the same to be known by all the citizens, in order that it may be constantly recurred to, by the representatives, magistrates, and the people at large?

ANSWER.

A written constitution in government, is almost as necessary as a positive and written revelation in religion; for though people of leisure, education, and close-thinking, may have some good ideas of government, without a written constitution, and some wise and good men, might have some knowledge of the great principles of religion, without a written revelation; yet, in both cases, the great body of the people, for whose happiness both religion and government are intended, would remain ignorant both of the one and the other. Where there is no written constitution, the people are comparatively slaves, and where there is no written revelation, mankind are generally atheists or idolaters; as universal experience, for a long course of ages, teaches plainly.

QUESTION LV.

What then shall we think of those who would wish to keep youth, and the common people in general, from the knowledge of their rights, and of the constitution of their country?

ANSWER.

The fame as we justly think of their blind guides of former ages, who kept the common people from reading the scriptures, though the great founder of the christian religion

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commanded his hearers to search them. All tyrants, whether civil or ecclesiastical, with to keep mankind ignorant, that they may enslave them the more easily, and prey upon their substance; always however proceeding, that much knowledge, whether of religion, or government, is hurtful to the people, by making them conceited, wiser than their teachers, more vicious, and harder to govern. But good men, that love true liberty and religion themselves, with to communicate the knowledge of those grand sciences to all mankind, that all might enjoy the inestimable blessings deriving therefrom.

QUESTION LV.

To what do the late attempts to introduce deists, infidels, and atheists into this happy country tend?

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ANSWER.

Not only to destroy religion and true morality, but also to overthrow all government, and to disgrace, and, if possible, to destroy the liberties of these states?

QUESTION LVII.

How is that evident?

ANSWER.

Partly by reasoning, and partly by facts. Infidels argue, that no revelation is to be received, unless it be made immediately to each person, and that none are bound to believe or obey, unless they receive it at first-hand. It requires but little common sense to see, that this reasoning, as much overthrows all government, as it does religion; for by the same reasoning, none are obliged to receive or obey the laws of their country, unless they were personally present when they were made.
were profaned, and contemned to them; which being impossible, all our government would be at once unbinding, if such principles should be generally received. The scriptures of divine truth, amongst abundance of other excellencies, contain the purest possible fleten of morality; the published principles of true liberty, and the most excellent laws; and, therefore, if the Bible be thrown aside, the principles of liberty will probably be soon forgotten, and disregarded. And facts may serve to convince any candid mind, that all nations, where the scriptures are not known, are subject to tyranny and arbitrary government, and have no knowledge of the sacred rights of men. And the superior knowledge of their rights, and happier government of their states, are more owing to the general acquire-

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tance which the inhabitants of our country have with the book of divine revelation than to any other cause. And therefore, such as destroy the Bible, and seek to render it of no account, are to be looked upon not only as enemies to religion and morality, but to all good order, and free government; and as seeking to bring us back again, into a slave-state, or else under tyranny and the most abject slavery; and this, notwithstanding their vehement clamors in favor of liberty. For it is no unlawful thing, for those whole course aim is to destroy liberty, to make the greatest pretensions to befriend and support it; witness the late tyrant Robespierre, and others in France. And infidels in general are of this stamp; for if they cannot wholly destroy liber-

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cy, as it would be difficult at present to do in America, then they seek to dispute it as much as possible, and obscure its beauties. For, by introducing and propagating infidelity in a free country, they would seek not only to ruin the government, but would have the world believe that liberty and infidelity both spring from the same source, and so render the very name of freedom odious to good men. But liberty is the fair daughter of heaven, and one of God's chief gifts to the human race, while infidelity is hell-born, and is the most frightful monster thatinfeld our hand at present; and it would be a pity to see the beautiful goddess matched tosuch an infernal demon; for their compositions differ more than light and darkness.

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QUESTION LVII.

But where does it is that infidelity reigns and spreads itself in this free country, if it is not contrary to the principles of true liberty?

ANSWER.

It is an old proverb, that, where God builds a church, the devil will set up a chapel. It was always the ambition of the great enemy of mankind, and all his agents, whenever good seed has been sown in the field, immediately to sow tares, in order that both might spring up together; that so, if possible, all might be led to believe, that the same hand loved both; and thus to cause that the owner should not only in a great measure lose his labor, but be disgraced into the bargain, and reeked a fool, for sowing a worthless and hurtful weed in the field with.
his wheat, tending to destroy it, or almost totally to hinder its growth.

**Question LXI.**
Can infidels, acting according to their own principles, be looked upon as faithful citizens, or good subjects of government, or the true friends of mankind? **Answer.**
No, by no means; for it cannot be expected that they who cast the laws of God himself behind their back, and trample his authority boldly under their feet, should pay much regard to the cultivation of their country, or the wisest and best laws that can be framed by men. For they can make as good an excuse for not receiving them, as they can for rejecting divine revelation, as has been observed before. Besides, it is very obvious, that infidels acting contumeliously with their principles, cannot be faithful citizens; for it is a principle with them, that no such thing as disinterested benevolence exists in the world, which is a full confession that they have none; and, without disinterested benevolence, there can be no patriotism, nor true love of liberty; for all sincere lovers of their country, must act from true principles of disinterested benevolence, or very little would ever be done for the good of mankind; for much of the real labor of true patriots is concealed from the observation of the people at large; and very frequently the best and noblest actions of the lovers of their country, are ascribed to wrong motives, and they are treated with the greatest ingratitude, and sometimes suffer disgrace, and even death, for those very deeds that ought to have

**Question LXII.**
Are those ill-treated by those very people whom they have loved, whose interests they have had at heart, and whose welfare they have fought to promote in the most effective manner. Therefore, as it is evident, that a constant regular course of true patriotic conduct, can only be supported by those principles of action, that infidels generally agree to deny the existence of, they cannot have a right to be esteemed as good subjects of civil government, much less as patrons, the friends of mankind, and the lovers and fathers of their country. **Answer.**
Not every man who deviates in some points, from commonly-received opinions; but those who reject divine revelation, and wilfully refuse either to examine the evidence of those important facts declared in the Bible, or when it is laid before them, treat it with contempt, and obstinately deny those things which are more fully proved than any other historical relations; which, though of little consequence, they believe upon much less authentic evidence. Our modern infidels are like the Sadducees of old, who said that there was no resurrection, neither angel nor spirit; that is, that man has no future existence. The Sadducees were nevertheless grieved at the spread of Christianity, and having tried in vain to stop it, by forbidding its being taught, they were filled with wrath, and raised a violent persecution against the believers in the resurrection of Jesus. And some late facts, serve to shew, that if the power should by

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ing; extremely favorable to the love of freedom; and to the exercise of some virtues; such as constant friendship in their little circle, hospitality, truth, sincerity, and honesty, and the absence of many vices which are but too frequent in civil society?

QUESTION LXV.

What are the disadvantages which are connected with a savage state of society?

ANSWER.

The savage state is highly unfavorable to all intellectual improvements; such as reading, writing, and arithmetical; savages have no name for the sciences, or for abstract and universal ideas, and their notions of religion are extremely weak and obscure. The savage state admits of but a very few virtues; as reverence and respect to the Deity have but little place or effect in the uncultivated mind of the savage, so he knows nothing of universal benevolence to mankind, and all the train of divine virtues connected therewith. The savage state admits of scarce any attainments, even in the most necessary arts; a few learners excelled the Indians ten-fold, in the常德 of their houses and public works; and in the lowest savage state, the people are entirely naked, even without the least attempt to cover themselves from the cold, or hide their shame, as is the case with the natives of New-Holland. The savage state is very unfavorable to population, and must be so, both from the wandering manner of life of the savages, the irregularity and uncertainty of their food, their frequent wars, and the vast quantity of land that is required for their subsistence.


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