## INDIAN SUMMER.

There is a time just when the frost Prepares to pave old Winter's way, When Autumn in a reverie lost, The mellow daytime dreams away; When Summer comes in musing mind, To gaze once more on hill and dell. To mark how many sheaves they bind, And see if all are ripened well

With balmy breath she whispers low, The dying flowers look up and give Their sweetest incense ere they go, For She hath made their beauties live. She enters 'neath the woodland shade, Her zephrys lift the lingering leaf, And bear it gently where are laid The loved and lost ones of its grief.

At last, old Autumn, rising, takes Again his sceptre and his throne. With boisterous hand the tree he shakes, Intent on gathering all his own. Sweet Summer, sighing, flies the plain And waiting Winter, gaunt and grim Sees miser Autumn hoard his grain, And smiles to think 'tis all for him

#### THE MEANING OF IT.

The New York Tribune, referring to the great victories which have been gained for the Union cause, asks what it means, and thus answers the query :

The fact that every loyal State-every State that is not under the feet of the Confederate rebels-has this year elected the ticket whose hostility to those rebels and friendship for the National Administration was most decided-is very significant. The States which, at their fatest election respectively, have indicated their confidence in and good will toward the Federal Executive are as follows:

Maine, Ohio, New Hampshire, Indiana, Massachusetts, Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Vermont, Iowa, New York, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri,

West Virginia, Oregon, California. Contra, by a meagre and fading majority,

New Jersey might have been carried with the rest, and we think would have been, had there been a Governor and Congressional Delegation to elect this year. As it is, there is a Union gain in either House and in the popclar vote.

Now, this result means something, especially in view of the strikingly different result last year. It certainly does not mean what Lord Lyons wrote rari Russell that the resuits of our last year's elections did meanthat the people of the loyal States were discouraged at the ill success of the war for the Union, and the elore inclined to let the rebels have their own way. On the contrary, all realize and agree that it means the very reverse of this. Some of the opposition journals talk as though it indicated an indifference to civil liberty; but that is quite unjust. It is slavery, not liberty, that is viewed with increased and increasing d stavor by our people. And, as Mr. Clay suggested that Texas, a permanent acquisition, should not be rejected because of slavery, a temporary institution, so the people of to day acquiesce in some temporary restriction of their liberties in times convulsion and public peril, for the sake of their permanent establishment and vindication. They endure the summary doings of Provost Marshals and Commanders of Departments, in the assurance that they are striking the shackles off the limbs of millions throughout future generations - not the shackles merely of slaves, but those which for two generaions have padlocked the lips and fettered the pens of lovers of universal justice and liberty aroughout half our country, while subjecting them to ignominy and sacrifices all over the and. The people hope and trust that this is now to cease, and in that faith endure and even welcome present privation and suffering.

The conclusion that they mean to have the rebellion put square down, is not ours merely. All the journals positively agree in it. Some define it as a delusion, tending to ruinous practical errors; but they do not the less recognize its existence. Several of the leading opposition journals attribute the result of the recent elections mainly to the predominance of this resolution. And they are not far

Let us, then, all agree in this as one point settled. The people may or may not approve arbitrary arrests; they may or may not approve the general conduct of the war for the mion; they may and may not believe that, in order that the Union may be truly and conand they certainly do hold that the Union must and shall be preserved, even though to this end it should be necessary to hurt the feelings of traitors and rebels. They don't intend to creep in at the back door of the rebel Confederacy; they don't mean to coax or buy the return of the nation's prodigal sons; but they do mean that the Federal Republic founded by Washington and his com-patriots shall be apheld, and that not a stripe nor star shall be crased from its banner. Let us, then, consider this point settled, and cast about for the locans of giving steady and certain effect to the public will. And if any of the States which are now under the military power of the rebellion wish for peace, let them be assured that it can only and at any moment be secured by submission to the Constitution, laws and rightful authorities of our common

GOLD AND GOLD MINING .- It is pleasant to hear that the Treasury Dept. has gold enough or months to come. May it always be so. but why should government want gold when its domain abounds in the precious metals which are being swept away by foreigners without even a "thank you"? In the Tribune of Saturday we find the following:

"It will be seen that to make up the \$39, 00,000 exported from this port since January I, hearly \$11,000,000 have been received from California, about \$1,000,000 imported from abroad, and the same amount taken from the deposits here, and nearly \$25,000,000 gathered In from the people. In addition to the shipments from this port, California has shipped directly to foreign countries since January 1, bearly \$30,000,000 in specie and bullion.

lo a cannon ball, which whizzed past six inone never loses anything by politeness."

#### RECEPTION OF GENERAL STEEDMAN. From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, Oct 29.

The announcement on Saturday that it was public reception at White's Hall, brought together an immense concourse of citizens in the evening. At least half an hour before the time designated for the arrival of the General, all the available space in the Hall was appro-

At a little before 8 o'clock, Gen. Steedman, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Bryant, of the 88th Indiana, Capt. Moe, formerly of the 14th. now aid to Gen. S., Capt. J. W. Smith, of the 111th, and a number of our prominent citizens, reached the Hall, under escort of the Union Silver Band, and as they entered were greeted by the most vociferous cheeringwhich was continued for some moments after rear of the stage, was suspended the old flag of the 67th O. V. I., which contributed largely to the interest of the occasion.

Gen. Steedman was introduced to the audience by D. E. Gardner, Esq., who briefly alluded to the interest which our citizens felt in the General and the regiment led by him to the field; of the changes which had marked their career, of the pleasure afforded by the bravery of both, and our pride at learning of the gallant conduct of the General in the recent engagements; and assured him that his name would be cherished and honored by his triends at Toledo and throughout the Northwest, among the heroes of the war. General Steedman said he scarcely knew

how to reply to the remarks addressed to him; he was taken so completely by surprise. He knew that a soldier should not allow himself to be surprised-we have lost much by being surprised-but in this instance it was complete. He heard of the proposed demonstration but a short time before coming to the Hall, and had no opportunity of preparing himsoil for a speech. He thanked the ladies and gentlemen for their kind reception; it was gratifying to him to see so many of his old triends and neighbors on that occasion, to extend to him a kindly greeting on his return home. For 21 years he had been talking with artillery-and he thought the soldier should speak in no other language- and was quite out of practice in the way of public speaking, but he would talk to them for a little while in an old fashioned way. He said the meeting reminded him of the one held at the depot to discuss the assault on Fort Sumter; those assembled at that time were friends of Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln, and some of them had supported Breckinridge, but they had forgotton all but their country. He said he would have been glad to meet his and inquired "what has arisen to change the feelings of an American towards his country ?" At the commencement of the war, himself and his old Democratic triends endorsed the language of the illustrious Douglas-his last words to the country-that there could be but two parties, Patriots and Traitors; he was a Douglas man then-a Douglas man now-and in response to the call of his country, went forth to contribute what he could towards saving it from the ruin which threatened. He said there were some of his Democratic friends who aided him in getting up his regiment, united with Republicans cheering him on in the cause he had esponsed, but as soon as he was gone turned against him and called him an "abolitionist." He then paid his respects to this class of persons in his own inimitable style; the rebuke was pointed and severe, and the audience signified their approval of it by the most enthusiastic applause. He said the abolitionism of the army consis-

ted in a determination to put down the rebelhon-to subjugate the rebels-yes, said the General, "that is the word-subjugate them." We have progressed nobly; we have rescued six States-territory sufficient for empires, the army is now sitting on the backbone of the Confederacy, and all that is necessary is to send the men; there are enough of them, and they must come. There are only two ways of crushing the rebellion and restoring peace to the country; one is to subjugate the rebels and compel them to lay down their arms, the other to acknowledge their independence. The latter course would be degrading in the highest degree to our national honor and manhood, and subject us to the scorn and contempt of the civilized world. To fight it out to the "bitter end" is the only alternative; clusively restored, slavery will have to die; to do this we must employ every means known to civilized warfare. While the army was determined to whip the rebels, here, at home, there are men constantly afraid they will be shot unconstitutionally. He was a Democrat when he went into the army, and did not think he could stand it to have negroes placed by the side of his men; but when he got South and saw them used by the rebels, he understood the necessity of taking this power from them. They did not arm them; they dare not trust them; for, if they arm a thousand negroes, the latter would run away and Uncle Sam would get the arms. A kindly feeling has gradually grown up between our soldiers and the blacks. Kindness begets kindness; the blacks have been our friends, they are now our spies; we can't conceal our movements from the enemy, for every boy and the old men would inform them of our precise situation, and this gave them a great advantage. For 25 years the slaveholders had talked in the presence of their house servants of the friendly feeling of the Northern people towards the negro; the servants repeated what their masters had said to the field-hands, and when our army went South every negro understood them to be their friends, and often have they rendered most important service to our officers.

Gen. S. then related the substance of a conversation he once had with Col. Ready, formrly a Congressman from Kentucky, relative to the arming of negroes; he told this rebel -who was horrified at our using the negroes as soldiers-that himself and friends had the matter in their own hands; if they would lay down their arms, return to their allegiance, there would be no necessity for arming the negroes; the rebels had forced this upon the General Government, and unless they brought the war to a speedy close there would be 200,-Pat. Doolan, at Gettysburg, bowed his head 000 armed blacks in the field. And then, said the General, they will garrison your thes above his bearskin. "Faith..., says Pat, towns, and instead of being servants, will be masters of the Confederates, and you (the Colonel and his triends) will be under the ne-The more ladies practice walking the more cessity of applying to them for permission to faceful they become in their movements. leave town. The General said the negroes bose acquire the best carriage who do not had been taught to believe that the purpose of the "Yanks" was to give them their liberty,

and they looked upon our army as their only triends.

This was corroborated by Rev. Dr. Pierson, seated in the audience, formerly President of determined to give Brig. Gen. Steedman a Colledge at Princeton, Kentucky, who, in the the past 20 years, has travelled over nearly all the Southern States. The Dr. asked the General if he did not remember a cicumstance which occurred when our army was about to cross the Cumberland for the first time. The rebels were aware of our movements and stationed a large force at a ford, masked their artillery and secreted their troops in such a manner that had not our forces been apprised of the danger a dreadful massacre would have ensued. A negro, while the enemy was making this disposition, secreted himself in the grass, and watched every movement. The plan perfected, the negroe crept from his retreat, ran to the house of a Union man residing near the General appeared on the stage. In the and engaged him to go and inform our officers of the trap. He did so; a reconnoisance was ordered, and the negro conducted the commander to a hill overlooking the position of the rebels and thus saved the army. The Gen. eral said he remembered this circumstance, and then put the following query to any Vallandighammer that might be present; "Suppose you were on picket, the enemy's cavalry should come near, dismount, and to take your life or make you prisoner, and a negro, acquainted with their movements, should inform you of the danger, and your life was saved, would you not feel kindly towards

> The General then spoke of the Army of the Cumberland; said the people at home need have no fears about it. Concerning the recent changes made in the command of that army, he said that while General Rosecrans had the confidence and respect of the army, his successor, Gen. Thomas, was also honored in the same way, and that whatever charges might be preferred against General Rosecrans, nothing could obscure the glory which justly belonged to the distinguished hero of Stone River. He said that no change whatever could affect the army-that its future career would continue to be as brilliant as its past was glorious, and that the honor of giving the death blow to the rebellion would be given to the army now concentrated at Chattanooga.

All that the army wants is young, vigorous men to shoulder their muskets and go forth to fill up the depleted regiments. Those who preach compromise as a means of settling the difficulty are talking treason; there is no such thing as a peace except by crushing out the rebellion. He saw before him men enough to make three regiments larger than any three regiments now in the field, and he proposed if they were honest in their desire to see peace restored that they enlist at once, friends in a similar manner on this occasion, and help the army to accomplish its mission. After a brief allusion to the greatness and

glory to our country, and the still higher position which awaits it in future, the General took his seat amid loud and prolonged applause. Mr. Gardner then spoke of the absence of Lt. Col. Commager, of the 67th, announcing that he had unexpectedly left the town, alluded to the scenes through which that officer and regiment, with the flag on the stage, had passed, and the meeting adjourned.

## A NEW PENNSYLVANIAN PRODUCT.

It has long been our belief that, thanks to the bounty of God and the industry and skill of man, these United States can produce every necessary and almost every luxury of life, without having recourse to other countries. Two articles in ordinary use-coffee and teahave hitherto not been cultivated here, but the former, largely grown in Brazil, can certainly be grown, in the open air, in some parts of our vast empire, and as for the latter, even Pennsylvania lies within the particular belt which is best adapted for its production. That belt is pretty wide, for it extends from the equator to the 45th degree of latitude. Ere many years, China will cease to have a monopoly of the tea trade. The cultivation of the plant has been successfully introduced into Java and Brazil, and, still more largely. into Assam, an East Indian province, lying between the Ganges and the Brahamapootra The cultivation of the tea-tree, with the manufacture of its leaves into an article of domestic consumption, is now in progress in Pennsylvania, and the State Legislature has granted a charter of incorporation to the American Tea Company, which undertakes to develop this new productive resource in Pennsylvania. The Hen. J. W. Quiggle, late consul to Antwerp, is at the head of this body, and the gentleman who may be considered its working head is Dr. Spencer Bonsall, who reported to the Patent Office, some years ago, n favor of cultivating and manufacturing tea in the United States, and acquired his practical knowledge on the subject as superintendent and chief manager on the lands in India of the Assam Tea Company.

The tea plant is indigenious in Pennsylvania. By the use of machinery in preparing the leaves, a superior article can be produced here, and sold at the rate of from eleven to thirteen cents delivered in markets; or about one third of its cost, when manual labor is employed in the East Indies. At present, the produce of tea per acre is about 400 pounds, which may be largely augmented. It grows wild in some (not all) of the mountaneous districts of Pennsylvania, and is found there in great abundance. Set machinery against the Asiatic process of personal manipulation, and the cost of manufacture here becomes much lower than in China, Assam, or Java. It may come to pass, in the time even of living men, that Europe will import her tea from the United States, and not from China.

The green tea raised near Philadelphia has the look, odor, and flavor of Asiatic tea with a slight herbacious taste, the consequence of its not having been kept long enough before brought to the test. This, alone, makes it difter from ordinary Hyson of good quality.

A GOOD-BYE OVER THE LEFT .- An incident attending the recent advance of the army across the Rappahannock, is worth noting. A correspodent writes: "When our troops were fording the river, a burly Rebel jumped from their rifle-pits and rushed toward our advancing column. Plunging into the river, he looked back to see if he was pursued, then, placing his thumb to his nose, with fingers extended, he yelled out to his former comrades, "Good bye, you d-d Graybacks; here's for the Yanks and a good cup of Yankee

Man and wife are like a pair of scissors, so daggers as soon as they are disunited.

## GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA

The following interesting table contains matter which will be very useful for tuture reference, and having been prepared with great care, its accuracy can be relied upon :

FROM 1682 TO 1863. 1682, October, William Penn [proprietary]

acted as Governor till August 1684. Thomas Floyd, President, until December, Captain John Blackwell, Deputy Governor

President and Council to April 26th, 1693. Benjamin Fletcher, Deputy Governor to

Wm. Markham, Deputy Governor to Dec. 3d. 1696. Wm. Penn, again acted as Governor to Nov.

Andrew Hamilton, Deputy Governor to Feb. Edward Shippen, President of Council to

February, 1704. John Evans, Deputy Governor to February, Charles Gookin, Deputy Governor to March,

Sir Wm. Keith, Bart., Deputy Governor to June, 1727.

Patrick Gordon, Deputy Governor to June. James Logan, President of Council to June, George Thomas, Deputy Governor to June,

J. Hamilton, Deputy Governor to October, Robert Hunter Morris, Deputy Governor to

Aug. 19, 1756. William Penn, Deputy Governor to Nov. James Hamilton, Deputy Governor to Oct.

John Penn, son of Richard Penn, Deputy Governor to May 6, 1771. Richard Penn, Governor to Aug. 1773.

John Penn (second time) Governor to Sept. Thomas Wharton, jr., President of Execu-

ive Council to Oct. 1777. Joseph Reed, President to November, 1781. William Moore, President to November, John Dickinson, President to October,

Benjamin Franklin, President to October, 1788.

Thomas Miffin, to the adoption of the new Constitution in 1790. UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

1790, Thomas Miffin elected, re ceived, Arthur St. Clair had, 1793, Thomas Miffin received, 19,590 F. A Muhlenberg 10,700 Whole number. 1796, Thomas Miffin received, 30.029 F. A. Munlenberg 10,011 Whole number. 1799, T. McKean received, 37.244 James Ross 22,643 Whole number 1805, T. McKean received, 48,483 Simon Snyder 48,644 Whole number. 1808, Simon Snyder received, 67,976 James Ross 37.575 John Spayd 4,006 Whole number. 109,557 1811, Simon Snyder received, 52,319

1813, Simon Snyder received, 51,099 Isaac Wayne 29,566 Whole number, 80,665 1817, Wm. Findlay received, 66.831 Joseph Heister 59,273 Whole number. 1820, Joseph Heister received 68,909 Wm. Findlay 66,000 Whole number. 1823, John A. Shultz received 89,928 Andrew Gregg 64,221 Whole number, 155,149 1826, John A. Shultz received 72,710 John Sergeant 1,174 Whole number 1829, George Wolf received, 78.216 Joseph Ritner 75,776

No opposition,

Whole number

Whole number. 129,695 1832, George Wolf received, 91,235 Joseph Ritner 88,186 179,421 Whole number. 1835, Joseph Ritner received, 94,023 George Wolf 65,804 H. A. Muhlenberg 40,586 Whole number,

UNDER THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION . 1838, David R. Porter rec'd. 131,196 Joseph Ritner 121,389 Whole number, 1841, David R. Porter rec'd 136,335 113,374 John Banks Whole number, 1844, Francis R. Shunk rec'd 160,403 156,114 Joseph Markle. Whole number, 1847, Francis R. Shunk rec'd 146,081 James Irwin 128,148 Eman'l C. Rigart 11,247 Whole number.

1848, Wm. F. Johnson rec'd. 168,465 168,162 Morris Longstreth Whole number. 1851, Wm. Bigier, received. 186,507 Wm. F. Johnson 178,070 364,577 Whole number. 1854, James Pollock rec'd 204 008 167,001 Wm. Bigler 371,009

Whole number. 1857, Wm. F. Packer rec'd. 188.890 David Wilmot 146,147 Isaac Hazlehurst 28,100 Whole number 1860, A. G. Curtin rec'd. 262,403 Henry D. Foster 230,239 Whole number,

1863, A. G. Curtin rec'd. 269,496 G. W. Woodward 254,171 Whole number, An old sait, when asked how he felt during recent severe gale which he encountered at sea, and duing which the ship was in great

The King of the Greeks has left France for his new Kingdom. He embarked at Toulon, to Athens.

on shore do now ?"

# Raftsman's Journal.

## CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "JOURNAL."

Letter from Philipsburg, Pa.

PHILIPSBURG, Nov. 9th, 1863. Dear Journal :- Another semi of a month has passed away since my last to you. Gone never more to return. Many fond hopes, bright anticipations, great prophecies, and fat offices have been blasted in that short space of time. Oh, thou monstrous guillotine, Time, there is nothing that escapes from thy sweep. You wait for none. All must move at thy biding,—the high and low, the rich and poor, the blind and lame and halt, all must bow submissive to your will, and must hurry on to that bourne from whence none return. Even the Copperheads of the Empire State have gone the way of all things. There was a ray of hope that a vestige of the "Snaik" would escape your scythe, by taking a "reef," with his tail, around the hind leg of the "Great Bear ;" but the raid made by his snakeship in the Keystone and Buckeye States, on the 13th ultimo, left too small a portion of his caudal end to take a "hitch" around a rye straw, much less the leg of the Bear. The requium is now played out to their heart's content. Gone ; irretrievable burried, with only infamy to mark its trail. Poor "snaiks," they meet their fate with downcast looks, and mournfully shudder at every gale that sweeps down the valleys from the icy North. They die hard, and as their eyes are upturned the thought

"Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness Where Copperheads are known not." The Empire State gives the coup de grace of the entire reptile. Seymour played a master stroke of startegy when he addressed his "friends" in New York city in July last. I have heard his admirers eulogize him for his statesmanship and his abilities for making speedy termination of the war, but never heard them praise him for his greatest characteristic-his phrenological organ of strategy. His strategy eclipses Hannibal in his feat of removing the rock when descending the Alps in his passage to Italy. As Seymour's speedy extermination of the "snaiks" bears some little resemblance to Hannibal's removing the rock, I will draw the coincidence :

rises in their throat

It occurred in passing the Alps, whose tops seemed to touch the sky and were covered with snow. Here nothing appears to the eye except a few pititul cottages scattered here and there on the sharp tops of maccessible rocks, and a few meagre flocks almost perished with cold and hairy men of a savage and fierce asprospect had raised in Hannibal's soldiers, menced the ascent with 38,000 foot and 8,000 horse. On the ninth day they reached the summit. There was but a macrow path, rugged and craggy. The advance came to a sud-den halt—Hannibal wondering what was wrong hurried to the front and found a huge rock completely shutting up the path. The earth had fallen away from the rock and left a frightful precipice above a thousand feet deep. There was no possible way to get around, but to remove the lock. (This was before the age of drills, gun-powder, and Copperheads.) Hannibal resolved to pitch his camp, and then commanded his soldiers to clear the ground thereabouts. He ordered them to cut down the trees and pile them against the rock, after which fire was set to them. The wind, by good fortune, blowing hard, a flerce flame soon broke out, so that the rock glowed like the very coals with which it was surrounded. Then Hannibal caused a great quanity of vinegar to be poured on the rock, which piercing into the veins, or cracks, formed by the intense heat of the fire, calcined and softened it. In that manner the rock was removed and the army passed on. Thus Seymour's address to his "friends" during the mob era in New York city; his speech at the Academy of Music, (however that was prior to the mob.) and his recent electioneering speeches, fanned the Union flame of detestation around the Copperhead rock to such a degree, that when the vinegar was let on by the Union men on Tuesday the 3d instant, the "snaik" was so completely calcined that there is nothing left of it,-even the venom has evaporated. Oh, it was a glorious piece of strategyone that will go down to the latest posterity. God grant that it may never revive the Cop-

The past week has been a stiring one for our town. 'Tis strange how easy people will become reconciled to new things. member when the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad was first talked of. Then I hopped to be come into town-that it would be a good time to see the different cuts, styles, fashions, man-kind and womankind, and children of kind and Pea. Vines" down to the lower countries of Morrisdale, Kylertown and Black Moshannon; and the lads, lassies, belles and stately dames from the middle kingdoms of "Black Bear," Slab-town, Dunbar and the "Forge." Well, I was here when the first Iron Horse came snorting into the "Loveliest village of the plain;"

But the affair was a grand fizzle. The machine met with a cold reception, and the people con- ions over which ladies' hair is dressed a la cluded "to run it as they found it," and kept on in the even tenor of their way. The excitement was not to be compared to that form- are giving to the smaller and larger cushions; erly created by the "Old Troy and four," when while the hair is dressed in fantastic forms it came in with sixteen passengers inside, and called "bows," "waterfalls," butterflies," plenty room for more-the deck, front and Adashing Philadelphia belle, leaving an order town with an exclusive mail population. But added "Bring two rats, four mice, a cat, and a the screams, unearthly yells and whistling of waterfall." "Poor young thing," said a the two freight engines that came to town dai- smooth haired Quaker matron, who heard the ly during the last week have fully initiated order. "she's lost her mind." Philipsburg into the degree of a Royal High Arch Railroad terminus. An amusing incident happened to some

boys from the country on Saturday last. Two has a patch of tobacco, and from its looks we locomotives have been hauling trains of lum- should judge the yield, will be good. Last ber from Messrs. J. F. Steiner & Co's mill. spring a large quanity of seed was disturbed by They come down to town to switch off. One of the engines sounds its whistle similar to agriculturist is growing his own tobacco. The a saw-mill engine, which it was sounding most extensive growers are the Messrs. Brownas the boys were turning the corner of ing. They have a large field in this crop, North Second and Laurel streets, but did not | which promises a fair yield. peril, replied, in all sincerity and simplicity. seem to attract their attention much. Just Why, I thought, what will the poor fellows then the first engine ceased blowing and the termined to advance in force, but at this junc- peat the donation in January.

ture the whistle sounded one of the most hideous, unearthly yells, I ever heard, and the boys stopped and gave one long, last, lingering, but not fond look, turned and skedaddled away towards their mother's apron strings at a speed not recorded in the annals of the turf. To add to their consternation, some by standers hollowed, "It's after you! Kun!" and run they did, much to the amusement of the lookers on. Perhaps, the next time they go to see the "mersheen," they will know more about it. Yours,

# ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Extraordinary affair-Father and Son marry Mother and Daughter-the parties divorced, then re-marry each other's wife.

[From the Bucyrus (Ohio) Journal.] In one of the townships in this county, a little north of Bucyrus, dwelt a well-to-do widower about tifty, with an only son of twenty-two or three. Mr .- (we withhold names for obvious reasons) had been a widower for many years, and became weary of that mode of living; he accordingly determined to marry again. The determination once formed, the next thing was to find the woman necessary, which in this country is not at all difficult. Fortunately for him a widow lady resided near him, who had a daughter possessing all the requirements. She was a beautiful girl of twenty years, accomplished and sprightlyjust the one he wanted. To be sure, she was rather young, but Mr .--- was young looking also. Sometimes his mind would wander to the mother, who was quite as handsome as the daughter, and almost as young in appearance; but he had made up his mind to marry the daughter, and set about it with a will. He did not mention his determination to his son, fearing the idea of marrying one so much younger than himself, might expose him to

In the meantime his son had become deeply enamored of the widow, and had likewise determined upon marrying her. He did not communicate the fact to his father, for the same reason that actuated the old gentleman, for fear of exciting ridicule by marrying a woman so much older than himself. They both commenced calling at the house of the widow, and frequently met each other there. This circumstance annoyed them both immensely. The old gentleman thought, very naturally, that the young man was there for the young lady, and the young gentleman as naturally supposed the old one was there for the widow.

As the matter progressed the meetings of the father and son at that place became frequent, and the more often it occurred, the more intolerable it became. Finally, Mr .--pect, but renewed the terror which the distant | determined to speak to his son on the subject. "Charles," said he, "I have determined, atand chilled their hearts with fear. He com- ter much consideration, to marry, and thought it but right and proper to make you acquainted with the determination."

"Very good," replied Charles; "I consider it very proper that you should do so. And, speaking of marrying, I have concluded to marry, myselt.35

"I approve of the idea," returned the old gentleman, "you are of a suitable age to settle down. "May lask the name of your intended ?"

"Mrs .- .. " exclaimed Charles, up and as suming a defiant look. "Whew!" whistled the old gentleman;

·fine woman, Charles, but isn't she a trifle too advanced in years?" "I think not," said he; "but who have you decided upon ?"

.. Why, Charles, it is a very curious circumstance, but I had determined to marry her

"Daughter!" exclaimed Charles; "Why, you are at least twice as old as she is; I don't object."

The matter was thus happily settled, and in the course of a few weeks it was satisfactorily arranged with the widow and daughter and the parties were married.

Very soon after the marriage was consummated, they all discovered that they had made a great mistake. The son found the widow was altogether too motherly for the wife of a young man of twenty-three, and the old gentleman found that a young lady of twenty was too volatile for a sober minded man of fifty. Disagreement followed, then neglect, and finally the thousand little quarrels, and snub bings, and pickings, simmering down into a grand fight, which was kept up, with slight

variations, for three months.

Finally, mey agreed permanently to disaagree, and availing themselves of the ease with which divorces are obtained in Indiana. the whole iour removed to Indiana, where in due time the divorces were obtained.

The four came home as they went, together, in Philipsburg when the first locomotive would | the son taking the daughter under his special charge, and the father doing the agreeable to the widow. Long before they had arrived at Bucyrus, they had arranged matters on an enkine generally, from the uttermost parts of the tirely different basis—the father and the widow made up a match, and the son and daughter ditto. The marrying was performed immediately on their arrival at Bucyrus. Up to date they all appeared well satisfied with each other, and it is to be hoped that they will long continue so.

"RATS," "MICE," AND "WATERPALLS."-Most of our lady readers know what the cushmode, are called "rats," from some fancied resemblance. The names "mice," and "cats," hind boat looking as though it was a travelling | for a hair dresser to attend at her residence,

> The West Jersey Press says : "Almost every farmer in Camden county, this year, Mr. Starr, and the result is that nearly every

The farmers around Dayton Ohio, made a other commenced sounding a screaming noise grand demonstration in that city on Saturday, as though forty cats, having their tails tied to- bringing in three hundred and twenty-five gether, were in the valve, which brought the loads of wood, twenty-eight dray loads of flour, boys to a halt. The engine kept up its noise, and sixty wagon loads of farm produce, for the long as they are together, but they become and after touching at Messina was to proceed and after reconnoitering a little the boys de- families of volunteers. They promise to re-