

The Republican Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1855.

We are under obligations to Hon. Moses McClellan for Legislative documents. Wm. Webb has also kindly favored us in the same way.

The election for officers of the Hanover Branch Rail Road took place on Monday last, when the following gentlemen were chosen: President, Capt. A. W. Eichelberger; Managers, F. E. Metzger, David M. Myers, Jacob Sterner, David Worts, Charles Will, Henry C. Schriver.

Mr. Elliot made a beautiful ascension in his balloon, at York, on Saturday week, and landed safely half a mile below the village of Washington, three miles from Columbia, in Lancaster county.

More Gold.—The steamer Northern Light left San-Juan on the night of the 8th instant, for N. York, with 950 passengers and \$300,000 in gold.

The Kane Expedition.—The barque belonging to this expedition has been christened the "Arctic," and the propeller ship the "Arctic." The expedition will sail from New York on or before the 1st of June.

Discharged.—William Bear, arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of his father-in-law, Lutz, in Fulton township, Lancaster county, has been discharged from custody, no evidence having appeared to implicate him. Lutz's death proves to have been accidental.

"Keep off the Platform."—According to the report of the New York State Engineer and Surveyor, over twelve million passengers were carried over sixteen of the main railroads of that State, during the last year. Out of this immense number but twelve were killed, and of those twelve eleven were standing on the platform.

The fourth celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims from England on the shores of Maryland in 1634, which took place on Tuesday, at and in the vicinity of the site of the ancient city of St. Mary's, in St. Mary's county, was the most imposing demonstration of the sort that had before been made in that regard. All parties and sects participated. Hon. J. R. Chandler delivered the oration, which is very highly spoken of. The venerable G. W. Parke Custis also addressed the assembly in an eloquent and appropriate speech.

Our friend Cooper, of the Chambersburg Spirit, has gone on a brief tour West. There is nothing like travelling to benefit health, and we hope his will be entirely restored.

The wheat crop in South Carolina is said to be larger than usual and is considered to be beyond danger. In Michigan, the Detroit Free Press of the 11th is satisfied that the crop is in excellent condition, and the quantity upon the ground is larger than in any former year.

Praying for Rain.—Friday, the 4th inst., was observed in Griffin, Ga., as a day of humiliation and prayer, in view of the drought and want which the country was threatened. There was a rain in a few days afterwards.

License Question.—Judge GALBRAITH has refused to grant licenses to inns and taverns in Erie county. He also decided that there was no law in existence at this time which regulated the sale of liquors; that all laws relating thereto, punishments, &c., have been repealed, and no law can be effective until October the 1st, at which time the new law goes into effect. By this decision it appears that everybody can sell just as much liquor, until October first, as they please, without fear of the law, as no law punishing the same is in existence.

Five members of the Massachusetts Legislature have died since the beginning of the session.

Hon. R. H. Stanton, lately a member of Congress, has taken a step in advance, and become the editor of the Maysville (Ky.) Express. Such instances of reformation are so rare, that we record this with mingled pride and pleasure.

Some of the papers are publishing the names of delinquents who refuse to or neglect to pay. There is no telling what we may feel ourselves compelled to do in the premises some of these days. Our patience is fast running out with the "non-payers."

The Virginia election takes place on Thursday next.

Another Slap at "Sam."—At a special election in Doylestown, on Tuesday last, to supply a vacancy in the Town Council, George Michener, people's candidate, had 80 votes. J. H. Geit, Know-Nothing, 24, and A. H. Barber, 2. Mr. Michener was elected by 56 majority.

The Know-Nothings were successful at the late election in the strong old Whig borough of York, but by a reduced majority.

Rev. JOHN McCAFFERTY, President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., has been appointed Bishop of Savannah, Ga., vice Bishop Garland, dead.

Sumr O'Brien.—A petition for the repeal of the sentence against Mr. Smith O'Brien has already been signed, it is said, by several members of the British House of Peers, and by nearly 130 members of the House of Commons, and many of the magnates of political life.

Boston, May 15.—A ten mile race came off to-day, between Grinnell, of New York, and Stenson, of Boston, and was decided in favor of Grinnell. Time, 37m. 22s.

Know-Nothingism in California.

Know-Nothingism can never become nationalized. Its intolerant principles can never obtain a general ascendency. This is so apparent that its leaders are forced to trim their sails according to the local breeze. Hence in one place they are anti-slavery, at another free-soil—anti-Catholic in one State, in another they repudiate any religious test. We perceive, says the *Crawford Democrat*, that they held a State Convention recently in Sacramento, California, at which, according to the *Placer Times*, they rejected from their platform the religious test directed against Catholics. It is well known that the anti-Catholic feature of the Know-Nothing creed, in the Northern and Eastern States, constitutes one of its chief features, and that in this State it was a potential element against the Democracy last October. The course of the Know-Nothings in California truthfully illustrates the object of this new party. Its leaders have no other purpose in view than their own political preferment. They are, generally, broken down or disappointed hacks from the other parties, who seek, under this new and specious organization, to accomplish the object of their ambition. It may serve their purpose for a time, but it will be short lived, and the leaders will have to fall back into their old obscurity, shunned and marked for their illiberal sentiments.

The Legislature—Their Reforms.

It was very truly said by one of the members of the House of Representatives, on coming out of the Hall after the final adjournment, that "this Legislature will be remembered: we have paid ourselves, given away the property of the State, and repudiated her debts." All these acts were done. They took a round sum of \$500 each for their services; they passed an act to sell the main line of our public improvements, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, at less than half its cost, and agreed to relieve the Pennsylvania railroad company of the tonnage tax, worth to the Commonwealth at least three millions of dollars, and defeated the claim bill, which provided for the payment of the honest, hard-working laborers, who had assisted to construct and keep in repair this improvement; many of whom had been kept out of their just claims for a series of years. If this be reform, we have it fully and faithfully carried out.—*Harrisburg Union*.

Democratic Triumph in Quincy, Ill.

Know-Nothingism is the telegraph of its day, always prompt, under its Whig management, to make the public acquainted with Know-Nothing victories, the most unimportant of which are heralded all over the Union; but it is very remiss in noticing the instances where the "boot is on the other leg." We are led to this remark by noticing in a late St. Louis paper the result of the recent municipal election in Quincy, Ill. The election excited the utmost interest, and was warmly contested between the Democrats and the Know-Nothings. The result was a glorious victory of the former, they carrying the city, by a majority of about two hundred and fifty votes. Every man on the Know-Nothing ticket, from Mayor down, was defeated by about that vote.

The reaction against the secret order is now general all over the country. It has fallen into general disrepute, and is being beaten at nearly all of the municipal elections. Ever to have been connected with the party will soon become a source of regret.—*Enquirer*.

Where Know-Nothingism Comes From.

We have shown that in New Hampshire, the Know-Nothings drew less than 2,000 votes from the Democrats, while they took the whole of the Abolitionists, and nearly all the Whigs.

In Connecticut, the vote for Governor in 1854 was as follows:

For Ingham, (Dem.).....	28,638
For Dalton, (Whig).....	19,465
For Chapman, (Abolition).....	10,472

In 1855 the vote in the same State for Governor was as follows:

For Ingham, (Dem.).....	27,334
For Minor, (K. N.).....	27,065
For Dalton, (Whig).....	8,011

The Democratic vote has fallen off only 1200 while the Whig vote has fallen off 10,500; and the Abolition vote has disappeared in Know-Nothingism!

Petitions were circulating in New York for signatures praying the Legislature of that State to pass laws against the use of tobacco and strong tea. The vegetarians, too, contemplated petitioning the Legislature for a law against the further use of meat. In the present age it is impossible to tell what extremes may not be reached by legislation.

The know-nothings of Tennessee have nominated Col. Gentry, Whig, as their candidate for Governor.

A large fire occurred at Evansville, Indiana, on the 15th, destroying sixteen buildings, and involving a loss of \$100,000, principally insured.

The price of Guano, according to the Peruvian Charge d'Affairs at New York, is not to be reduced, as has been reported, but, on the contrary, if any change is made, he says it will be advanced.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, it is said, did not sign the bill repealing the charter of the Erie and North-east Railroad Company before the Legislature adjourned, consequently it failed to become a law.

Joseph Baumgardner was killed, near York, on Friday last, on the Railroad, by being knocked down by a train of cars. His death was instantaneous.

What is Baggage?—In a recent suit in New York, the question came up, whether a gold watch is an article of wearing apparel, to be deemed baggage. The Superior Court decided it as an article of wearing apparel, and when not carried about the person, but in a trunk, while travelling is to be deemed baggage.

The cholera is said to have appeared at Havana.

Two Destructive Fires in York.

On Friday week, about noon, an alarming fire, supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, broke out in the stable of Mr. Joshua Fetrow, in York. His two frame stables were consumed, and, sad to tell, two horses perished in them—one of them burned so badly that he was obliged to be killed. The row of brick buildings on the opposite side of the alley was saved through the powerful labor bestowed by firemen and citizens, though the damage done to the first double-house, occupied by Messrs. Peter E. Wilt and Alexander Pfeiffer, was very considerable. We understood all the property lost and partly consumed, was insured, so that the loss above the insurance is not great.—A singular fact connected with this fire, is that during Friday night of the previous week, an attempt was made to fire the same premises, but, after burning a while, the fire, providentially-like, went out—straw and half-rotten manure, covering a few square feet, together with several boards, were next morning discovered to have been burning.

Another.—The *Republican* of Wednesday says:—The most destructive fire that has visited our town for a number of years broke out about half past five o'clock on Monday afternoon last, in the stable belonging to the Buck Hotel, in North George street, in the occupation of Mr. JOHN LUTTMAN. The alarm was soon given, but so rapid did the flames spread that in a very short time the adjoining stables, the hotel, and all the buildings between it and the corner of George and Philadelphia streets, together with several dwellings on the latter street, including the dwelling of THOMAS E. COCHRAN, Esq., were enveloped in flames. Seven dwelling houses, three shops, and four stables, were entirely destroyed. The Buck Tavern, stable, and the store room adjoining, we believe, were owned by Dr. ANDREW PATTERSON, of Middletown; a two-story frame dwelling house and stable owned by Mr. THOMAS SCHALL, and occupied by Mrs. MENDELIN; a two-story frame dwelling house and frame stable owned and occupied by Mr. JOHN MIRZEL; a one and a half story frame house, two shops and two stables, owned by Mr. A. J. FRY. The house was occupied by Mrs. RUPP, who, we learn, lost all her furniture, besides some forty or fifty dollars in money. One of the shops was occupied by Mr. FRY as a hat-shop. The brick house owned by Mr. DANIEL FORD, and occupied by Mrs. KNAUSE, was very much injured; and the dwelling of THOMAS E. COCHRAN, Esq., had the roof entirely burnt off, and the inside of the building considerably damaged. The buildings destroyed, we believe, were all insured—some in the York County Mutual Insurance Company, and others in Philadelphia. The loss of furniture, however, will be considerable, as a great deal of it was much damaged by its hasty removal. There can be no doubt about the origin of this fire. It was evidently the work of an incendiary.

Serious Accident.—During the fire on Monday evening, a very serious accident occurred. While the firemen were engaged with a hook in pulling down a house, the front wall gave way, and fell against one of the telegraph posts with such force as to break it off. The post fell over amongst the crowd with full force, knocking down Mr. JACOB FOSSER and Mr. JAMES FOSSER, who were at first thought to be fatally injured, but we have been informed by Dr. C. M. NES, whose professional services were called in, that they were both in a fair way of recovery yesterday.

Governor Reedler.—This gentleman is now in Washington, not for the purpose so generally attributed to him, of invoking the action of the general government in regard to the administration of his duties as Governor of Kansas, but simply preparatory to his return in a week or two with his family to the Territory which he proposes to make his future home. It is satisfactory to observe the contrast between his quiet and manly deportment and the violent expressions unjustly charged to him by his enemies. Not for a single moment has he been diverted from the plain, straightforward path of duty. Refusing all participation with either extreme in the late disturbances in the Territory, and placing himself upon the conceded principles of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, he has steadily maintained the attitude which might be expected from a man who for thirty years has been a leading and consistent member of the Democratic party—the party of the constitution.—*Washington Union*.

Foreign Aid for "Sam."—The Know-Nothings have found a new ally in the *London Times*, that ancient and inveterate enemy of America, and all things American. And, notwithstanding their professions of pure Americanism, they, for once, find no fault with "foreign interference," but quote, with great glee, the opinions of the *Times* in favor of their proscriptive principles and anti-republican designs.

A New Candidate.—Christy, the "nigger singer," has been announced as the Know-Nothing candidate for Vice President, on the ticket with Com. Vanderbilt. Is it fair thus to captivate the people by the charms of negro melody, and then turn their infatuation to political account? Still.

Music hath charms to soothe a savage, and send a rock and spit a cabbage."

New York, May 15.—The bark Grapeshot returned to this port this afternoon, from the Canary Islands, with Baker, the alleged murderer of Wm. Poole. The Grapeshot arrived off Palmas in 17 days from this port, and laid in and off till the Isabella Jewett here in sight, when she boarded her and captured the fugitive.

St. Louis, May 15.—The slander suit of Birch against T. H. Benton was decided in the Henry county Circuit Court on Friday last, after a trial of four days, by the rendition of a verdict of \$4,000 damages to the plaintiff. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

The Chicago *Times* says every house in that city is full, and rents are beyond precedent in any city on the globe.

The Two Speakers.

The *Harrisburg* correspondent of the *North American* makes the following notice of the two gentlemen—the one a Democrat, and the other a Know-Nothing—who filled the Speakers' Chairs in the late Legislature. The handsome tribute paid to Mr. Heister, by a political opponent, is an indirect compliment to the party which numbers him among its most trusted members; and the unqualified censure of Mr. Strong, by a political friend, who had considerations of interest to induce him to overlook venial faults, is another instance of the palpable fact that the Know-Nothing leaders are the worst of men.

Mr. Speaker Heister, of the Senate, received, on a call of the yeas and nays; a unanimous vote of thanks for his courtesy and impartiality—a vote he fully deserved. He filled the office well, and threw the weight of his influence in favor of men of integrity. In the appointment of committees, and in various other methods, he showed his own honesty by entrusting delicate and important duties to men of the right stamp—in which particular there was a striking contrast between him and other Speakers in other bodies.

Mr. Strong received nominally a vote of thanks from the House, but his friends presented a call of the yeas and nays upon the resolutions, or a very formidable opposition would have developed itself. As it was, there was an implied compromise that the resolution would be permitted to pass, if members were not required to record their votes in favor of it. Mr. Strong is not aware of the estimate all impartial persons placed upon him as a Speaker, and had even the had waste, in the few remarks he made before dismissing the House, to refer exultingly to the resolution of thanks which had been adopted, he mistakenly said, without a single dissenting voice. In truth, he made the most unpleasant, un successful and unpopular Speaker who ever filled that Chair. He is a man of great irritability of temper, and lacked very much of being reasonably familiar with the rules. He was arbitrary in the proportion that he was ignorant of his duties, and kept the House and himself in a perpetual annoyance. Every visitor observed, and I have heard numbers remark it. But he thinks he did bravely, and is, perhaps, not fair to undecide him, as he naturally desires his last impressions of legislative life to be agreeable. Still, it is notorious that he could not this day receive six votes for an election to the post he has filled for the last four months. That is the best commentary on the success with which he filled it."

The Hiss Affair.

Boston, May 14.—There has been much confusion and excitement in the House this afternoon. Mr. Hiss twice resumed his vacated seat, and was each time removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, by an order of the House, passed almost unanimously. It is presumed Hiss acted in this singular manner by the advice of his counsel.

Messrs. B. F. Butler and Benjamin Dean, counsel for Mr. Hiss, have published an address denouncing his expulsion from the House as an arbitrary act, and intimating that the members of the House feared an impartial development of all the facts in the case.

Boston, May 16th.—Mr. Hiss was arrested for debt to-day whilst on his way to the State House. His counsel procured a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that he being a member of the House, was not liable to arrest. He will endeavor to push the matter of his expulsion to a full hearing before the court.

Know-Nothings and the Law.

The grand jury in Buncombe county, N. C., at the spring term, asked the instruction of the Court, with relation to the propriety of presenting Know-Nothings as conspirators. Judge Saunders charged them to the effect that Know-Nothings could not be presented for banding together and administering oaths, but if they used threats to force a citizen to vote for or against, any candidate for an office of trust, then they would become fit subjects for presentment. Acting upon this charge the grand jury presented several citizens as violators of the law. The grand jury of Monroe county, N. Y., whose attention was called to the subject by Judge Wells, has presented the Know-Nothing organization as one dangerous to the exercise of the elective privilege, and as violating the statutes of New York, in influencing its members, by threats, to vote for certain candidates.

One of the Excuses.

"The Senate was as reckless as the House. The Democrats had the power in the Senate to defeat much of this legislation, but they joined in the schemes and buried them through. The American party was represented, with but few exceptions, by old hacks turned upon them from the Democratic and Whig parties, and they made common cause to carry their objects. Let us have no more such Legislators. It will take the half of another session to repeal the mischievous laws passed and signed during the last winter at Harrisburg."

Please tell us, MYERS, how you figure up a Democratic majority in the Senate. No doubt you are a good calculator, and we would like to understand your rules of arithmetic.

The idea of the American party being represented by the old hacks of party is decidedly funny. The whole Know-Nothing organization is made up of the old hacks of party, and therefore how could it be otherwise represented! The acts of the late Legislature are too bad for decent approval, and the Know-Nothing organs must get up some excuse. The above is a sample, and a very bad one at that.—*Harrisburg Union*.

Nullification in Massachusetts.

Boston, May 17.—The personal liberty bill, intended to nullify the fugitive slave law, was taken up in the House to-day, and an amendment to it adopted forbidding any State officers holding the office of United States Commissioner. A motion was made to strike out the section which incapacitates any attorney who acts for a slave claimant from practising in the State courts, but it was rejected by a large majority. The bill was then passed—yeas 229, nays 45. The bill previously passed the Senate.

How Fortunes are Made.—A gentleman has lately purchased three lots of ground at Keokuk, Iowa, from ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, for the sum of ten thousand dollars. This property, it is said, could have been bought in the year 1850, for \$300.

"Stop Him."

Some two weeks since, a young man purporting to be from the city of Baltimore, paid a visit to this place, where he had, on several visits previous to the one in question; insinuated himself into the good graces of our citizens generally, and took rooms at the "Union Hotel," kept by Mr. Joseph Barker, giving in his name as he had done on former occasions, Robert R. Crawford.—He remained about a week, during which time, he contracted various bills, for clothing, &c. On Wednesday, the 2d inst., he hired a horse and buggy, with the intention of going to Westminster, stating that he would return in a day or two. Failing, however, to do so, the owners of the horse and buggy went in pursuit of him as far as Baltimore, but found no traces of him. While they were in the city, however, he (Crawford) had written a letter to one of our citizens, which was dated, Sikesville, Carroll county, Md., stating in the letter, that he had got into a "good crowd," and that he had exchanged the horse and buggy for a far superior one, and also stated, that he would return in a few days, and pay the price of the horse and buggy. This letter caused much sympathy in his behalf, as the general conclusion of our citizens was, that he had "vanooosed." Accordingly, when the gentlemen who were in pursuit of him returned, and acquainted with the contents of the letter, they immediately concluded to follow him to Sikesville, and, if possible, to bring him to account. Upon their arrival there, they ascertained that he had not been there since last February, at which time he also disappeared rather mysteriously.—This is the third or fourth time he visited this place, always acting the part of a perfect gentleman; consequently, he had thus gained the good opinion of our unsuspecting citizens. The amount of his booty is about \$200. He is well known to the police of Baltimore, and should he venture to return to the city, he will be "nabbed" and handed over to justice.—*Littletown Crystal Palace*.

The Fraud of Know-Nothingism—Southern Side.

The Know-Nothing State Council of Georgia adopted, at its last session in Macon, the following resolution, and directed it to be published. It is thus officially printed in the Savannah *Republican*:

Resolved, That slavery and slave institutions are protected by the Constitution of the United States, and the obligation to maintain them is not sectional; that the right to establish them in the organization of State governments belongs to native and naturalized citizens; and that Congress has no constitutional power to interfere, by excluding a new State applying for admission into the Union upon the ground that the Constitution of such State recognizes slavery.

And Now the Northern.

The Massachusetts platform is embraced in the following resolutions passed by a Know-Nothing convention there:

Resolved, That we hail with hope and joy the recent brilliant success of the Republican party in the States of Maine, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and we trust these victories are a foreshadow of others soon to come, by which the FREE STATES shall present one solid PHALANX OF OPPOSITION TO THE AGGRESSIONS OF SLAVERY.

Resolved, That in the present chaotic condition of parties in Massachusetts, the only star above the horizon is the love of human liberty and ABHORRENCE OF SLAVERY, and that IT IS THE DUTY OF ALL ANTI-SLAVERY MEN to rally round the Republican party, as an organization which invites the united action of the people on the transcending question of slave dominion which now divides the Union.

Miss BUNKLEY'S BOOK.—The case of Miss Josephine M. Bunkley against De Witt & Davenport, for injunction as to the work called "My Book," &c., was further argued before the U. S. Court, at New York, on Monday. An affidavit was read from Miss Mary Jane Upslur, of Virginia, who testifies that she is the authoress of the book, and that she undertook the task at the request of Mr. Beale. An affidavit was also read from Mr. Beale of Norfolk, stating that he and Miss Upslur were the authors of the book. Miss B. also put in her affidavit, claiming to have written a great portion of the work, and alleging that other portions of it were written by Mr. Beale, at her dictation. It was testified that she was visited at New York by Mr. Tisdale, editor of the New York *Crusader*, who brought a letter from De Witt & Davenport, and a recommendation from the Hon. Daniel Ullman, to endeavor to settle the dispute. The court after argument from counsel, announced that it would reserve its decision.

Extraordinary Suicide.—English papers mention the suicide of a Mr. Roystone, who, ten years ago, was worth one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, which he has since squandered in the gratification of his appetite. He had agents in China, Mexico, Canada, and other places, to supply him with the rarest delicacies—and a single dish, sometimes, cost him fifty pounds. At length, on the 15th of last April, nothing was left him but a solitary guinea, a shirt, and a battered hat. He bought a woodcock with the guinea, which he had served up in the highest style of the culinary art. He gave himself two hours for an easy digestion, and then jumped into the Thames from Westminster bridge.

Peruvian Guano.—We see it stated in the Patriot that the price of Peruvian Guano, is soon to be reduced to \$45 per ton. It is also stated that Peru has appointed a chief agent for the United States, who will have power to appoint numerous subordinate agents and agencies, at all important points—these agents to be American citizens—and by them are the entire details of business to be transacted. Sales in all cases to be made directly to consumers. When this system (which is intended to break up any monopoly in the guano business) goes into effect, any guano offered or sold as Peruvian by persons not belonging to, or connected with the legitimate agency, will be pronounced spurious.—*Balt. Sun*.

Breaks Among the Peach Blossoms.—Dr. White, the postmaster at Union Star, Ky., in a letter to the Louisville *Courier*, notices a singular fact:

In that section, throughout every peach orchard there has been a greater bloom than for many years past, and upon examining the blossoms a singular phenomenon is observable. In some orchards, for every blossom examined there has been found inside the cup from one to as many as seven well formed peaches, and a large majority of the blossoms have three or four cups in them. This has never been observed in that part of Kentucky before.

Singular Escape.—A few days since, while Mrs. Danforth of Warren, Pa., was engaged in her usual duties, a heavy thunder storm came up, and in the midst of its fury a lightning stroke descended upon her, burning her hair from the crown of the head to the back of the neck, melting her hair pins, and proceeding down her body—leaving its mark as it went—until it passed through the floor. Strange to say, the lady lived and is rapidly recovering.

New sweet potatoes are among the luxuries of the season at Petersburg, Va. Bounty land applicants now number the long little array of 82,900.

Supplement to the Common School Law.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT TO AN ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND CONTINUANCE OF A SYSTEM OF EDUCATION BY COMMON SCHOOLS, approved the eighth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of the act in which this is a supplement, as abolishes independent districts at present established under special acts of assembly, shall not take effect until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

SECTION 2. That the continuance of independent districts beyond the period named in the foregoing section, may be allowed, when, on the application of the directors of any such district to the judges of the court of common pleas of the county in which any portion of said district may be located, setting forth the necessity for its continuance, the said judges, may, after careful consideration, decree the same: and that in all cases where the said court shall refuse to allow a further continuance of any such district, they shall be authorized and required, also, to determine the rights of property vested in the several school boards in any such district, and make proper disposition of the same: *Provided*, That the board of school directors of the townships out of which any such independent school district may be formed, shall have received ten days' notice of the proposed application, and of the time and place of hearing.

SECTION 3. That the assessors in each and every township, where any portion of said township may be included within the limits of an independent school district, shall, in their duplicates, opposite to the names of the persons residing within said independent district, the letters I. D., for the information of the collector of said tax and the county commissioners.

SECTION 4. That in all cases in which school directors of independent districts have not been chosen at the recent spring elections, or on the day specially fixed by law, it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of any such district, to meet at their usual place of holding similar elections, ten days' notice thereof having been given by the late president of the proper board, and shall elect two persons to serve as school directors for the ensuing year; and the remaining members and officers of the board who would have continued in office under the provisions of the supplement to the school law of May eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, be and they are hereby continued in office until the expiration of the terms for which they were originally elected; the said elections shall be held and conducted in the same manner and by the same persons heretofore authorized by law.

SECTION 5. That upon petition of not less than twenty taxable inhabitants of any township, desiring the formation of the territory upon which they reside, into a separate and independent common school district, and setting forth the bounds of such proposed district, the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, shall appoint commissioners to view the premises and report to the court at its next term, the lines of the proposed new district, either according to the bounds set forth in the petition, or to such other bounds as they shall think more advisable, together with their opinion on the expediency of establishing the same, the proceedings upon which petition, commission and report, and the final disposition thereof shall, in all other respects, be according to the act of assembly now in force, relative to the erection of new townships: *Provided*, That if said proceedings result in the establishment of a new common school district, the cost of the commission and of the fees shall be paid by the said new district, but if otherwise, said costs and fees shall be paid by the petitioners themselves.

SECTION 6. That whenever a new district shall be erected according to the provisions of this act, it shall become, to all intents and purposes of the common school system of the State, a separate and independent district, subject, however, to the provisions of the third and fourth sections of the act to which this is a supplement; and the proper court of quarter sessions shall moreover determine, on hearing, whether an undue proportion of the real estate and school houses belonging to the old district or districts are within the bounds of the new district, and if so, how much money shall be paid therefor by the new to the old district or districts, and in what proportions and at what time; and vice versa if less than its due share of real estate or school houses is within said new district, how much shall be paid to it by the old district or districts, and in what proportions and at what times; the order for the payment of which several sums shall, from the date thereof, be in the nature of a judgment, and the amount recoverable according to the provisions of the twenty-first section of the act to which this is a supplement.

SECTION 7. That at the next annual assessment after the erection of any such new common school district, it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of the proper county, to cause a separate assessment of the subjects and things liable to school tax in each portion of the new district lying within his proper township to be made out by the proper assessor thereof, and to be returned to them, wherefrom, after adjustment, they shall cause to be made a correct copy of the assessment, thus obtained, in every portion of the new district, and shall furnish the same to the secretary thereof, in accordance with the twenty-ninth section of the act to which this is a supplement; and they shall, in like manner and at the same time, cause to be made out and furnished to the state superintendent of common schools, a full list of all the taxable inhabitants of said new district, according to the provisions of the forty-ninth section of the act to which this is a supplement; and they shall pay out of the county funds to said assessors, the usual compensation for the services enjoined by this section.

SECTION 8. That the state superintendent of common schools shall, on the application of the boards of directors of a majority of the school districts in any county of this Commonwealth, stating their desire to increase the salary of the county superintendent, fixed at any of the periods named in the thirty-ninth section of the school law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, or at any subsequent triennial convention of directors, appoint the time and place of re-assembling of the convention of directors, who shall have all the powers conferred by the said thirty-ninth section.

SECTION 9. That the Pennsylvania School Journal shall be recognized as the official organ of the department of common schools of this Commonwealth, in which the current decisions made by the superintendent of common schools shall be published free of charge, together with all official circulars and such other letters of explanation or instruction as he may find necessary or advisable to issue from time to time, including his annual report; and the superintendent is hereby authorized to subscribe for each copy of the *School Journal*, to be sent to each board of school directors in the State, for public use, and charge the cost thereof to the contingent expenses of the department of common schools.

SECTION 10. That all boroughs, and townships now connected in the assessment of county rates and levies, shall hereafter be separate and independent of each other in the assessment of said rates and levies, and for school purposes; and the respective townships and boroughs so separated, shall elect their own