

POETRY.

NEW SONG—RECONSTRUCTION!

AIR—"RALLY ROUND THE FLAG, BOYS."

BY W. H. ROZAR.

O, Reconstruction is the rage,
From mountain, hill, and dale,
Let every man at once engage
To help our nominee.

Chorus—Then rally, boys, rally,
From mountain, hill, and dale,
O, come from every valley,
For Scott must not fail

O, Reconstruction is the cry,
And peace throughout the land,
Then hoist the banner to the sky,
And join the Scott band.

Then rally, boys, rally, etc.

O, Reconstruction we demand,
And peace and harmony,
Let friend and foe come shake their hand,
And help our nominee.

Then rally, boys, rally, etc.

O, Reconstruction, sound it loud,
In every place and spot,
And Scott's name in every crowd
By none must be forgot.

Then rally, boys, rally, etc.

The Reconstruction flag must wave
From mountain to the sea,
We'll bury the past in deepest grave,
And help our nominee.

Then rally, boys, rally, etc.

OXO

A DILEMMA.

Which is the maiden I love best?
Twenty now are buzzing round me,
Three in milk-white arms have wound me
Gently—yet I feel no rest.
One hath showered her black locks o'er me;
Ten kneel on the ground before me,
Casting forth such beams of blue
That I'm pained—Oh, through and through;
Bacchus! Gods! What can I do?
Which must I love best?

Tell me—ah, more gently take me,
Sweet one, in thy warm white arms;
Tell me—why wilt thou forsake me
Through all life's mishaps and harms?
Is it she whose blood's restraining
From that forehead crowned with pride?
Is it she whose pulse is beating
Full against my unarmed side?
What do all these things betide?
Strong my doubts grow—strong and stronger,
Quick! give answer to my call!
If ye pause a moment longer,
I shall love ye—all.

ASYLUM FOR USELESS YOUNG MEN.

In every community there is a certain percentage of useless young men, whose ultimate condition must excite the sympathy and consideration of every philanthropist. What will become of them? We do not put the question as to their future state, but how will they round off their earthly existence? They have no visible means of support; still they hang on, they vegetate, they keep above ground. In a certain literal sense, they may be said to live, move, and have a being. They lounge in offices, promenade the streets at social amusements, play the gallant to good-natured ladies, and attend to the necessities of lap-dogs. Their more quiet and demonstrative life may be described as an intermittent torpor in which meats, cigars, drinks, and sleep mark the changes. Their existence would be a mystery but for their relations to other substantial people known as "pa," "ma," or "better half," who are able to make provisions for the waste and protection of their bodies in the way of clothing and food. Still, ought these young men to be left to the chances of parental or domestic affections? All are not equally fortunate.

What shall we do with those whose dependence is precarious? They do not admit of any utilitarian disposition. In cannibal countries they could be eaten as a substitute for veal; the bodies would also make excellent fertilizers for sterile land; but the prejudices of a Christian people would revolt at this solution of the problem. A certain number could be employed as lay figures in shop windows to exhibit clothes on, but the tailors might not have confidence in them. Most of them could color meerschaums, but this business would produce little revenue. What, then, shall be done? The tax now falls upon a few, and it ought to be distributed. We propose, therefore, a State Asylum for useless young men. An institution of this kind could be easily filled with those between the ages of eighteen and thirty, who should be grouped and associated together, so that the rude jostling and friction of the working world would not disturb their delicate nerves.

Here they could cultivate their moustaches, part their hair behind, and practice attitudes. In this resort, with a little forced exercise to keep their circulations in a healthy state, with dolls to play with as a compensation for the absence of ladies' society, these useless young men could be supported with ease and comfort, and all indigent people would be willing to pay the expense of this institution, rather than bear the painful solicitude in regard to the welfare of these superfluous members of society. When provision has been made by the State for idiots, for insane, poor, aged, and crippled, is it not astonishing that asylums have never been erected for a still more helpless class? Let this philanthropic enterprise be started at once.

Some men near Newcastle, England, were going shooting, when they found that their powder was damp, and they put it in an oven to dry. They in the meantime sat down and drank ale. A tremendous explosion was the natural result. The house was blown to atoms, two of the men were killed, and the rest were more or less hurt.

PAPER HATS.

Progress is the order of the day, as well in the mechanical arts as in science or morals, and every invention that is really valuable in enabling the public to obtain articles of utility at a cheaper rate than those same articles are now offered, while, at the same time, they are shown to be more substantial and durable, is surely deserving of the popular support and patronage. In these days of high prices, when incomes are readily swallowed up in the mere feeding and clothing of our bodies, it is certainly worthy of consideration how we can procure these articles at a reasonable price. It has been demonstrated to a certainty that paper can be made available for many useful purposes, and among the inventions lately patented is one by which paper pulp can be worked up into the most fashionable hats or bonnets, made in imitation of the best and most costly straw or felt, and of every conceivable color or shape, perfectly water-proof, lighter and far more durable than either straw or felt. This may seem to some of our readers rather strongly put; but when we state that the champion sculler, Walter Brown, of Portland, has had made to order a paper-wherry, which has been spoken of as being much lighter and in every way more suitable for his purpose, we are substantiating the statement. It is no new thing, however, this idea of making hats from paper, as our fathers and mothers are perfectly familiar with the old-fashioned Navarino hats of thirty or forty years ago. The difficulty with those, however, was that they could not be properly shaped or made water-proof, which rendered them entirely useless in damp weather. By the new process (being made from pulp instead of paper,) this defect is entirely overcome, and the public are guaranteed an article superior in every respect. This process consists in taking the pulp in its liquid state (which has been previously prepared for the purpose and also made water-proof) and shaping it in the form of the hat desired, pressing the pulp to extract the water therefrom, which, after being allowed to dry on a block, is then placed in a die of the required shape and subjected to great pressure by means of a hydraulic press, which gives the braids of the straws in bold relief. It is believed that this new invention is destined to create a revolution in the millinery business, as well as in that of those engaged in manufacturing hats for gentlemen's wear, and will supersede the present style of hats as paper-collars have usurped the place of linen. The company owning this patent is composed of some of our most active and enterprising business citizens.—Portland Paper.

AN IDLE DREAM.

For a man to think that he is going to do the work of his life without obstacles and opposition, is to dream in the lap of folly itself. What should we amount to were we not compelled to feel our way, to fall down and get up again, and learn our theories are never according to the laws of nature, but nothing more than the projection of our own limited perception upon the untried and unreal? We are, however, not to be discouraged on this account, we are rather to be more satisfied of its being good and right for us. For in adversity and opposition we are tried, and trials are nothing more than tests of nature. Up from below do we go above. We are but the products of lower conditions. The material comes to its highest in this life, and gradually refined and got rid of after natural laws. Our experience is merely passing through these changes, which would be just no experience at all if we could manage to escape altogether. We ought not to make complaint when we see how all things work together for our good.

MAN-EATING TIGERS.

The ravages of man-eating tigers in Sumbulpore, Baitool, Chidwara, Bhundara, Chandah, and Rajpore districts of Central India are so serious that elephants have been placed at the disposal of the district officers to enable them to destroy them. Ordinary tigers do harm only to cattle, and the sanctioned reward of 50rs. is sufficient to incite native hunters to pursue them. But with man-eaters the case is different. One such brute kills its scores of human beings in a year; and no ordinary native sportsman dare attack it.

Captain Frazer, district superintendent of police, Bhundara, reports the destruction of a ferocious man-eater in the neighborhood of Kampta, which had carried away a young Gondnee woman out of her house at daybreak on the 20th of December. The woman was grinding grain with two others at her side, when the animal sprang into the midst of them and seized the girl. High up in the air, ten feet from the ground, fragments of the red cord which bound her hair were fluttering on the points of the bamboo fencing. The body was found in a deep ravine; only the head had been eaten away. On his return to the village Captain Frazer was met by all the women, who, accompanied by the village musicians, gave him a hearty welcome. Mothers placed their infants before him, and all vied in expressing their gratitude.

An employee of the Orleans railroad has invented an amalgamation of coal, petroleum and some other combustible which he makes into bricks and burns on the locomotives of the road. An immense saving in fuel is the result. It burns with intense heat and for a long time, and will shortly be adopted on many of the French roads.

EFFECT OF MIXING BABIES.—Some time ago there was a dancing party given in Wisconsin. Most of the ladies present had little babies, whose noisy perversity required too much attention to permit the mothers to enjoy the dance. A number of gallant men volunteered to mind the young ones while the parents indulged in a "break down." No sooner had the mothers left the babies in charge of the mischievous rogues, than they stripped the infants, changed their clothes, giving the apparel of one to another. The dance over, it was time to go home, and the mothers hurriedly took each a baby in the dress of her own, and started to their homes, some ten or fifteen miles off, and were far on their way before daylight. But the following day there was a tremendous row in the settlement; mothers discovered that a single night had changed the sex of their babies, observation disclosed physical phenomena, and then commenced some of the tallest female pedestrianism; living miles apart it took two days to unmix the babies, and as many to restore the women to their natural sweet disposition. To this day it is unsafe for any of the baby-mixers to venture into the territory.

A CHINESE god factory was visited by the Rev. Mr. Allen, a Methodist missionary, and when he expressed his astonishment at the familiarity with which the workmen in clay treated the goddesses of war, wealth, thunder, water, fire, mercy and revenge, they quietly replied that they were yet powerless, being destitute of the "spirit." These designed for toys therefore, are never endowed with that living spirit, nor are the others until the time of their installment as a reigning divinity. At that time, however, they are possessed of the "Ling" by means of a small hole in the centre of the back, if the idol be diminutive, or a large oblong one, in the more august, in which there is deposited pearls, gems, or some of the more precious metals, such as gold and silver of various estimations. The hole is then closed and sealed, the god perfected and henceforth worshipped, as well by his makers as those who are ignorant of his origin. This fact will also assist us to account, at least in part, for the iconoclastic fury of the rebels. They were to despoil and destroy them, not so much because they loved the idol less, but because they loved the gold his back contained more.

A DEPARTING GLORY.—A subterranean stream has been discovered at Niagara Falls, which, beginning about half a mile above the falls, has found a channel to the gulf below, and is rapidly undermining the ledge now known as the horse-shoe. It is prophesied that the Falls will be entirely broken down at an early day, and the present grand appearance of the river at that point be converted into a simple rapid. What will the tourists do? Where will all the bridal parties go? To whom will the dusky red man and woman sell their useless but ornamental moccasins, pin-cushions and mimic canoes? What substitute will the traditional American traveller in Europe find for his "Talk of your Alps." Wait till you see our Niagara Falls, sir! These and other equally momentous questions of the future naturally present themselves in view of this gloomy prospect of destruction.

SABBATH-DAY HOUSES.—The Lowell Vox Populi says:—

"We presume few of our readers are aware that Sabbath-day were quite common in the surrounding towns in former times, or to what use they were put, and that the last one seen in this vicinity stood on the Rogers land in Tewksbury, not many years ago. Well, we understand that it those good old times, when families went to meeting regularly and heard two sermons every Sunday, the meeting-houses were so cold that they could not comfortably pass their noons therein, and so they were accustomed to build small houses of one story, and one room with fireplace and cellar with trap-door through the floor, and as near as could be conveniently done to the meeting-house, though some were a mile or more away. Instead of going home a great distance at noon, families would repair to these houses where they could lunch and have a comfortable fire, and where, it was said, a barrel or so of cider could be found in the cellar all the year round. A gentleman of this city informs us that he remembers them in Chelmsford some sixty years ago. About that time, however, it became the fashion in that town for the distant parishioners all to go to the tavern, then kept by Mr. Barron, where they would get warm and spend their noons comfortably over mugs of flip, and this was considered rather an improvement on Sabbath-day houses and cider.

Most persons, we believe, are not aware of the existence of more than one Czar. Yet the wife of one, the erudite and benevolent Czarina Anna Paulowna died recently at Moscow. The deceased Czarina of Georgia was acquainted with all the remarkable people of the 19th century, one of the least of whom she was not. She was born Countess of Koutaissoff and married the son of the late George XIII, Czar of Georgia.

"My dear," said a rural wife to her husband, on his return from town, "what was the sweetest thing you saw in bonnets in the city?" "The ladies' faces, my love.

When Plato was told that his enemies were making very free use of his name, he quietly replied:—"I will endeavor so to live that no one will believe them.

THE MARKET VALUE OF POETRY.—

William Cullen Bryant, in a recent speech, thus refers to "poetical quotations" of a new kind:—"There is one department in literature in which aside from journalism, I have dabbled a little. I mean the manufacture of verses, or what is called poetry. Poetry is very well in its way. As Pope says,— 'What will a child learn sooner than a song? What sooner teach a foreigner the tongue?' So there is utility in poetry after all, and it has its value as well as dry goods and groceries, and hardware and stocks. I wonder why it does not make its appearance in the daily records of the market. For example, it might be said as we sometimes say of cotton, that poetry, from fair to middling, is dull or heavy, or in small demand, and that even poetry of the first quality does not go off very briskly, and the like; all of which would be true, besides enlivening the details of the markets in such a way as to make them interesting to young ladies and the general reader."

A RUM EXPEDIENT.—A student at Trinity, Dublin, a man of considerable ability, who, but for a disposition to indulge in drink, would have swept the college of all its prizes, after repeated acts of insubordination originating in this unhappy fault, calls to the board, fines, etc., only escaped formal rustication by a pledge solemnly given to his tutor, accompanied by a convention that he was to have the daily privilege of one tumbler of punch, never to be exceeded unless wet through and thoroughly soaked, when a second might be taken. Now he, not having that, confidence in the climate of his native country that he might have fairly possessed, conceived the idea of aiding nature, and might be spied toward six of an afternoon standing on the steps of his chamber, while his servant with a watering-pot performed the part of Pluvius from a window overhead, after which he would return to the company and beg them to note the condition he was in, and be able to bear testimony, if called upon, that he was in the condition specified in the act, and eligible for another tumbler.

WHAT A MOUTH OUGHT TO BE.—

The mouth is the frankest part of the face. It can the least conceal the feelings. We can neither hide ill temper with it nor good. We may affect what we please, but affection will not help us. In a wrong cause it will only make our observers resent the endeavor to impose upon them. A mouth should be of good natural dimensions, as well as plump in the lips. When the ancients among their beauties, made mention of small mouths and lips, they meant small only as opposed to an excess the other way, a fault very common in the South. The sayings in favor of small mouths, which have been the ruin of so many pretty looks, are very absurd. If there must be an excess either way, it had better be the liberal one. A pretty pursed-up mouth is fit for nothing but to be left to its complacency. Large mouths are often found in union with generous dispositions than very small ones. Beauty should have neither, but a reasonable look of openness and delicacy. It is an elegance in lips, when, instead of making sharp angles at the corner of the mouth, they retain a certain breadth to the very verge and show the red. The corner then looks painted with a free and liberal pencil.

A HEROIC ACT.—

An instance of great heroism on the part of a young man, Capt. William Sackman, is related in the Newfoundland papers as having occurred at Labrador during the violent hurricane of October 9th. So extraordinary is the story that were it not vouched for by the best of authority it would appear incredible. A vessel called the Sea Slipper had struck on a reef near a place called Spotted Island, Labrador, at which there were no residents. This young man, Capt. Jackman, being providentially in the neighborhood, witnessed the vessel's striking, saw her fall assunder, with a number of persons on her deck and rigging—twenty seven, it afterwards appeared. To save some of these poor creatures, Mr. Jackman cast himself in to the sea and swam to the wreck a distance of a hundred fathoms.

Chicago now ranks by official figures as the fifth city in the Union in respect to the magnitude of commercial transactions, her sales amounting last year \$342,182,708 much more than those of any city west of Philadelphia, except New Orleans. Illinois stands as the fourth State in the Union by the same test, and the third in respect to the number of miles of railroad, Massachusetts exceeding her by some five hundred miles, and Ohio by a much smaller amount.

Some of the sovereigns of Europe have private incomes exclusive of those derived from their governments, that are truly astonishing. The Czar, for instance, has more than twenty-five thousand dollars in gold per day. The Sultan has \$6,500,000 a year. Nareon has \$5,200,000 annual income. The poor Austrian Emperor's income is but \$4,000,000, and so on through the list. Each one having quite sufficient to live on very comfortably, in case they should wish to retire to private life.

HE cannot live well to-day, will be less qualified to live well to-morrow.—*Martial.*

KINDNESS is the golden chain by which society is bound together.—*Goethe.*

The shortest letter in history is supposed to have been Senator Sumner's to Secretary Stanton, telling him "to stick." This, it appears, is not so, for the Boston Advertiser says that in Maine a person once sent to another a sheet of paper, on which was "?" and nothing else. By return of mail he received another sheet, having only "o." the correspondence meant "What news?" Answer, "Nothing."

The trouble recently reported at Grenada, in Spain, it appears, arose from the high price of provisions, and force being necessary to establish order, a collision took place, resulting in the killing of one person and the wounding of six others. It is rather remarkable that Spanish insurrections have lately averaged less than one a month.

The establishment of co-operative stores for the middle classes of England is said to have had the effect not only of reducing the cost of commodities to the consumer, but also securing them against adulteration and losses by false weight.

The English Breweries use large amounts of sugar, and for the year 1867, consumed no less than 39,217,264 pounds. During the same year the Scotch breweries used 351,456 pounds, and the Irish breweries 1,425,296 pounds.

A man at Durham, in England, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment in jail, for killing an apprentice, by throwing a pair of pincers at him, in a moment of uncontrollable rage.

The New Yorkers are suffering at present for want of street cleaning, and they complain that their highways, with a few notable exceptions, are obstructed with piles of filth. These exactions are the streets through which passed the procession on St. Patrick's Day, and which were carefully swept to prepare for that event.

Royal mourning, it appears, is not so imperative a thing but that it can be put aside when occasion demands. It is stated that the British Court has gone into mourning for the late King Louis of Bavaria, but the Queen was pleased to announce that "it might be dispensed with" at one royal reception already appointed, "on account of the injury which might be occasioned to trade.

How the railroads in this country were created and propelled—Vander-bilt and Daniel Drew.

If the sale of intoxicating liquors could be stopped, all the prisons and poor houses in the land could be used for educational purposes.

Charity feeds the poor; so does pride; in this they differ—charity gives her glory to God; pride takes her glory from man.

An Albany physician has discovered a way in which negroes differ from whites. They never have delirium tremens, therefore they ought not to vote.

Human nature is so constituted that all see and judge better in the affairs of other men than in their own.

The Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, lately received a letter addressed to Mr. Coldfacts.

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