LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

H. C. HICKOK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

Fridays---at Lewisburg, Union County, Pennsylvania.

ELEVENTH YEAR.....WHOLE NUMBER, 571.

$1.50 PER YEAR, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

The Lewisburg Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1855.

SNYDER COUNTY.

For the information of many who since the Election are desirous of knowing "what this Snyder County is, anyhow," we copy on this page the Law enacted by the Legislature on the 24 inst., and confirmed by the People on the 16th inst.—a fortnight after its passage.

Union County Common Schools.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Superintendent of Common Schools.

SIR—Having at an early date transmitted to the Department a copy of the reports of the School Directors of Union county, I herewith, in compliance with the 42d section of the law of 8th May, 1854, transmit a brief report of the practical operation of the Common Schools, &c.

The County of Union is now divided into twenty-two school districts.

SCHOOLS.	
The whole number of Schools.	1631
Number yet required.	9
The whole number of months taught from 3 to 6	3-18
TEACHERS.	
The whole No. of teachers employed	165
Male teachers.	154
Female teachers.	11
Salaries of male teachers, from $15 to $28, average	$19,81
Salaries of female teachers, from $3 to $17, average	10,28
SCHOLARS.	
Whole number of scholars attending school.	8180
Number of males.	4516
Number of females.	3661
Number learning German.	410
The average number in attendence.	5581
Cost of teaching each scholar per month.	24 18
RECEIPTS.	
Amount of tax levied for school purposes	$12,710.75
" " Buildings.	870,96
Total amount levied.	$13,581.71
Received from State appropriation	1878 21
From the collectors of School tax	7464,02
EXPENDITURES.	
Cost of Instruction.	$8896.13
Fuel and contingencies.	$929.93
Cost of School Houses, &c.	$1671.71

As soon as I was invested with proper authority, and the blank certificates were received, I gave public notice through the columns of several county papers, when and where I would meet the Directors of the various districts of the county, for the purpose of examining teachers and others designing to enter the profession. Some of these meetings were well attended; others were poorly attended, and I regret to say, in three districts neither directors, teachers, nor spectators were to be found. At these meetings, I endeavored to explain the design of the new features of the law, and to enlist the cooperation of the directors and people in carrying out their provisions. The examinations were always public, and conducted in such a manner as to satisfy myself of the acquirements of the applicants, and also to interest and satisfy their employers.

In granting certificates, as a great diversity of opinion prevails among directors in regard to what should constitute a competent teacher, it was deemed prudent to adopt a middle course; and it is evident that this course alone, under existing circumstances, could have given satisfaction.

I have examined one hundred and eighty-four teachers; males one hundred and seventy-two, females twelve.

Many of the schools that I have visited I am compelled to say, are *far* from what the friends of education and progress could wish them to be. Among the obstacles in the way of their improvement, insufficient salaries of teachers, too short a time of their employment, the use of improper books, indifference on the part of parents, and irregular attendance, are the most prominent.

J. S. WHITMAN,

Freeburg, Feb. 1855. *Co. Supt.*

ROBERT MILLS, of South Carolina, the celebrated Architect of the Treasury department, Post-Office, and Patent Office buildings, died in Washington city on Saturday last. He became deranged from disappointment on finding that the superintendence of certain proposed buildings planned by him, had been given by the Government to other persons.

THE FARM:

The Garden---The Orchard.

The Patent Office Seeds.

We were glad to publish the notice given by MR. REBER, last week, that a quantity of Seeds had been furnished by the Patent Office at Washington, for distribution among the members of the Union County Agricultural Society. These are seeds which have been procured at the expense of the Government, mostly in foreign countries, and with special regard to the genuiness and purity of their respective kinds. Some of them are entirely new among us, but most are only new varieties and some old standard sorts. We hope they may have a fair trial here, so that if possible new products of value may be secured for our region, and the commendable design of the Government to improve our national agriculture, be, so far as our county is concerned, nobly accomplished.

In regard to their *cultivation*, about which Mr. Reber inquires, we will say a word. Of those which come under the denomination of Garden vegetables, several have the directions for culture briefly given on the wrapper, and similar directions for most of the others will be found in little pamphlets which accompany the seeds kept for sale at HOUGHTON'S and DENORMANDIE'S in this place. Every one, however, who has a garden, will find it economical to have one of the many good books, BUIST'S, for instance, in which the art of gardening is fully explained.

Asparagus, is a thing which there is little encouragement for any to plant except those who feel themselves tolerably well *fixed*, as it takes four years from the seed, at the very least, to bring it to usable perfection. It is better to procure the roots two years old, and set them in beds made very rich to the depth of thirty inches, in rows 12 by 9 inches apart.

Beets, Carrots, Parsnips may all be cultivated according to the directions given on some of these papers: twelve inches apart for the rows is better than nine, and the manure, especially if only "half rotted," should be buried not less than one foot below the surface. The practice so common in our neighborhood of transplanting beets, occasions considerable labor which is worse than useless. They will grow just as well without it, and are certainly less tough and stringy. Plant them tolerably thick in the drills where they are to stand and thin out the young plants for greens, for which they are excellent. Wood ashes (unleached) at the rate of one peck to the square rod, and common salt at the rate of two or three pints, will be found particularly useful for these crops.

Radishes may be grown thinly in the same drills with either of the plants just named, and the salt will destroy those worms by which in many gardens they are so much injured. They should be out of the way before the whole ground is wanted by the other roots.

Pure Early York Cabbage is the only kind that should be relied on for a very early crop. The printed directions are suited rather to the latitude of Washington. With us they may be started either in doors or in a gentle hotbed as early as possible after the 1st of March, and transplanted into rich ground deeply dug when of sufficient size.

Kohl Rabi, called also Caulo Rapa, is a sort of compromise between the cabbage and turnip, a turnip growing above ground where you would naturally look for a cabbage head. We have seen it growing in Mr. NOLL'S garden here, under the care of his German gardeners. It is said to be quite a valuable plant, more certain than the Turnip, equally productive, and almost as delicious as the Cauliflower, when taken at the proper stage. It is managed precisely like the late cabbages.

Sea Kale is a different vegetable from Borecole, and the different varieties of Kale, so called, which are used for greens in winter and spring. This kind is used much the same as Asparagus, which it resembles also in the mode of its cultivation. Full instructions on this point will be found in any book on Gardening.

Among the farm seeds, are several varieties of SPRING WHEAT. We believe little is done with this in our vicinity, but the testimony which we quote in the present number of the *Chronicle*, will show that it is regarded with favor in other wheatgrowing districts. If any of our farming neighbors have made a faithful trial of it *lately*, we should be glad to know the result of their experiments. We have known it to be used in the spring for filling up vacant spaces in the wheatfields when the grain had been winter-killed, and so a uniform crop realized. There seems every reason to anticipate a great demand for agricultural products the coming season. Nothing, probably, short of the restoration of peace in Europe, can prevent its being even greater than hitherto; on many accounts, therefore, it is desirable that the farmers of America should improve every available food of their land which they can cultivate *well*, in order to feed the needy multitudes of mankind. It is for those around us to judge whether they can even experiment, to any advantage, with Spring Wheat. We hope they can.

Baden Corn is a handsome white variety, which has been given out by the Patent Office eight or ten years, and is highly esteemed as far south as Maryland; but we doubt whether it could claim any advantage over the best specimens of Gourd seed and other yellow varieties for this latitude. Still we should like to see it tried by those who can give it place to grow in at least 60 or 80 rods from any other variety. Thus only could they be sure of keeping it unmixed.

Italian Ray Grass is esteemed in England above all other grasses, we think, and the *Farm Journal* for the current month has an article strongly recommending it to the confidence of our farmers. As most of our farming readers take that excellent Periodical, or ought to do so, we will refer them to it for further details.

Sweet scented vernal Grass is mainly valuable for the pleasant odor which is indicated by the name, although some maintain that it is what gives its famous excellence to the best Philadelphia butter. A sprinkling of it in the pastures would certainly be desireable.

Moha de Hongrie (Hungarian Moha) we know nothing about, except what we gather from its looks and its botanical name (Panicum germanicum.) It appears to be one of the many varieties of Millet, some of which grow well and are very productive even on poor soils if warm and dry. Being of the grass kind, it furnishes abundant fodder when cut green, and to many countries its grain, though small in size, is a most valuable dependence, for feeding poultry and other animals, and as sustenance for the people themselves. It would probably do best sown thinly in drills and lightly covered. By all means let this be tried.

The dear little *Mignonette* is precious for the pure odor which it throws out so freely for the gratification of every passer by. A patch of it a yard square will perfume the air over an acre of ground, and it is said to be most fragrant on the poorest soil.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Be sure your Swine &c. are watered.

In the Fall of 1853, three fine Hogs died which I was fattening. One of them weighed about 200 lbs., and the other two about 300 each. They were well fed and appeared to be in good health, and I could not account for their dying. Two were found dead, and the third was discovered in a stupid state, and died within three hours' time

Upon examination of the hogs, there was no blood to be found, but a large quantity of water ran from each, and the veins leading from the heart were filled with water of yellowish cast. The heart, when cut open, was as clean and clear of blood as though rinsed out.

I have since discovered, to my entire satisfaction, that the person to whom the watering of the hogs was committed, entirely neglected his duty, and am confident they died from the want of proper watering. Therefore I would say to all farmers and keepers of horses, cattle, hogs, &c., *Be sure your dumb creatures are well watered.*

J. C. M'C.

Buffaloe Tp. March 17, 1855.

Spring Wheat.

Our farmers in looking forward to the approaching spring, and contemplating how they may best occupy their land, may find it profitable to read the following, which we take from the *Rural New-Yorker*:

MYRON ADAMS, of East Bloomfield, has raised spring wheat for sixteen years. He says: "Last year, owing to the backward season, I sowed on the 25th of April, not finishing until the 6th of May. I procured four bushels of the Fife wheat—but it was very foul, not better than three bushels of pure seed. After heading out I noticed it had a peculiar appearance, so much resembling Soule's wheat as to be called such by all who saw it. It promised to yield well, and be earlier than the Italian growing beside it, and I therefore took the trouble of weeding all the oats and barley from it before cutting. It was harvested the 28th of July, and the yield was fifty-three bushels. The Italian also produced well, as I got thirty-two bushels from two bushels sown. As to insects, I do not know as any variety is proof against them. Last year they did no damage to my spring wheat, and no very serious damage to my winter wheat. I don't intend to relinquish the sowing of either winter or spring wheat, on account of insects, as long as I can get a yield of twenty-five bushels to the acre."

J. B. KOON, of Auburn, N. Y., has raised a variety called the Tea wheat, for two years. He says: "The first year I raised over thirty bushels to the acre. Last year it yielded about twenty-five, not coming up to the year before, which I consider owing entirely to the drouth. For the two years that I have raised it, I have not discovered any sign of the weevil, neither has it been known to rust. It is a bearded wheat, resembling the Mediterranean wheat when growing and in the berry. It weighs over sixty pounds to the bushel, and I consider it equal, if not superior, to the Mediterranean in quantity and quality of flour. It can be raised on any kind of land where oats or barley will grow."

N. W. CADY, of Yates, Orleans county, raised the Canada Club wheat last season, and found it not affected by the weevil, though winter wheat was nearly destroyed only three rods distant. The Mediterranean wheat raised on the same soil was very severely visited—he found "sixteen of the little yellow gentlemen hugging *one* kernel with most destructive affection." He has the Fife and Worden wheat from Canada, but has not tried them yet.

J. R. PAGE, of Sennett, Cayuga county, says he last spring "procured from Wisconsin one barrel of spring wheat; this was sown in the same enclosure with a piece of winter wheat —Soule's variety. The Wisconsin was cut six days later than the Soule's, the injury by midge hardly noticeable, while the winter wheat was nearly ruined. Spring wheat succeeds best in this neighborhood when sown about the 25th of May, after corn planting. Without doubt Western spring wheat can be procured of the Rochester millers. I know of none for sale."

J. L. MCD., of Chemung, N. Y., procured some spring wheat last season from Wisconsin, and sowed the same April 10th, on a rich warm soil. This grew well, but, like his winter wheat, suffered severely from the weevil, though some of his neighbors who sowed from the same lot of seed, and of soil of like character, were not troubled by its ravages.

S. PETTIT, of North-East, Pa., says he raised a noble crop of spring wheat last year, entirely free from the weevil, weighing sixty pounds to the bushel, and making excellent flour. Name of variety unknown.

S. H. AINSWORTH, of West Bloomfield, has raised a nameless variety of spring wheat, not injured by the weevil, and nearly resembling winter wheat. It yields in that neighborhood from twenty-five to thirty-six bushels per acre.

These extracts show that the experience of farmers is very variable on the subject; and that generally spring wheat proves a safe and profitable crop.

From the Pennsylvania Farm Journal.

Work for March.

FARM.—Clover seed should be sown before the ground becomes hard. Five or six quarts is about the proper quantity for an acre. Timothy, green grass &c. if not sown in the fall should no longer be delayed. It is scarcely necessary we should add, use none but clean seed. In many parts of this country farmers will do well to manure their corn ground with barnyard manure in the spring, and use guano and superphosphate of lime in the fall for their wheat, thus making more corn and more wheat. Corn ground should be plowed in this month, and where the soil is not very light deeply subsoiled. The oats ground should also be prepared and sown as soon as the weather will permit, sowing from two to three bushels per acre. After harrowing the ground should be rolled, as should mowing and pasture land. When mowing fields are stony, the stones should be carefully picked before rolling, and while the ground is comparatively bare of grass. Plaster should be sown early this month, so as to have the full benefit of the spring rains. When guano is used as a top dressing, it should be in connection with plaster, or some other substance that will fix the ammonia. Top dress winter grain which was not manured last fall. Plant potatoes for early crop, as soon as the ground will admit. Give particular attention to cows which have calved, and ewes lambed. Succulent food, such as turnips, carrots, beets, &c., increases the flow of milk, and should always be given in addition to grain and hay. Feed the mothers well, is the true plan to make good calves and lambs. Have a piece of early pasture ground to turn them on. Give extra feeding to the cattle. At leisure times, clean out thoroughly and whitewash poultry houses inside. Open the mouths of drains.

FRUIT ORCHARD.—Attend to directions of last month, and perform what was omitted. Planting trees in this section can be done during this month. Select the best varieties of fruit trees, and plant apple trees from 35 to 40 feet apart; peach, pear, plum and cherry trees 20 feet apart; dwarf pears from 10 to 12 feet apart. Grafting may be done this month. Prepare grafting wax by mixing three parts of bees-wax, three parts of rosin, and two of tallow. Plant out gooseberry and currant cuttings, first removing all the lower eyes. Trench and prepare the ground thoroughly with short manure. Grape vine cuttings should be planted with two eyes out of the ground, and in a soil rather sandy and moist. Trim grape vines at once, if not already done, and dig in around the roots well rotted manure. Strip off of all trees cocoons and larvæ of insects, and apply wash before recommended. Apply salt to quince trees. Manure and clear up strawberry and raspberry beds, and make new plantations of each. Uncover such of the latter as were laid down last fall for protection.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—The operations of the garden for this month must depend on the weather, and the condition of the ground. Seeds not easily injured by frosts should be sown, such as peas, beets, parsnips, lettuce, radish seeds, onion seed and sets, early carrots, asparagus seeds for new beds; and plant out two year old roots, cabbage seed, &c. If the weather is suitable, cabbage, lettuce and cauliflowers may be planted out from frames. Uncover spinach, parsley, lettuce, &c. Trench ground for horse-radish, and set out pieces of old roots in rich soil. Dress up rhubarb, and manure thoroughly if not already done. Give close attention to frames, &c., and cover on cold nights. Give air on fine days. Tomato, pepper and egg plants, which have grown thickly, should be pricked out in other frames. Start Lima beans in sods inverted, within doors, so as to be ready for planting out for early crops, as soon as the weather is settled. Set out beds of sage, sweet marjoram, winter savory, pennyroyal, and other perennial herbs, by dividing the roots of old plants. Plant sweet potatoes in hot beds for sprouting, and cucumbers in frames for forcing. As a general rule in gardening, make deep soil, manure heavily, and use plenty of seed. Better to thin out than have to re-sow.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This is a busy month in the flower garden. Remove the covering from the roses, and all half hardy things. Loosen the fastenings of junipers, Irish yews, &c., by which they had been secured against winter storms. Prune roses and flowering shrubs. To prune roses, observe in the running varieties to cut as much old wood as possible, leaving only shoots of the previous summer's growth; shorten them one-third, and secure them firmly to the trellis or stake. Daily roses treat as above, only shorten their shoots two-thirds. The hybrid perpetuals and hardy garden roses should be pruned back to three or four eyes of the old wood. Roses will give more satisfaction by being closely pruned than otherwise. In pruning shrubs, cut out any dead wood; thin out the branches where they crowd each other; shorten any straggling branches; by this means they will assume a good shape. Secure honeysuckles, clematises and other running vines firmly to their trellises. Manure liberally roses and flowering shrubs. This is a good time to plant all kinds of shrubbery and evergreens, and all kinds of hardy biennials and perennials. All such as have grown too large should be taken up, separated and replanted immediately. Remove the covering of leaves or litter from the tulip beds, or other articles which had been protected by them during the winter. Tulips, hyacinths, and all other hardy bulbs, may be planted early this month. Trim and re-plant box-edging. Manure and dig flower beds. Sweep clean and roll well lawns and grass plats. Laying sod should be attended to this month. Clean and roll gravel walks and add more gravel where required. Now is the time to raise annuals from seed for early planting. Plants in windows, which have done blooming, should be removed to a cooler place, and their shoots shortened considerably. Plants in cellars should have air admitted to them freely in mild weather, and be watered more liberally than during winter.

New County of SNYDER.

AN ACT for the Erection of a new County, out of part of Union, to be called SNYDER, and relative to the Seat of Justice of Union County.

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 all that territory now in Union county lying south of a line commencing at the Northumberland bridge; thence, by the New Berlin mail route, to Penns creek at a point about one-fourth of a mile above Mowrer's mill, where said creek turns suddenly towards the south; thence, across Penns creek, along the southern bank to its nearest contact with the summit of Jack's mountain, and thence along the summit of Jack's mountain to the western line of Union county, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a new county to be called Snyder, on the conditions hereinafter expressed.

SEC. 2. That William G. Herrold, James Madden, Thomas Bower, James McCreight and Isaac D. Boyer are hereby appointed commissioners who, or a majority of whom, shall, before the fourth day of July next, properly ascertain and mark the division line between the counties of Union and Snyder, and also between the election districts of Penns, Middlecreek, Union and Jackson townships, as expressed in this act, and also to make three plots or drafts of said division lines, one copy of which they shall forward to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and one to the register and recorder of Union and Snyder counties respectively; and the said commissioners shall receive the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for every day necessarily engaged in running said division line and in making out the drafts of the same, and for their compensation and for all necessary aid employed by them in running said line the commissioners of Union county shall forthwith pay by orders on the county treasury.

SEC. 3. That suitable grounds and buildings, and a jail for county purposes for said county of Snyder, and also suitable grounds, buildings and a jail for said county of Union, to be approved by a majority of the court and grand jurors of the respective counties, when prepared, shall be secured to the said counties without any cost or tax whatever being imposed upon the taxables of said counties for such expenditures.

SEC. 4. That to secure the conditions expressed in the third section of this act, there be pledged in trust to the judges of the courts of Union county on or before the first day of May next, one or more responsible bona fide subscriptions of not less than ten thousand dollars from within the limits of each county respectively for the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings as aforesaid for the counties of Union and Snyder, said buildings to be of stone or brick with fire proof roofs and fire proof rooms for records, and that said subscriptions so pledged shall be approved by said judges, and published under their directions in the second week in May next, with the names of the sites for which they are pledged in one newspaper in Union county and one newspaper in Snyder county, the second week in the month of May next, and that upon such notice being given, the subscriptions aforesaid shall be transferred to the building committees provided for such subscriptions respectively, and the grounds necessary with the proper county buildings shall be [illegible] and conveyed in fee simple to the proper authorities of the respective counties on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

SECTION 5. That upon the completion of the said pledges in trust for the erection of buildings, the subscribers to such pledges respectively on due notice given shall elect three persons in each of the counties of Union and Snyder respectively, who shall constitute the building committees as provided for in the fourth section of this act, each subscriber being entitled to one vote for every ten dollars subscribed by him or them towards the said building fund.

SECTION 6. That the subscribers towards the said building fund shall in the manner prescribed in the foregoing section elect three persons whose duty it shall be to establish the site for the public buildings to be erected in the said counties of Union and Snyder respectively, subject to the provisions of the ninth section of this bill.

SECTION 7. That upon securing the subscriptions specified in the fourth section of this act, the inhabitants of the said county of Snyder shall after the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, be entitled to and at all times thereafter have all and singular the courts, jurisdictions, offices, rights and privileges to which the inhabitants of the county of Union are now entitled by the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, and that the offices hereby provided for said county shall be filled by the qualified voters at the general election in October next.

SECTION 8. That the County Commissioners to be elected under the provisions of this act for the said county of Snyder, shall at their first meeting decide by lot the time each to serve, viz. one for one year, and the others for two and three years respectively, and should more than one Commissioner be elected for the county of Union, their terms shall be decided as hereinbefore provided for the said county of Snyder; and the terms of the County Auditors in the said counties respectively shall be decided in the same manner as herein before provided for in the case of County Commissioners.

SECTION 9. That the persons holding offices in the county of Union as heretofore organized whose residence may fall within the limits of the said county of Union shall continue to hold their respective offices until the terms for which they were elected shall have expired, and all the vacancies in said county offices in the county of Union, whether by resignation or otherwise, shall be filled at the general election on the second Tuesday of October next, and annually thereafter according to the terms of the general laws regulating the respective offices.

SECTION 10. That the place for the sites of jails and other buildings for the counties of Union and Snyder be decided as follows: At the general election in October next, the voters of the several election districts in the counties aforesaid may vote written or printed tickets, labeled on the outside "COUNTY SEAT," and in the inside containing the name of the town, township or borough which they elect as the seat of justice, and the officers of election shall receive, return and compute the names of the places so voted for as names of persons voted for are received and returned, and the place in each county having the greatest number of votes shall be the seat of justice for such county. *Provided*, That no vote shall be returned for any town, township or borough which shall not have furnished as hereinbefore stated an approved and guaranteed subscription of not less than ten thousand dollars for county purposes as aforesaid.

SECTION 11. That the jail in New Berlin be used by the counties of Union and Snyder in common by the said counties respectively until the new jail or jails is or are built, the expenses attendant upon such joint use being borne by said counties respectively in proportion to the number of persons confined from each, and the time occupied by the counties respectively, and the cost of conveying and maintaining prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary shall be defrayed by the county from whose territory the prisoner or prisoners are or were sent.

SECTION 12. That those portions of the townships of Union and Jackson lying south of Penns creek be hereafter attached to the election districts of Penns and Middlecreek in Snyder county, and that the eastern boundary line of Middlecreek township continued northwardly to Penns creek be the division line between said districts of Middlecreek and Penns.

SEC. 13. That after the next general election the return judges of the several election districts of the counties of Union and Snyder respectively shall meet at the hour appointed by law in the places for holding the several courts of the respective counties.

SEC. 14. That the several township officers in Union county, whose residences shall fall within Snyder county, shall continue to hold their respective offices in the name and under the jurisdiction of Snyder county, as regulated by general laws.

SECTION 15. That the Commissioners of the county of Union and also the Commissioners of the county of Snyder elected under the provisions of this act shall respectively procure at the towns or places which may be determined upon as the respective county seats of said counties in the manner hereinbefore provided for, suitable buildings and accommodations for the receiving and safe keeping of the public records, and also for the holding of the Courts in the same until the public buildings hereinbefore provided for shall have been completed and accepted as aforesaid.

SECTION 16. That the several courts of Union county shall continue to exercise jurisdiction within its former limits until the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

SECTION 17. That the certioraries directed to and appeals from the judgment of any justice of the peace of said county of Snyder, and [illegible] which may originate in the said county, before the test day hereinafter mentioned, shall be proceeded in as heretofore in the courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the county of Union; and all process to issue from the courts of the county of Snyder, returnable to the first term in said county, shall bear test on the 29th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

SECTION 18. That in all cases where any mortgages of any lands or tenements situate within the said county of Snyder shall have been recorded in the recorder's office of the county of Union, prior to the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, the lien of said mortgage shall remain the same as if this act had not been passed. *Provided*, That all process for the recovering of the same sued forth after the said first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall issue from the proper courts of the county of Snyder.

SECTION 19. That the lien of all judgments entered in the court of common pleas of the county of Union, prior to the first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be and remain as if this act had not been passed. *Provided*, That to continue the lien of any such judgment on any lands or tenements situate in the county of Snyder beyond the period of five years from the date of such entry, a transcript of the same shall be filed in the prothonotary's office of the said county of Snyder, and scire facias to revive the same as in other cases issued out of the court of common pleas of said county of Snyder; and testatum executions may issue to and from the said counties respectively, as is provided by the laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 20. That all suits and cases which shall be pending and undetermined in the several courts of Union county on the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, where the defendant or defendants in such suit or suits shall at the time be resident in the county of Snyder, shall be transferred to the respective courts of Snyder county, and shall be considered as pending in said courts, and shall be proceeded on in like manner as if the same had been originally commenced in said courts, except that the fees on the same due to the officers of Union county shall be paid to them when recovered by the prothonotary or sheriff of Snyder county, and the prothonotary of Union county shall on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, purchase dockets and copy therein all the docket entries respecting the said suits and cases to be transferred as aforesaid, and shall on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, have the said dockets, together with the records and declarations and other papers respecting the said suits or cases ready to be delivered to the prothonotary of Snyder county, the expenses of said dockets and copying to be paid by the said county of Snyder on warrants to be drawn by the commissioners of Snyder county on the treasurer thereof.

SECTION 21. That all taxes and militia fines levied or assessed within the said new county of Snyder, and the county of Union, at any time prior to the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be collected and recovered as if this act had not been passed, and that such taxes shall be divided equally between the counties aforesaid, after defraying all expenses of and for the county of Union, incurred before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

SECTION 22. That the sheriff, treasurer, prothonotary, and all such officers as are required by law to give security for the faithful discharge of the duties of the respective offices, who shall hereafter be appointed or elected to the said county of Snyder, before they or any of them shall enter on the execution thereof, shall give sufficient security in the same manner and form, and for the same trusts and purposes as such offices for the time being are obliged to give in the county of Union.

SECTION 23. That the Sheriff, Coroner, and other Officers of the county of Union shall continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices as heretofore within Snyder county until the first day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five; and the persons who shall be elected Associate Judges of the county of Snyder, shall take and subscribe the requisite oaths and affirmations of office, before the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Union county, who shall file a record of the same, in the office of the Prothonotary of the County of Snyder who shall have been elected under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 24. That the said county of Snyder shall form a part of the same Congressional, Senatorial, and Representative Districts of which the County of Union now composes a part.

SECTION 25. That the judges of the Supreme Court shall have like powers, jurisdiction and authorities within the said county of Snyder as by law they are vested with and entitled to have and exercise in other counties in this State, and the said county is hereby annexed to the Northern district of the Supreme Court.

SECTION 26. That the regular term of the several courts of Union county shall commence at the time now fixed by law and continue one week.

SEC. 27. That the county of Snyder shall be annexed to and compose a part of the same judicial district with Union and Mifflin counties, and the several courts in the said county of Snyder shall be held on the first Monday next succeeding the first Monday of the several regular terms of the courts of Union county, as now fixed by law in each year, and shall continue one week if necessary, the first court commencing on the fourth Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

SEC. 28. That all provisions necessary for carrying out the true intent and meaning of this act, are hereby declared to be in full force, and all provisions of any law inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 29. That it shall and may be lawful for the qualified voters who have resided in Union county for at least six months immediately preceding the next spring election to be held in said county, on the third Friday of March next, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, to vote at such spring election upon the question of the division of said county, in the manner following, to wit: Those in favor of a division of said county, shall vote written or printed tickets, labeled on the outside, "Division," and containing in the inside thereof the words "For Division;" and those who are opposed to a division of said county shall deposit tickets labeled as aforesaid and containing on the inside thereof the words "Against Division." The said tickets shall be deposited in a box which shall be provided for that purpose at each and every of the election polls of said county; the said election shall be held and conducted by the same [illegible] and the returns of said elections shall be made in the same manner by the return judges as in the case of the election of members of the Assembly; the judges of the several election districts shall meet at the Court house in New Berlin in said county, on the first Monday after said election, and shall carefully sum up the returns, and make out two certificates thereof, one to the clerk of the court of Common Pleas of said county, and one to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which copy shall be certified by the Clerk aforesaid to the said Secretary of this Commonwealth; and if on the meeting of the return judges it shall appear that a majority of the votes have been given in favor of a division of said county, then this act shall be and remain in full force and effect; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes have been given against a division of said county then this act shall be null and void.

SECTION 30. It shall be the duty of the judges and inspectors conducting the election authorized to be held by virtue of this act, to cause the letter *D* to be legibly and distinctly set opposite the name of every citizen who shall vote on the question of Division as aforesaid on the poll list on which his name shall be registered, and any wilful omission so to do shall be deemed a fraud and shall be punished as similar frauds are now punished under the general election laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 31. That if any judge, inspector or clerk of the election authorized to be held by virtue of this act shall wilfully miscount or shall falsely and fraudulently add up and return the votes received upon the question of Division aforesaid, or shall keep a false tally paper, or shall be guilty of any fraud in the discharge of his duty, every person so offending, upon conviction thereof in the proper court of Quarter Sessions of said county, shall be subject to the same fines and penalties as are imposed upon delinquent judges and inspectors by the general election laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 32. It shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks conducting the election authorized to be held by virtue of this act, to take in addition to the oath or affirmation he is now required by law to take, an oath or affirmation that he will honestly and faithfully comply in every respect with the provisions and requirements of this act.

SECTION 33. The elections shall be held and returns of election made in the manner hereinbefore provided for, and the validity of the election or returns be subject to like trial and examination as is now provided in case of a contested election for any county officer under the general election laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 34. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the said county of Union to cause this act to be published in all the newspapers published in said county immediately after the passage of this act at least once a week until said election takes place, and shall cause at least two printed copies, one of which shall be in the German language, of said act, to be posted up at least ten days before said election, in hand-bill form, in the most public places nearest the election poll in every election district in said county, and the reasonable expenses of such publication shall be paid by the said county of Union by orders drawn in the usual way.

SECTION 35. That the election authorized by the foregoing section may be held and shall be as valid to all intents and purposes without prevaus payment of the tax now imposed by law upon new counties as though the same had been paid prior to said election. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve the said new county of Snyder from the payment of said tax before said county shall be organized.

HENRY K. STRONG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. M. HEISTER,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED the second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

JAS POLLOCK.