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TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, February 26, 1863.

Selected Poetry.

CONTRADICTIONS.

I know a man of generous heart Who freely doth his wealth impart To man or dog; He often pays a neighbor's debt And gives him cash and food-and yet They call him " Hog."

There lives just opposite me A youth who measures six feet three And still doth grow; 'Tis queer that one who is so high. And lifts his head so near the sky, Should be called " Low."

On sunny days I often meet, Slow tottering along the street, The crowd among. An aged man, who scarce can walk; Paralysis has stopped his talk, And yet he's "Young."

See you poor wretch, with hook and bag Who careful doth each gutter crag, And every ditch; A scrap of paper, rusty nail, To gather he doth seldom fail, That fellow's " RICH."

My butcher weighs some twenty stone, A mass of muscle, flesh and bone; Robust and tall. A solid lump of human clay, Yet our "directory" doth say,
That he is "SMALL."

A burglar who, the other night, By robberies did sadly fright Our neighborhood, Deserves to meet a felons fate, Although the dailey papers states That he is " Good.

A man who, never since his youth, Was ever known to speak the truth, One time I knew; No one his strongest oath would heed; But still his neighbors all agreed That he was " TRUE."

Of all the men I ever saw, In trade, politics, or law, The smartest one Lives in York; and every bet, Or other risk, he wins; and yet, He's always " DUNN."

## Miscellaneous. THE OCEAN DEPTHS.

A DIVER'S TALE.

The life of one who explores the mysteries at the rocky base. ne sea, is not more perilous than fascinating. The charm of terror hangs around it, and the interminable succession for exciting | quiely. events render it dear to its professor. Not to the common diver of the Eist, who can remain but for a fraction of time beneath the wave, and grope fearfully among rugged occeanmounds, but to the adept in the civilized mode of diving, who, in his protective armor, may remain submerged for hours, and wander, with impunity, for miles along those unknown re gions far below the sea. To him are laid open the horrors of the watery creation, and he may gaze upon such scenes as Arabian story tells us were presented to the fearful eyes of Abdallah. To him the most thrilling occurrences of the upper world seem frivolous; for, his me nory, he retains thoughts that may

ell chill the soul with dread. I am a diver - a diver from choice-and I am proud of my profession. Where is such courage required as is needed here? It is nothing to be a soldier; a diver, however-but I forbear. I will tell my story, and leave others to judge concerning it.

An appalling sh pwreck occured, not long ago, upon the wildest part of the coast of Newoundland. The tidings of this calamity reached the ears of thousands; but, amid the crowd of accidents which followed in quick succesion, it was soon forgotten. Not by us, however. We found that the vessel had sunk upon a spot where the water's depth was by no means great, and that a daring man might

She was a steamer called Marmion and had een seen going suddenly down, without an stant's warning, by some fishermen near by. She had, undoubtedly, struck a hidden rock, and had thus been, in one moment, destroyed. I spoke to my associates of the plan, and they approved it. No time was lost in making the necessary preparations, and a short time beheld us embarked in our schooner for the anken ship. There were six of us, and we anticipated extaordinary sucess.

I was the leader, and generally ventured pon any exploit in which there was uncommon danger. Not that the others were cowards; on the contrary, they were all brave men, but I was gifted with a coolness and a resence of mind of which the others were estitute. As two persons were needed, in der to explore the Marmion, I had selected s my companion a young fellow, whose stead ess and dauntless courage had several times

efore been fearfuly tested. It was a calm and pleasant day, but the outhern and eastern horizon looked deceitful. small, suspicious clouds were gathered there, of aspect, and "sneaking fellows, regular lang dog fellows," as my comrade Rimmer, remarked to me. Nevertheless, we were not to be put off by a little cloudiness in the sky, but boldly prepared to venture.

So deep was the water, that no vestige of a point out the resting place of the Marmion .-We were compelled, therefore, to select the scene of operations according to the best of our ability. Down went the sails of our schoon and Rimmer and I put on our diving armor. We fixed on our helmets tightly, and screwed on the hose. One by one each clumsy article was adjusted. The weights were bung, and and we were ready.

"It looks terrible blackish, Berton," said | I entered the forward saloon, but saw nothing.

"Oh," I replied, gaily, "It's only a little mist-all right !"

which sounded hollow from his caternous

they, however, could not easily distinguish .-Then, making a proper sign, I was swung over

Down we went, I first, and Rimmer close behind me. It did not take a long time for us toward the south, and rising slightly, toward nailed to the spot. For there before me stood the north. Looking forward then, a dim, black a crowd of people-men and women-caught object arose, which our experienced eyes knew in the last death struggle by the overwhelming to be a lofty rock.

I motioned to Rimmer that we should pro-I cannot tell the strangeness of the sensa-

tion felt by one who first walks the bottom of There are a thousand objects, fitted to excite

astonishment, even in the mind of him who has others the beams, others the sides of the cabin dared the deed a hundred times. All around us lay the plain, covered by water; but here crowd of people, heaped upon one anotherthe eye could not pierce far away, as in the some on the floor, others rushing over themupper air, for the water, in the distance, grew all seeking, madly, to gain the outlet. There to lend his aid. He never went down again, that were spies and had dispatches for Breck opaque, and seemded to fade away into misty was one who sought to clamber ever the table, darkness. There was no sound, except the in and still was there, holding on to an iron post. cessant gurgle which was produced by the So strong was each convulsive grasp, so fierce escape of air from the breast valve, and the the struggle of each with death, that their hold plash caused by our passage through the wa- had not yet been relaxed; but each one stood ters. We walked on at a good pace; for this and looked frantically to the door. armor, which seems so clumsy up above, is excellent below, and offers little inconvenience were looking! They were glancing at me, all to the practiced wearer.

every shape and size met our eyes, no matter the chilling gleam of death. Eyes which still where they turned. They swam swiftly by us; glared, like the eyes of the maniac, with no they sported in the water abover us; they raced and chused one another, in every direction.—

expression. They froze me with their cold and chused one another, in every direction.—

icy stare. They had no meaning; for the soul and chased one another, in every direction .-Here a sheal of porpoises tumbled along in clumsy gambols, there a grampus might be ble than it could have been in life; for the ap seen rising slowly to the surface; here an immense number of smaller fish flashed past us, there some huge ones, with ponderous forms, floated in the water lazily. Sometimes three or four placed themselves directly before us, solemnly working their gills. There they would remain, till we come close up to them, and then, with a start, they would dart away.

All this time we were walking onward, along the bottom of the sea, while above us, like a black cloud in the sky, we could see our boat slowly moving onward upon the surface of the water. And now, not more than a hundred yards before us, we could see the towering form of that ebony rock which had at first greeted our eyes from a far. As yet, we could not be certain that this was the place where the Marmion had struck. But soon a round, black object became discernible as we glanced

Riamer struck my arm, and pointed. I

A few moments elapse ; we had came near er to the rock. The black object now looked like the stern of a vessel whose hull lay there Suddenly, Rimmer struck me again, and pointed upward. Following the direction o his hand, I looked up, and saw the upper surface of the water all foamy and in motion. There was a momentary thrill through my heart, but it passed over. We were in a dangerous con dition. A storm coming on!

But should we turn back now, when we were so near the object of our search? A ready it lay before us. We were close besid it. No, I would not. I signalized to Rimmer to go forward, and we still kept our course.

Now the rock rose up before us, black, rug ged, dismal. Its rough sides were worn by the action of the water, and in some places were covered by marine plants, and nameless ocean vegetation. We passed onward, we clam bered over a spur, which jutted from the cliff. and there lay the steamer. The Marmion-there she lay upright, with

everything still standing. She had gone right down and had settled in such a position among the rocks, that shelay as at her wharf We asked eagerly along and clambered up her side. There was a low moan in the water which sounded warningly in our ears, and told us of a swift-approaching danger. What was to le done, must be done speedily. We hur led forward. Rimmer rushed to the cabin. I went forward, to descend into the hold. descended the ladder. I walked into the engineer's room. All was empty here, all wa water. The waves of the ocean had entered, and were sporting with works of man. I went into the freight-room. Suddenly, I was star tled by an appalling noise upon the deck .-The heavy footsteps of some one running, as though in mortal fear, or most dreadful haste, sounded in my ears. Then my heart throbbed wildly; for it was a fearful thing to hear, far down in the silent depths of the ocean.

Pshaw! it's only Rimmer. I hurriedly ascended the deck by the first outlet that appeared. When I speak of hurry, I speak of the quickest movement possible, when cumbered with so much armor. But this movement of mine was quick; I rushed upwards ; I sprang out on the deck.

It was Rimmer! He stepped forward and clutched my arm He pressed it with a convulsive grasp, and

pointed to the cabin. I attempted to go there. He stamped his foot, and tried to hold me

me, with frantic gestures; to go up. It is appalling to witness the horror struck awful to see these signs when no face is plainly visible, and no voice is heard. I could not I had it raised four inches. ship's mast remained above the surface, to see his face plainly, but his eyes, through his heavy mask, glowed like coals of fire.

"I will go !" I exclaimed. I sprang from him. He clasped his hands together, but dared not follow.

Good heavens! I thought, what fearful thing is here? What scene can be so dreadful as to paralyze the soul of practiced diver. I will then I would rather have died a thousand

I walked forward. I came to the cabin door,

A feeling of contempt came to me. Rimmer shall not come with me again, I thought. Yet of escape. This then, was to be my end. I was awe-struck. Down in the depths of the "Ah!" He uttered a low exclamation sea there is only silence-oh, how solemn! I "All ready," I cried, in loud voice, which there are thoughts which sometimes fill the to tip her over. soul, which are only felt by those to whom

scenes of sublimity are familiar. Thus thinking, I walked to the after-cabin and entered-

Oh, God of heaven! Had not my hand clenched the door with a waters of the sea had been too swift for them. Lo! then-some wildly grasping the table -there they all stood. Near the door was a

were looking! They were glancing at me, all those dreadful, those terrible eyes! Eyes in Fishes in crowds were around us. Fishes of which the fire of life had been displaced by had gone. And this made it still more horripalling contortion of their faces, expressing fear, horror, despair, and whatever else the human soul may feel, contrasting with the cold and glassy eyes, made their vacancy yet more fearful. He upon the table seemed more fiendish than the others; for his long, black hair was disheveled, and floated horribly down -and his beard and mustache, all loosened by the water, gave him the grimness of a demon. Oh, what woe and torture! what unutterable agonies appeared in the despairing glance of those faces-faces twisted into spasmodic contortions, while the souls that lighted them were writhing and struggling for life.

I heeded not the dangerous sea which, even when we touched the steamer, had slightly rolled. Down in these awful depths the swell would not be very strong, unless it should increase with ten fold fury above. But it had been increasing, though I had not noticed it, a these abysses. Suddenly the steamer was shaken and rocked by the swell.

At this the hideous forms were shaken and ell. The heaps of people rolled asunder That temon on the table seemed to make a spring directly toward me. I fled, shrieking-all were after me, I thought. I rushed out, with o purpose but to escape. I sought to throw off my weights and rise.

My weights could not be loosened-I pulled at them with frantic exertions, but could not oosen them. The iron fastenings had grown stiff. One of them I wrested off in my convulsive efforts, but the other still kept me down. The tube, also, was lying down still in my pasag : way ti rough the machine rooms. I did ot know this until I had exhausted my trength, and almost my hope, in vain efforts o loosen the weight, and still the horror of bat scene in the cabin rested upon me.

Where was Rimmer? The thought flashed across me. He was not here. He had reurned. Two weights lay near, which seemed thrown off in terrible haste. Yes, Rimmer had zone. I looked up; there lay the boat, tossing and rolling among the waves.

I rushed down into the machine-room to go back, so as to loosen my tube. I had gone through passages carelessly, and this lay there for it was unrolled from above as I went on. I went back in haste to extricate myself; I could stay here no longer; for if all the gold of Golconda was in the vessel, I would not stay in company with the dreadful dead!

Back-fear lent wings to my feet. I hurried down the stairs, into the lower-hold once more and retraced my steps through the passages below. I walked back to the place into which I had first descended. It was dark; and a new feeling of horror shot through me; I looked The aperture was closed!

Heavens! was it closed by mortal hand? Had Rimmer, in his panic flight, blindly thrown down the trap-door, which I now remembered to have seen open when I descended? or had some fearful being from the cabin hat demon who sprung towards --?

I started back in terror. But I could not wait here; I must go; I must escape from this den or horrors. I sprang up the ladder, and tried to raise the door. resisted my efforts; I put my helmeted head against it, and tried to raise it; the rung of the ladder broke beneath me, but the door was not raised; my tube came down through it and

kept it partly open, for it was a strong tube, and kept strongly expanded by close wound wire. I seized a bar of iron, and tried to pry it up; I raised it slightly, but there was no way to get back. He pointed to the boat, and implored it up farther. I looked around and found some blocks; with these I raised the heavy door, little by little, placing a block in, to keep what soul trying to express itself by signs. It is I had gained. But the work was slow, and laborious, and I had worked a long while before

> The sea rolled more and more. The submerged vessel felt its power, and rocked. Suddenly it wheeled over, and lay upon its side.

> I ran around to get on the deck above, to try and lift up the door. But when I came to the other outlet. I knew it was impossible; for the table would not permit me to go so far, and

then turned upon her side.

trap door open, while the steamer lay with her sabre. He fought savagely, but I killed him deck perpendicular to the ground. I sprang to reach bottom. We found ourselves upon grasp which mortal terror had made convul. out, and touched the bottom of the sea. It was that might have finished me. We took sevwhat seemed a broad plain sloping downward, sive I should have fallen to the floor. I stood in good time; for a moment after, the mass went over back again.

Then, with a last effort, I twisted the iron fire to the rebel stores and destroyed them. fastening of the weight which kept me down; waters, and fastened to the spot, each in the position in which death had found him. Each a moment I began to ascend, and in a few min- guard, all night. There were thirteen guardsone had sprung from his chair at the shock of utes I was floating on the water-for the air men in all; but ten of them went to a party, the sinking ship, and, with one common emo- which is pressed down for the diver's consump- and got drunk. The others got some whiskey tion, all had started for the door. But the tion constitutes a buoyant mass, which raises too. Robb and I concluded to rebel. We him up from the sea.

Thanks to heaven ! There was the strong boat, with my bold, brave men! They felt me rising; they saw me, and came and saved me. Rimmer had fled from the horrid scene when I entered the cabin, but remained in the boat clear across the country, and told Zollicoffer but became a sea captain. As for me, I still go down, but only to vessels whose crews have been saved.

It is needless to say that the Marmion was never again visited.

### A Romance of the War.

The public knows little really of the romance of the war. Probably no man in this war has lived through as many excitining and desperate adventures as Captain Carpenter, the leader of the "Jessie Scouts." He was in my way, and rode out till I ran in the dark originally one of John Brown's men, and par- against the two rebel videttes. They stopticipated in the attack on Harper's Ferry ; ped me ; I explained to them that I was hurwhere he escaped by crawling through a long culvert which led from the famous engine

house to the river. "Did you ever see Price ?" he was asked. He replied. "Several times. Once he drove a team in Price's army two days, at the end of which time, unluckily, the team and wagon, and a negro who happened to be in it, ran away; and never stopped till we got into our own lines !" Once he rode down to the rebe! pickets at Wilson's creek, dressed as a woman to deliver a letter to a suppositious brother in Price's army. He bears witness to the politeness of the rebel officers who escorted the lady half way back to our lines. This trip was made because the "General" wanted to know precisely the position of a part of the rebel

After the surrender of Lexington, General Fremont suspected that the telegraph operaand the motion of the water began to be felt tors between Hanibal and St Joseph were disloyal and had given information to the enemy, The fact was, however, that the rebels had tapped" the wire. A woman in St. Louis told him so, and there was a rebel spy i town. He was to take her to the theater that evening

The Captain says: "I told her I would give her fifty dollars if she would say, when he came, that she was sick and could not go. She agreed, and I arranged that she should introduce me to him as a rebel spy from Pil low's camp, which she did. I immediately gained his confidence. We drank wine to gether, and the fool told me every thing .-Soon he left the city and I took one of my men with me and off we starte! after him.

We found him on the Grand river, near the railroad, just where he had said. He had a hat in the brush, where the telegraphing operations were carried on. There were two men, my man and another. We crept up to them. and on a survey, came to the conclusion that we might not be able to capture them, and the best way to shoot them. I shot my man, but Hale only wounded his. We rushed up He made a fight. I had to dispatch him with my pistol. We got the telegraph instrument with twenty-two hundred feet of silk wire, two horses, blankets and sixty five dollars in

I went into Price's camp when Mulligan was at Lexington. I had a double barreled shot gun with both locks broken, and rode into the camp with numbers of country people who were flocking to join Price. I rode around freely, talking secession, and very soon saw how things were going. I could plainly see Mulligan was in a tight place, and I started off to St. Louis as soon as possible, and gave the information that Mulligan must surreader, which he did.

Henry Hale, one of the best scouts in the country, left Leavenworth while Mulligan was before Lexington, with dispatches. As he rode along, men from every direction was going to join Price. He saw one old secessionist with a little shot gun, and thought it would be a sice thing to drive off the old fellow and take his horse into Lexington. So engaged the man in conversation, and getting an op portunity, put the revolver to the secessionist's head, ordered him to tie his gun to the saddle, to dismount, and finally to skedaddle. The old man made tracks rapidly. Hale took the horse by the bridle, and rode on whistling Yankee Doodle. He had ridden a mile or two, when at a turn in the road, he was suddenly ordered to halt. The old secessionist had procured another gun, and got ahead of him. Get off that hourse, cried the old man. Hale got down. Tie that revolver to the saddle! Hale obeyed. Pull off your pants! Hale did it. Skedaddle !- an order which Hale at once carried into effect, merely saying " Well, Cap., I thought my shirt would come off next-good bye." The secessionist went off with the two horses, whistling Dixie; while Hale marched seven miles to Lexington, with only his coat and shirt on. His coat contained the dispatches. I burned Randolph, Missouri. The town

was a rebel depot, where their supplies were deaths than have ventured again so near the gathered. The country people came in every day with provisions and these provisions and

'I returned to the fallen door; I sat down in other goods were conveyed to the enemy. I despair and waited for death. I saw no hope went over with twenty-two men and routed two hundred and fifty. I divided my men But the steamer gave a sudden lurch, again and had them approach from different direcacted upon by the power of the waves. She tions. I made them all officers, and up we paced the long saloon, which had echoed with had been balanced upon a rock, in such a way went, every man of us shouting out orders as the shricks of the drowning passengers. Ah! that a slight action of the water was sufficient though each had a regiment at his back .-The rebels were frightened. They ran in all She creaked, and groaned, and labored, and directions, but we killed several of them. One of my men was badly wounded, and I was I rose; I clung to the ladder; I pressed the wounded also. I tackled one fellow with a after he had given me a thrust over the eye enteen prisoners. Of course we could not, with our small force, hold the town, so we set

> I was captured back of Paducah-Lieutenmanaged to seize their revolvers. Robb tapped one, that came at us first, over the head and stunned him, and before the others could come to his assistance we shot them. Then we made off. We went by Fort Donelson, inridge. We had forged despatches for the purpose, and thus passed. As we had just come from the rebels, we knew enough to deceive the old fellow, who treated us with great kindness, gave us passes through his part of Mifflin. lines, and good horses, and in four hours we were inside our lines.

At Platt City I made a speech to the reb rebels in favor of Jeff. Davis, which was very successful; but in the afternoon a man in town recognized me, and had me seized. They put me under guard, in a house; but the same night I got out, got on a horse which fell rying on to bring up some recruits who were wanted; but the men were obstinate, and would not let me go without a pass. So I proposed to go with him to headquarters, and would get him my pass. He consented; we part of Allegheny. walked our horses in along the road. My 42. Mifflin, 19th case was desperate; if they caught me they from a part of Cumberland and Northumberwould hang me; talked to the man in the dark till we were some distance in, then suddealy pulled out my knife and with one stab part of Northumberland and Pike. s'ew him. I waited awhile, then road back to where the other vidette remained and handed him a piece of an old letter, sayine "there's the pess. He must go to the smouldering part of Columbia. fre in the wood near by to examine it, and as he did so I knocked him over, and rode off.

naked, as a crazy man, shouting and whoop ing so that the whole camp was aroused. No Berks, Bedford and Northampton. better way to get in occurred to me just then 48. Perry, 22d March, 1826, formed from Gen. Thompson is much of a gentleman. He part of Cumberland. temple, the mark of which was still fresh. He | the Province. proposed to send me into the Yankee lines part of Wayne. ecause they could take care of a poor fellow better then he. I lay down under a wagon, part of Lycoming.
near the General's tent, when it came dark, 52. Schuylkill, 1st March, 1811, formed of near the General's tent, when it came dark, and listened to hear what I could hear.— About midnight a messenger rode in, on a fine horse, and tied it near me. When he got into the tent, and no one was looking, I got on the horse, and having the best road in mind, rode out as fast as I could drive, the pickets firing at me, but without effect; and got safely to make my report.

I went into Fort Henry two days before the attack on it, and brought General Grant an accurate account of the position and number of the forces and defence. Also, I went into Fort Donelson, while our troops lay at part of Northumberland. Fort Henry. I went there in Confederate uniform, and I have General McClernand's letter to show that I brought him information which proved to be accurate. On my way out a cavalry force passed me, while I lay by the roadside; and its commander told one of his men to leave behind a fine flag which he feared would be torn on the way. That flag was struck into the road, that a returning rebel might carry it in. But I got it, wrapped it around my body, and rode into Fort Henry of 1784.

## The State of Pennsylvania.

Herewith we annex a tabular statement of he formation or erection of the several counties of Pennsylvania, embracing their names the day, month and year when erected by law; and the different counties or part of counties from which each was formed, whether of one or more :-

1. Adams, 22d January, 1800, formed of a part of York.

2. Allegheny, 24th September, 1788, form ed of Westmoreland and Washington. 3. Armstrong, 12th March, 1800, formed of part Allenheny, Westmoreland and Lycomiag

4. Beaver, 12th March, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny and Washington. 5. Bedford, 9th March, 1771, formed of part of Cumberland.

6. Berks, 11th March, 1752, formed of part of Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster. 7. Blair, 26th February, 1846, formed of a part of Huntingdon and Bedford.

8. Bradford, 21st February, 1810, formed of a part of Luzerne and Lycoming.\* 9. Bucks, one of three original counties of the Province. †

10. Butler, 12th March, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny. 11. Cambria, 26th March, 1804, formed of part of Huntingdon and Somerset.

In embarking on his return, he fell into the 12. Carbon, 13th March, 1843, formed of sea, and awaking in the fright found that he part of Northampton and Monroe. had not been asleep ten minutes. 13. Centre, 13th February, 1800, formed

of a part of Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntingdon,
14. Chester, one of the original counties established at the first settlement of the Pro-

15. Clarion, 11th March, 1839, formed of a pa t of Venango and Armstrong.

16. Clearfield, 26th March, 1804, formed of part of Lycoming. 17. Clinton, 21st June, 1839, formed of a

part of Lycoming and Centre. 18. Columbia, 22d March, 1813, formed of a part of Northumberland.

19. Crawford, 12th March, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny.

20. Cumberland, 27th January, 1849-50, formed of a part of Lancaster.

21. Dauphin, 21st March, 1785, formed of part of Lancaster. Delaware, 26th September, 1789, formed of a part of Chester.

23. Elk, 18th April, 1843, formed of part of Jefferson, Clearfield and McKean. 24. Erie, 12th March, 1800, tormed of part of Allegheny.

25. Fayette, 26th September, 1783. 26. Forest, 11th April, 1848, formed from part of Jefferson. 27. Franklin, 9th September, 1784, formed

from part of Cumberland. 28. Felton, 19th April, 1850, formed from part of Bedford. 29. Greene, 9th Feburary, 1796, formed

from part of Westmoreland. 30. Huntingdon, 20th September, 1787, of part of Bedford.

31. Indiana, 30th March, 1803 formed of part of Westmoreland and Lycoming. 32. Jefferson, 26th March, 1804, formed

from part of Lycoming. 33. Juniata, 2d March, 1831, formed from

34. Lancaster, 10th May, 1729, formed from part of Chester. 35. Lawrence, 25th March, 1850, formed

from part of Beaver and Mercer. 36. Lebanon, 16th February, 1813, formed from part of Dauphin and Lancaster. 37. Lehigh, 6th March, 1812, formed from

a part of Northampton. 38. Luzerne, 25th September, 1786, formed from part of Northumberland. 39, Lycoming, 13th April, 1795, formed

from part of Northumberland. 40. McKean, 26th March, 1804, formed from part of Lycoming.

41. Mercer 12 March, 1800, formed from 42. Mifflin, 19th September, 1789, formed

land. 43 Monroe, 1st April, 1836, formed from

44. Montgomery, 10th September, 1784, formed from part of Philadelphia. 45. Montour, 3d May, 1850, formed from a

46. Northampton, 11th March, 1752, formed from part of Bucks. I rode into Jeff. Thompson's camp half 47. Northumberland, 27th March, 1772.

caused a surgeon to examine me, who reported 49. Philadelphia, one of the three original that I had lost my senses from a blow on the counties established at the first settlement of

said I was quite harmless, and the General 50. Pike, 26th March, 1814, formed from 51. Potter, 26 March, 1804, formed of a

> a part of Berks and Northampton. 53. Snyder, 2d March, 1855, formed from

> part of Union. 54. Somerset, 17th April, 1795 formed of part of Bedford. 55. Sullivan, 15th March, 1847, formed of

> Lycoming. 56. Susquehanna, 21st February, 1810, formed from part of Luzerne. 57. Tioga, 26th March, 1804, formed from

> a part of Lycoming. 58. Union, 22d March, 1813, formed from

> 59. Venango, 13th March, 1800, formed from part of Allegheny and Lycoming. 60. Warren, 12th March, 1800, formed of part of Allegheny and Lycoming. 61. Wayne, 21st March, 1798, formed from

part of Northampton. 62. Washington, 28th March, 1781, formed part of Westmoreland. 63. Westmoreland, 25th February, 1773,

formed from part of Bedford and the purchase 64. Wyoming, 4th of April, 1842, formed of a part of Northumberland and Luzerne. 65. York, 10th August, 1740, formed of a

part of Lancaster. \*Previous to the 24th of March, 1812 this county, (Bradford), was called Ontario, but its name was changed on that day.

+Bucks, Philadelphia and Chester, were the

three original counties, established at the first

settlement of the province of Pennsylvania.

RAPIDITY OF THOUGHT IN DREAMING .- It would appear as if a whole series of acts, that would really occupy a long lapse of time, pass ideally through the mind in one instant. We have in dreams no true perception of the lapse of time. The relations of space as well as of time are also annihilated, so that while almost an eternity is compressed into a moment, infinite space is traversed more swiftly than by real thoughts. There are numerous illustrations of this on record. A gentleman dreams that he has enlisted for a soldier, joined his regiment, deserted, was apprehended, carried back, tried, condemned to be shot, and at last led out for execution. After all the usual preparations, a gun was fired, he awoke with the report, and found that a noise in the adjoining room had at the same moment produced the dream and awakened him. A friend of Dr. Abercrombie dreamed that he had crossed the Atlantic, and spent a fortnight in England .-

Why is a milkman like Pharoah's daughter? Because he takes a little profit out of the water.

It is good to learn from the expe-