

# AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."—A. LINCOLN.

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## Original Poetry

### THE COUNTRY SABBATH BELL.

*How beautiful and how sublime  
When silence broods o'er hill and dell,  
At the sweet and silvery chime,  
Of the Country Sabbath Bell.*

*Soft, floating o'er the distant hills,  
To make the Christian's heart rejoice,  
While silent are the clattering mills,  
And hushed the steady ploughman's voice.*

*The leaves upon the aspen limb,  
At each vibration waft around,  
The dew drops falling from the ground,  
Like diamonds flash upon the ground.*

*The very earth, the fragrant air,  
The silence on the flowerly plain,  
Birds and bees, and all declare,  
The Holy God of Sabbath reigns.*

*Oh, give me nature undeluded,  
Amongst the wild woods of the dell,  
And the cadence sweet and mild,  
Of the Country Sabbath Bell.*

*It takes me back to boyhood's years,  
When often from the silent wood,  
Over moss-clad logs I clambered,  
Happy in the solitude.*

*Through the feather ferns I ramble,  
All along the path well trod,  
Over the hill and through the valley,  
To the well known noise of God.*

*Oh, I love its plaintive chime,  
When the wild flowers close the dell,  
You would say, there is no noise,  
Like the Country Sabbath Bell.*

*All things grow green of a city,  
All its bells and all its hoars,  
All its babies can't compare with  
The wild willow and the rose.*

*Though they cling their broken veses,  
Though their high hoars are well,  
Nought of all sounds resembles,  
As the Country Sabbath Bell.*

S. WIST. (Aug. 27, 1867)

## Miscellaneous

### THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

It was inevitable that General Grant would be nominated by somebody for the Presidency. So great a fame and so universal a popularity were capital too promising to be unappropriated. If to be made President it were enough to be hero of New Orleans, or the hero of Tippecanoe, or the hero of Buena Vista, it would seem that the conquering hero of the greatest war should be President, of course, and without a nomination. From the famous morning at Appomattox Court House, therefore, there have been long eyes fixed upon the General, and unable longer to delay, fearful lest some nimble body should name him, a committee of gentlemen, whose political distinction it is to have repudiated the policy which General Grant favors, have, as we lately mentioned, formally nominated him. The nominating body are the representatives of a few adherents of the Republican party who in the very moment when political fidelity was to be proven rallied to the Democratic party and President Johnson.

### THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

If the request of the President to Mr. Stanton that he would resign the Secretaryship of War means that he is about undertaking to change all the military personnel under the Reconstruction bill, substituting men like Steedman and Rousseau for Sheridan and Schofield and Sickles, the deluge will not be after Mr. Johnson, but upon him. We do not believe that the country will submit to such a plain paralysis of its purpose.

### The Whiskey Frauds.

In 1860 the production of distilled spirits in the United States, according to the census return, was 90,000,000 gallons. Since 1862, from various causes, this product has been much reduced. The manufacture of burning fluid, in which 24,000,000 proof gallons of spirits were used, has stopped altogether. The use of alcohol for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, in patent medicines and in pharmacy, has ceased or greatly fallen off. The present yearly production and consumption is estimated at about 50,000,000 gallons. The first tax on distilled spirits was laid July 1, 1862 at the rate of 20 cents the proof gallon. In March, 1864 it was raised to 60 cents in July of the same year it was carried to \$1.50, and the following January to \$2 per gallon. The amount of revenue realized under the several rates of tax, and the production represented by it are, as follows: Under the tax of 20 cents, a little over \$3,000,000, representing 16,000,000 gallons; in 1864, under the rates of 20 cents and 60 cents, \$28,000,000, on a production, probably, of 40,000,000 gallons; in 1865 under the rates of \$1.50 and \$2, \$38,000,000, representing a production of about 5,000,000 gallons; in 1866 under a \$2 tax, \$29,000,000, representing a production of 14,500,000 gallons. The returns for the year ending June, 1867, are not yet complete, but they will probably show a collection of not more than \$15,000,000 representing a production of 7,500,000 gallons. From these figures it will be seen that at no time since the tax was laid on distilled spirits has it been to any considerable extent collected.

### THE PRESIDENT AND MR. STANTON.

The distinguished ability and fidelity to the government, which have been displayed by the Secretary of War during all the period of his most trying time, have secured to him the profound respect of all the loyal people. This being a good deal more than can be said of Mr. Johnson, the effort of the latter to remove Mr. Stanton from the office which he has so highly honored, very naturally arouses the suspicion that it augurs no good to the interests of the Nation, and this suggests a critical observation of the movements of the President in the case, accompanied by the wish that Mr. Stanton should maintain his position, if he can do so with the sanction of the law.

### THE OCEAN VOYAGE OF THE LIFE RAFT NONPAREIL.

The Southampton correspondent of the London Star gives the following particulars of the successful voyage of the little raft Nonpareil:

The American little-raft Nonpareil, forty three days from New York, arrived here between five and six o'clock this evening, and moored off the dock shore. This daring adventure has been conducted by John Miles, captain, and a crew of two, named George Miller and Jerry Mallon. She is only twenty-four feet long and twelve and a half feet broad. The raft has two masts, consists of three cylinders, pointed at each end, united together by canvas connections, having no real deck, and is strengthened by boards slips under strong iron neck-pieces the whole kept together by lashing.

### THE THREE OF COMPARISON.

An excellent turn was made at dinner-table by Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, to good to be lost. A gentleman remarked that— "who used to be given to sharp practice, was getting more circumspect." "Yes," replied Hoar, "he has the superlative of life begun by seeking to get on, then he sought to get honor, and now he is trying to get honest."

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## WIT AND WISDOM.

**THE LADIES—West Pointers.**  
"Habit is a cable. We weave a thread every day at last we cannot break it."  
"Advice is the only sort of vice that some people don't follow."  
"What do you often drop, yet never stoop to pick up? A hint."  
"He who stretch none but himself is a fool."  
"When may it be said that a man is in love? When his tender to a Man-of-war."  
"When may she be romantically in love? When she is attached to a buoy."  
"When is she spitefully in love? When she makes up to a pier (peer)."  
"The editor who said that his mouth never uttered a lie probably spoke through his nose."  
"What is the difference between an editor and a wife? One writes articles to rights and the other writes articles to suit."  
"Why is a soldier who has not risen from the ranks for three years, like an illicit manufacturer of spirit? Because he's a private still."  
"Harry you ought not to throw away nice bread like that, you may want it some day."  
"Well mother, would I stand any better chance of getting it then if I should eat it now?"

**Young man, do you believe in a future state?"**  
"In course I do; and what's more, I intend to enter it as soon as Betsy gets her things ready."  
"An Irish lad having been asked if the man who had lost his father was his father, replied: "Yes, sure he is the parent of my name; but he rates me as if I was his son by another father and mother, had luck to him!"

In former times a wife regarded her husband as a companion; now he is her banker.

The first pair of buckskin breeches seen by the South Sea Islanders were so ill-liked that they had to be stuffed with seaweed, and had them "billed" for dinner.

Divorces are said to be so common in Detroit that a citizen of that city held a reception party the other night, to receive congratulations upon having visited Chicago and returned without being divorced from his wife.

At an examination of some girls for the rate of confirmation, in answer to the question, "What is the outward and visible sign and form in baptism?" one of them replied, "The baby, Sir."

At a wedding recently when the officiating priest put to the lady the question, "Will you have this man to be thy wedded husband?" she dropped the prettiest courtesy, and with a modesty that lent her beauty additional grace replied, "If you please."

A man and his wife on a Sunday evening got into a critical dispute. The wife said she thought "David (King David) had a tan much paler when he met the Psalmist;" on which her husband flew into a passion at her ignorance, and reminded her that it was George Buchanan who met the Psalmist.

The Irish Chief Secretary, being the owner of a fine ostrich, which some weeks ago was safely delivered of an egg, recorded the following telegram from his steward: "My Lord, as your lordship is out of the country, I have prepared the biggest goose I could find to sit on the ostrich's egg."

On one occasion, Mr. James T. Brady, of New York, was defending a hard case, when the Judge made several rulings very much against the defendant. Whereupon Mr. Brady blandly inquired: "May it please your honor, who is engaged on the other side of this case, beside the Judge?"

In a school, recently, a teacher took occasion to relate an anecdote of the little girl who tried to "overcome evil with good" by giving a New Testament to a boy who had ill-treated her. The story was appreciated, for a few minutes afterwards, one boy struck another, and on being asked the reason, said he was "trying to get a Testament." This was a practical bearing altogether unexpected.

When cock-fighting was in fashion, a gentleman having a match in the country gave two cocks in charge to his Irish servant to carry down town. Pat put them together in a bag, on opening which on his arrival he was not a little surprised to find one of them dead and the other terribly wounded. Being asked by his master for nothing into the same bag, he said he did not think there was any danger of their hurting each other, as they were going to fight on the same side.

There must have been some curious specimens of Scottish humor brought out at the examinations or catechisms by ministers of the flock before the administration of the Communion. Thus with reference to human nature before the fall a man was asked: "What kind of a man was Adam?" "Oh, just like Ither folk."  
The minister insisted on having a more special description of the first man, and pressed for more explanation. "Well," said the catechumen, "he was just like Joe Simpson, the horse cooper."  
"How so?" asked the minister. "Well, nobody got anything by him, and money lost."  
"A little boy on the train for Kingston, not long since, said: "Mister, the locomotive is a lover of the weed, isn't it?"  
"Can't say; why do you ask, my little man?"  
"Because it smokes and chews."  
"Very well. I see it smokes, but how about the chewing?"  
"Didn't you notice it in the depot just before we left? Didn't it 'chew' to go ahead, and then 'chew' to back her?"  
"That will do, my little boy, you will be a wit some of these days, if you don't take to the weed and whisky."

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As a general thing, the power of removal and that of appointment are the same. But the very fact of special legislation having been deemed necessary, in consequence of the abuse of that power by Mr. Johnson, implies that strictures and modifications, may be imposed on it by the Representatives of the people. This was the special purpose of the tenure of office bill. Removals and appointments made with designs or with tendencies that would revolutionize the character of the Administration were meant to be precluded by this bill for the reason, that it would be making the will and policy of one man supervise of the will of the people expressed in the most recent national elections. And if the law referred to was framed to prevent so serious an evil being affected by arbitrary Executive patronage in general, much more must it embrace so important an office as that of Sec'y of War.

The plea that Mr. Johnson can displace Mr. Stanton, merely because Mr. Stanton, was appointed by Mr. Lincoln and not by Mr. Johnson, strikes us as a very flimsy quibble. And we are not surprised to learn by the later dispatches that Mr. Johnson has concluded not to take his action upon it. The position taken by Mr. Stanton in his response to the President's note asking him to resign we take to be the true and tenable one; viz: that according to the law, the advice and consent of the Senate, which cannot be had till Congress meets again, are requisite for his removal and for the appointment of any one else in his place.

The history of Mr. Stanton's administration of his office, his conduct of the affairs of the army during the war, his prompt and energetic action during the excitement and danger accompanying the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and his firmness and faithfulness since that event, furnish strong reasons for his continuance in his office, as well as expose to just suspicion the effort of the Executive now to displace him. And as the interpretation of the laws, under which alone it has been deemed practicable, cannot be maintained, we hope the removal will not be effected and that Mr. Stanton will continue to be Secretary of War at least till the advice and consent of the Senate can be had.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

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GEN. CASEY'S Board of military Claims appointed under the act of the last session of Congress, to examine claims of Ohio and Indiana against the United States Government on account of the Morgan raid, are now in session in Columbus. These claims involve a large amount, and clerks in the Adjutant General's office have been employed for some time past in preparing them for presentation to the Board.