of the country, work and wages will be secured to all, an I ample opportunity afforded to the most restless or daring enterprise. Then will sojourning Europe discover that the Union is not only indivisible and indestructible, (Applause) but that the atmosphere of our country, from Alaska, as Mr. Sumner calls our newly acquired possession, to the Rio Grande, is so pure that no slave can breathe it. (Applause and Cheers.)

Again thanking you my friends and neighbors, for this expression of your personal regard, I pray that God's best blessing may follow you to your homes.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867.

Be true and fear not!
Let all the evils thou dost meet be thy country's,
Thy God's and truth's."

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

Boston is unsurpassed in the intelligence, thrift, and high moral character of its people, by any other city, and yet she has just been presenting the strange anomaly of attempting to honor the office of President of the United States, by offering demonstrations to the degraded man who now fills it, and whom she so heartily despises.

How with bated breath and cautious and measured words, her Governor spoke him a heartless welcome! In that State House, where treason had been so often denounced in the loftiest spirit of heroic devotion to the great cause of popular liberty; where the patriot sons of Massachusetts, who gave up their lives to crush the rebellion, had stood to receive the parting words of cheer and the parting prayers of the people, whose Government they were going forth to rescue from the traitors' grasp, by the shedding of precious blood—there in the shadow of Bunker Hill, and in sight of Faneuil Hall, stood the patron saint of treason, the guardian of traitors, the faithless deserter of the high principles whose hypocritical professions had led him to the Vice Presidency, which he disgraced the first moment he touched it, by beastly drunkenness, and by a maudlin oath of fidelity to its high duties; whose advance to the Presidency was fitly heralded by assassination and violence; whose constant aim ever since, amid his cowardly professions of desire for union and peace, has been to defeat the legislation of Congress and the behests of the popular will; to keep alive strife, contention, violence and murder, rather than surrender his selfish hopes of election to the next Presidency. With the blood of innocent Union men of New Orleans and Memphis, and of the whole South on his skirts, he met the Governor of that noble State and her Representatives.

What a sad spectacle it was! The guilty, faithless, degraded man, over whose head is suspended the sword of impeachment by a single thread, standing in the presence and before that people!

Boston and Massachusetts were degraded in the vain attempt to honor an office filled by a guilty and degraded officer.

The stern resolve of Philadelphia to give no welcome to the man who takes treason and traitors to his embrace, due her in morbid honor. She has escaped the humiliation of a false and hypocritical welcome to the great disturber of the public peace, to the enemy of his country—alike of the North and the South—and the man whose infamy the robes and patronage of office can never hide from the gaze of all coming time.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Thursday next will be the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, the ninety-first year since that immortal document was promulgated. Up to the time of the Rebellion, it was the custom to celebrate this national festival with parades, meetings, speeches, fireworks, etc., but the scenes of war and the stern realities springing therefrom, somewhat tempered the observance, and the old fashioned Fourth seemed in danger of passing away.

But we hope that this will not be the case. More than ever as a nation, we have occasion to celebrate our release from tyranny and oppression. In 1776 we threw off the yoke of the mother country which bore so heavily upon us—oppressive taxation without representation belonging to the colonists, unendurable. Within the last five years we have thrown off another yoke, as tyrannical, and far more disgraceful to bear, for it presented the anomaly of a republic fostering and protecting human slavery. We have purified the nation of this great sin, and there is therefore, stronger reason than ever, for celebrating by meetings, parades, etc., our great national festival.

Pennsylvania has peculiar reason to remember the three eventful days of July, 1863, with joy and gratitude. On the result of the Battle of Gettysburg, depended, the successful invasion of the State; the capture of Philadelphia, and the destruction of railroads, collieries, etc., or the signal defeat of the invader and his large army, and their withdrawal into Virginia, with the back bone of the Rebellion broken. Thanks to the heroism of "the boys in blue," who fought shoulder to shoulder at Gettysburg, as men never fought before, the invader was beaten back; the back bone of the Rebellion was broken, and the country was saved. Since the Revolution there has been no battle so important to Pennsylvania as Gettysburg.

It seems to us therefore, proper that citizens throughout the State should meet in their respective towns on Thursday morning next and have a formal celebration of the day by firing of cannon, parades, reading the Declaration, orations, patriotic songs, etc., in the old style. We would suggest no extravagant appropriations for the purpose—None are necessary. A little money for powder for a salute, and we doubt not that orators will gladly accept invitations to address the people. Let the day be observed.

GEN. SHERIDAN ON STANBERY'S OPINION.

The gallant Sheridan—and he is on the ground and knows whereof he speaks—says emphatically, that Mr. Stanbery's interpretation of the registration feature of the Reconstruction act, practically opens "A BROAD AND MACADAMIZED ROAD FOR PERJURY AND FRAUD TO TRAVEL ON." How important then, that Congress should assemble to close this road and defeat the efforts of Andrew Johnson to enable traitors and enemies of our institutions to travel thereon.

The letter from Sheridan in which he uses the expression quoted above, was written to Gen. Grant, and is as follows:

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, June 22, 1867.

General U. S. Grant, Washington.

GENERAL: I am in receipt of a telegram from the President, through Brevet Major-General Townsend, Adjutant-General United States Army, directing me to extend the registration in this city and State until August 1st, unless I have some good reasons to the contrary, and ordering me to report success and such reasons for his information, and also stating that in his judgment this extension is necessary to full and fair registration, and that the time should be thus extended because other district commanders will not get through before that time. My reasons for closing registration in this city were because I had given the city two and a half months, and there were no more to register. I have given the State two and a half months and registration will be exhausted by that time.

I did not feel warranted in keeping up boards of registration at large expense to suit any law coming in at the eleventh hour. The registration will be completed in Louisiana at the time specified, unless I am ordered to carry out the law under Mr. Stanbery's interpretation, which practically in registration is opening a broad, macadamized road for perjury and fraud to travel on. I do not see why my registration should be dependent on time when other district commanders get through. I have given more time for the registration of Louisiana than they propose to give in their commands, for I commenced six weeks before they did. I regret that I should have to differ with the President, but it must be recollected that I have been ordered to execute a law against which the President has been in bitter antagonism. If after this report the time be extended, please notify, and it will be done. I would do it at once, but the President's telegram was conditional, and there is sufficient time left to issue the necessary orders. P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General U. S. A.

This letter is fully endorsed by the Union men of Louisiana, by resolution, while they declare themselves in favor of a constitutional amendment forbidding disinfranchisement on account of race or color.

THE Philadelphia Ledger appeared in a new typographical dress on Monday last. Formerly, the Ledger in consequence of its large circulation—the largest we believe, of any daily paper in the country—and of the necessity of working its types directly on the press, was compelled to renew them every six or eight weeks. Now however, as stereotype plates are taken from the types every day, there will be no wear upon them, and the impression should therefore continue to be legible for several years.

EDITORS' TABLE.

LIFE'S CARES. Song and Chorus. By WALLACE RITTENHOUR, Author of "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." 30cts.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S DOORSTEP LIFE—Frank Moore, the editor of the REBELLION RECORD, has issued an excellent "People's Edition" of the "Real Life of Abraham Lincoln," illustrated with a colored like ness, for which Mr. Li coln sat, at Mr. Moore's special request. The book also contains a complete version of Mr. Lincoln's favorite poem "O! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" with an account of i s authorship as given by Mr. Lincoln. Any person can obtain a copy FREE by mail, by sending the price, 25 CENTS, to FRANK MOORE, 45 Bible House, New York.

AWAY, AWAY, THE SPARKLING WINE. A Temperance Song and Quartette. Words and Music by A. W. TEASE 30cts.

We have received the above new songs from Adams & Co., 21 Bromfield St., Boston. O the first we can say that since the appearance of "Tenting" the author has written no song so popular as this. It is sung nightly at public concerts, and always with entire satisfaction. As a home song it is not excelled. The latter has been sung at the principal temperance gatherings throughout the country, and always with great acceptance. It is as sparkling as the wine it ignores, and has a most effective chorus. Both are for sale by music dealers and will be sent by mail by the publishers.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The July number of this magazine opens with a Steel Plate of unusual interest and beauty—a lovely Cinderella, sitting sad and neglected by the kitchen fire, her haughty sisters disappearing through the doorway. The Colored Fashion Plate, as usual, is an elegant and faithful transcript of the prevailing modes; and the wood cut, illustrating articles of dress, and teaching fancy work, must be of great value to the ladies. The Music, "Kiss the Little Ones for Me," looks the kind of song to be popular. The literary entertainment is furnished by Elizabeth Prescott, Miss A. L. Muzzey, Amber Forester, Frank Lee Benedict, H. S. Corey, Mrs. Henry Wood, &c. The instructions for making Phantom Bouquets and Wax Flowers, and for Feather-work are worth, ladies say, many times over the cost of the number. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

"BLEAK HOUSE."—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have just published Dickens's "Bleak House," with thirty-seven original illustrations, from designs by H. K. Browne. This is the fifth book of their new "Green Cloth Edition" of Charles Dickens's works.

There are now published of this Green Cloth Edition, Bleak House, A Tale of Two Cities, with Sixty-four Illustrations, Great Expectations, with Twenty-one Illustrations, Our Mutual Friend, with Forty-two Illustrations, and David Copperfield, with Twenty-five Illustrations. Price of each $1 25 in Green Cloth, or $1 00 in Paper Covers, sewed. All the other volumes of Charles Dickens's Works will appear monthly, uniform with the above, until the whole series is completed.

Besides this "Green Cloth Edition," the Messrs. Peterson publish and have for sale at the present time, *Twenty-one* other editions of the complete works of Charles Dickens, comprising everything ever written by him, and sold at prices varying from $15 00 to $60 00 a set, according to the edition, illustrations and style of binding.

We might state that this enterprising publishing house has made a very large reduction in the price of all its various editions of Dickens' Works, of which it issues twenty-three different editions. Their edition known as the "Peoples' Duodecimo Edition," which is printed on large clear type, and bound in cloth, and which has heretofore sold at $2 50 a volume, has been reduced to $1.50 a volume, making it the best and cheapest edition at this price published in the world, and its sale in all editions have been reduced in about the same ratio.

We commend the "Green Cloth Edition," for its neatness and cheapness, and think that it should find a warm reception into every reading household. Copies of this Edition can be procured at the bookstore of Bannan & Ramsey in this Borough.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

'67.—July.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.	D.	H.	M.
29 SATURDAY,	4 30.7	35				
30 SUNDAY,	4 31.7	35	New M. 1	4	52	47
1 MONDAY,	4 32.7	35	F. Q. 9	10	35	ev.
2 TUESDAY,	4 32.7	35	Full M. 16	3	0	ev.
3 WEDNESDAY,	4 33.7	34	Last Q. 24	9	40	mo.
4 THURSDAY,	4 34.7	34	New M. 30	11	47	ev.
5 FRIDAY,	4 34.7	34				

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Temperature at Greenwood for the week.

JUNE, 1867.	7 A.M.	NOON.	3 P.M.
21	65°	70°	79°
22	66	73	80
23	67	72	76
24	68	72	74
25	66	66	62
26	66	66	62
27	60	72	74

The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of Ashland will parade on the Fourth.

A daughter of John T. Moore, of Mahanoy, fell from a swing on Saturday last, and fractured her leg.

To-morrow.—Twenty-sixth Sunday of the year, and second after Trinity. Day's length, 15 hours and 4 minutes.

Rynal the celebrated billiard player of Philadelphia, played several games in Ashland on Saturday evening last.

Several nights since an incendiary attempt was made to set fire to the stables of Mr. Kehler in the rear of his hotel, Ashland.

A child of William De Frehn, of Tamaqua, aged 2 years old, was so seriously scalded on the 14th inst., in consequence of falling into a bucket of boiling water, that it died on the 16th.

The Polytechnic College, Philadelphia, at its annual commencement on Thursday evening last, conferred the degree of Bachelor of Mine Engineering on Governor Morris of this Borough.

New Store.—Geo. W. Crosland, late of 144 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, has opened a new grocery store at 130 Centre street, this Borough, where he keeps a choice stock of everything in his line.

Mr. A. Stankowitch, the well known and competent piano tuner, is again visiting our Borough. He intends staying a little longer, and his friends and patrons are requested to send in their orders early to J. Duerr's jewelry store, as his time here is limited.

John Ross, a miner, was accidentally killed at the mines of Mr. Bancroft, Ashland, on the 21st inst. He was 52 years of age. His remains were interred on the 23d, with military honors, he having been a soldier of the Union army during the Rebellion.

County Police Matters.—In his last weekly report to Governor Geary, Marshal Helsler states that everything in the police line is quiet in Schuylkill and Northumberland counties. The relations between operators and their employees, are amicable.

Railroad Accident.—As the down train on Reading railroad, on the afternoon of the 18th inst., was nearing the Provine Road of the 21st Reading, it ran over a cow on the ground, below Mt. Carbon, and was thrown from the track over an embankment. Henry T. Potts Jr., of Pottstown, was considerably hurt.

The horse fair came off this week. There were no trials of speed until Thursday afternoon, in consequence of inclement weather. Yesterday the attendance at the Park grounds was large. We will give a summary of the proceedings in our next. We have no space this week for it.

Messrs. J. G. Lowrey & Co., are active and energetic agents of the North American Life and Accident Insurance, and other reliable companies. For the peculiar advantages accruing by insuring in the North American Company, we refer to the advertisement of the agents to be found in today's Journal.

Mr. William Riland, the Borough tax collector, can be seen by those desiring to pay that tax, every Saturday afternoon, at the store of Jacob Levi, Centre street, second door above Norwegian, lately occupied by Mr. Slater. It will save the old gentleman considerable running around, if all indebted on the present year's duplicate, would call upon him and settle.

The highly interesting question, "Are Secret Societies Productive of Good?" will be discussed by the Minersville Literary Association in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. Several ministers of the town are expected to discuss the question, with the regular disputants, and it is hoped that the hall will be well filled.

There is a number of cases of small pox in town, but there is nothing to fear. The members should be vaccinated, as well as adults who have allowed a number of years to elapse since they were vaccinated. The disease does not exist in a shape to cause serious consequences, if it becoming epidemical, and we merely allude to the matter to correct any exaggerated reports which may prevail here or elsewhere.

An inquest was held at Tamaqua on the 22d inst., by John O'Brien, Esq., on the body of Mrs. Griffith, who died on Saturday night, had been injured by her husband, thereby causing premature birth of a child and the mother's death. Griffith was arrested. After a post mortem examination of the body, and hearing evidence, he was discharged. Verdict, death from premature birth and hemorrhage.

Fire in Minersville.—On the morning of the 18th inst., about 2 o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the frame stable of Henry George, in Minersville. Capt. Lawrence with other citizens, kept the flames in check for several hours, until the arrival of the Mountaineer Hose Company, which put on water and speedily extinguished the flames, by its promptness probably preventing an extensive conflagration. Loss, $100. Insured in the York Mutual. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Reached Colorado.—Wm. W. H. Werner, J. C. Guss, Henry Morris and Harry P. Slater, who left this Borough on the 24th of May, reached Denver City, Colorado, on the 30th of the same month. All were well. In consequence of the Indian war, and the necessity of the citizens taking up arms to defend the Territory, they all enlisted on the 8th, for sixty days' service against the savages. These troubles have caused a complete stagnation in business in Colorado, and it is not advisable to emigrate there at the present time.

Child Burned.—On Saturday afternoon last, William, nearly 2 years of age, son of Mr. Burner, residing in Second near Minersville street, this Borough, was seriously burned in consequence of his clothing accidentally taking fire. It seems that some older children were playing with matches which ignited, setting the little boy's clothing on fire. The fire was extinguished by Mr. Burner, but not before the child's back, left side and arms, were seriously burned. He is we are glad to know, recovering. The accident gave rise to an alarm of fire, which brought the fire department promptly to the spot.

Laying of a Corner Stone.—On Sunday last the corner stone of the new building in Third street above Callowhill, intended for the use of the German Lutheran congregation of this Borough, was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The attendance was large, and the weather favorable. The services were conducted in the English and German languages by the Rev. G. H. Hinterleitner, the Pastor, and by Prof. E. J. Koons of Allentown, Rev. H. Wendt, Superintendent of the Germantown Orphan Asylum, Rev. D. Sauser, of Minersville, Rev. U. Graves, and Rev. S. Miller of Pottsville.

Interesting Entertainment.—The pupils of the Paschal Institute will give an entertainment at Union Hall on Monday evening next, July 1, for the purpose of raising the balance of the funds for purchasing a limb for a disabled pupil. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents—can be obtained at Boabyshell, Bros.

The previous entertainments given by the pupils were very interesting, and as they have labored hard to get up something worthy of the patronage of the public, and the object is commendable, we trust that the room will be well filled on Monday evening next.

To cultivate still more, a taste for music, and encourage social meetings in which arm and sable and pleasant, it is contemplated by a number of gentlemen of this Borough to organize a musical association. (The main object will be the practice of instrumental music, but vocal will receive attention. The idea is, to have about thirty performers. In New York, Philadelphia, and other places, there are associations of this character, of reputation, and the public is always delighted to listen to their fine performances. If the compositions of the great masters. Any further information in regard to this matter will be furnished by one of the projectors, Mr. Galland, at his store, corner of Centre and Norwegian streets.

New Printing Office in Mahanoy City.—In another column will be found a card from Messrs. Dunkleberger & Hovey, who have opened a job printing office in Mahanoy City. Mr. Chas. Dunkleberger has been, during the past year, a partner in the firm of Wm. Ramsey & Co., publishers of the Mahanoy Gazette, where he superintended the job department. Mr. Hovey is well known to many of our city readers, as having been connected with the New Boston Coal Company. The new firm have purchased a Gordon press, and a full assortment of type, including the latest styles. They are thus prepared, and doubtless, have the ability to do the best kind of work. They deserve public confidence, and a liberal share of patronage. We wish them success.

Thomas Baird, charged with complicity in killing John Donohoe, the ruffian who was shot in Tamaqua last winter, while attacking with firearms, the residence of Mr. Northall—has been released on a writ of habeas corpus, the bail being placed at $3000. It is a remarkable and unprecedented fact, that before Mr. Baird was permitted to leave prison, he was compelled to pay by order of the Commissioners, $75 *for board*. After his release Mr. Baird informed his counsel of the fact. Mr. Bartholomew protested against the charge as illegal, and the money paid was refunded. The Copperhead authorities of this County are somewhat famous for the manner in which they transact business, especially in the way of robbing tax payers, and this attempt to fleece an innocent man, who has been unjustly incarcerated for several months, will add to their infamous reputation.

The new school law of this State authorizes School Directors to occupy land, not exceeding one acre, for the erection of school houses, where they may deem expedient, and provides for a view by three discreet and disinterested citizens of the county, where the parties cannot agree. A Teachers' Institute is to be established in each county, to continue in session at least five days in each year, to be presided over by the County Superintendent. The County Treasurer is to pay the superintendent one dollar for every three days spent by teachers of the County in attendance at the Institute for that year, said money to be spent in procuring the services of lecturers and instructors for the Institute, the amount to be drawn in any year not to exceed $200 but may be less if much has been actually expended for those purposes. The County auditors have the supervision of the Superintendents' accounts for these payments. The School Directors at their annual meeting may appoint a competent person, to serve upon a committee of school books, but their action is not to be binding till confirmed by the annual meeting of Directors and Teachers as now provided by 22d section of Act of May 8, 1854. Cities with a population exceeding 10,000 may have a separate Superintendent of Schools. No teacher shall hereafter receive a certificate who has not satisfactorily passed a test in reading, writing, geography, English grammar, mental and written arithmetic, history of the U. S., and the theory of teaching; nor shall any teacher be certificated who is in the habit of using, as a beverage, any intoxicating drinks, the certificate to mark the proficiency in each branch.

Meeting to Erect Steel Works.—On Saturday evening last, pursuant to call, a meeting was held at the Koons' Hotel Schuylkill Haven, for the purpose of formally inaugurating a project to erect steel works in this Borough.

Gideon Bast, Esq., of Schuylkill Haven, was elected President, and Mr. John B. Keefer, of Cressona appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting the President stated, was for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions from the citizens of Schuylkill Haven and vicinity, to the contemplated project.

Mr. William Griffith, Jr., of Pottsville, presented an estimate of the cost of the erection of the works; of the cost of converting the iron into steel; of the profits to be derived therefrom, and urged upon those present the necessity of immediate action.

T. C. Zulick, Esq., stated that a charter had been obtained under which the works could be erected.

Dr. Saml. R. Shannon, Jacob Deibert and T. C. Zulick were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions from the citizens of Schuylkill Haven, and Gideon Bast, Joseph Patterson, David P. Brown, Joseph M. Peck and Benjamin Pott a committee to obtain subscriptions from the citizens of the County.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the same place this evening, 29th, to receive the reports of the County and local committees.

We understand that nearly $70,000 have been subscribed to the project, and that there will be no difficulty it is anticipated, in running it up to $100,000.

The project is one that should be pushed at once to a point that will warrant the actual erection of works. The manufacture of steel is rapidly growing into great importance in this country, and those who enter early into it, will have the heaviest returns for their investment.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of citizens of Schuylkill County, favorable to the erection of steel works, was held at Pennsylvania Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. S. Moorhead was called to the chair and T. C. Zulick appointed Sec.

The Committee appointed at the meeting held on the 22d of June, in Schuylkill Haven, reported subscriptions to the amount of seventy thousand dollars, and guarantees were given that the amount required would be speedily subscribed for the completion of the works. On motion the committee was continued, and the meeting adjourned to meet at Schuylkill Haven, this evening, 29th inst., at 7 P. M.

Melancholy Occurrence.—On Saturday morning last about 11 o'clock, a car was pushed out to the main track at Palo Alto, for the purpose of being coupled to an engine to go to Mahanoy City. Mr. Charles H. Bowen, of this Borough (son of Capt. Jas. W. Bowen who is in the employ of the Reading Railroad Company, at Palo Alto, was on the car for the purpose of braking it. After he had done it he jumped off on one side and walked around to the other side of the car for the purpose of giving a signal to the engine to back up and couple. Just as he stepped on the track for that purpose, the tender of another engine which was backing and which he did not see, struck him and knocked him down on his face. Recovering himself quickly, he caught hold of the bumper with his hands and braced himself with his feet. In this position he was dragged along the track for about thirty feet until he reached a clamp of the rails and finally a guard rail, which caught his body, and mutilated it, and threw him on the track under the wheels of the tender, which passed over his right leg, terribly crushing it.

He was conveyed into the Company's office at that point, and Drs. Carpenter summoned. They amputated his leg below the knee, and he was subsequently removed to his residence in this Borough. His injuries were of such a severe nature that he died about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, some four hours after the accident.

Mr. Bowen left a wife and five children. He was a general favorite with those with whom he associated, and which he had obtained the confidence of the Company by whom he was employed, to such an extent, that he would if he had lived, been promoted on the 1st of July.

Mr. Bowen was a member of Company C, 27th Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment, Capt. Gwin, in 1863, organized to assist in repelling Lee's invasion of the State, and served faithfully and honorably to the close of his term of enlistment. He was a member of the Union Band in which his Company. He was then only between 15 and 16 years of age. At the time of his death he was 19 years and 8 months old.

On Tuesday afternoon last his remains were interred in Mount Laurel Cemetery, this Borough, attended to the grave by the Junior Sons of America, of which Order he was a member, by the employees of the Reading Railroad Company, at Palo Alto, and by a large number of friends and relatives.

His parents and distressed widow have our sincere sympathy in their terrible, heart-rending affliction.

The Pottsville School Board.—A special meeting of the Board to take action on the proposed erection of a new school building in Jalappa, was held on Monday evening last. Present, Messrs. Smith, Roseberry, Heebner, Wright, Wolff, Derr, Martz, Fox, Shearer, Huber, Hodgson, Little, and Boyer, President.

After the President had stated the object of the meeting, the Committee which had the matter in hand, submitted drawings and specifications of Isaac H. Hobbs, architect, of Philadelphia. His plans were for a two story building, 25 by 38 feet, the cost of which would be $6000.

On motion of Mr. Wright it was resolved that the Board would proceed in Committee of the Whole, to Jalapa, on Saturday morning, to view the ground on which it is proposed to erect the building.

On motion of Mr. Martz it was resolved that the building should be constructed at as early a day as possible.

On motion of Mr. Roseberry it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed forthwith to modify the architect's plan, in regard to size, style, etc.

The chair appointed Messrs. Martz, Derr, Smith, Huber, and Fox.

The Board then adjourned.

A stated meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Smith, Heebner, Wright, Wolff, Roseberry, Martz, Roseberry, Fox, Lindenmuth, Little, Shearer, and Boyer, President.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

The report of Finance Committee on teachers salaries, was referred back to the Committee to correct some errors.

Mr. Patterson, Superintendent of public schools of the Borough, was heard in reference to regrading the schools, and on other matters of importance.

On motion of Mr. Roseberry the suggestions were referred to a committee of three, to act in conjunction with the Committee on Finance.

The chair appointed Messrs. Roseberry, Heebner and Shearer.

The special committee on erecting school building in Jalappa, reported that it had met and agreed to report in favor of enlarging the building to 27 by 50 feet, with double walls and other modifications.

On motion of Mr. Smith it was resolved that the building be erected on the lot in Jalappa owned by the Board.

Bond of John Brindley, collector, $25,000, was read and approved.

The Treasurer's statement was read and filed. The balance in his hands is $3,981 99.

The matter of purchasing Worcester's dictionary, where needed in the schools, was referred to the Book Committee.

The Board then adjourned.

"Viator," recently paid our County a visit, and thus communicates his impressions, in a letter dated Pottsville, to "The National Journal" of Philadelphia. He puts it a little strong in regard to the "jumble and jargon," and places the population of Pottsville proper, somewhat too high, although within a radius of five miles from the Court House in this Borough, there is a population undoubtedly of at least 35,000, but in the main his statements are correct:

MR. EDITOR:—Have you ever been in this anthracite city of "all peoples and tongues."—Anglo-American, Irish, Swiss and Swede, Welsh, Dutch and French, together with a majority (I cannot say people—all in a jumble and jargon?) But this is the great centre of the coal trade and business in general of all the region about it, the hub of public affairs, around which more than a score of busy, growing and prosperous towns revolve. It lies on the mountain side, and the proper population is my guess of 20,000. The buildings generally are large and substantial, the people mostly intelligent and refined, having attained to very well provided with the means of mental and moral improvement. The schools are of the highest order of progress, and services are conducted in the English and German languages by the Rev. G. H. Hinterleitner, the Pastor, and by Prof. E. J. Koons of Allentown, Rev. H. Wendt, Superintendent of the Germantown Orphan Asylum, Rev. D. Sauser, of Minersville, Rev. U. Graves, and Rev. S. Miller of Pottsville.

Fire in Minersville.—On the morning of the 18th inst., about 2 o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the frame stable of Henry George, in Minersville. Capt. Lawrence with other citizens, kept the flames in check for several hours, until the arrival of the Mountaineer Hose Company, which put on water and speedily extinguished the flames, by its promptness probably preventing an extensive conflagration. Loss, $100. Insured in the York Mutual. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Reached Colorado.—Wm. W. H. Werner, J. C. Guss, Henry Morris and Harry P. Slater, who left this Borough on the 24th of May, reached Denver City, Colorado, on the 30th of the same month. All were well. In consequence of the Indian war, and the necessity of the citizens taking up arms to defend the Territory, they all enlisted on the 8th, for sixty days' service against the savages. These troubles have caused a complete stagnation in business in Colorado, and it is not advisable to emigrate there at the present time.

Child Burned.—On Saturday afternoon last, William, nearly 2 years of age, son of Mr. Burner, residing in Second near Minersville street, this Borough, was seriously burned in consequence of his clothing accidentally taking fire. It seems that some older children were playing with matches which ignited, setting the little boy's clothing on fire. The fire was extinguished by Mr. Burner, but not before the child's back, left side and arms, were seriously burned. He is we are glad to know, recovering. The accident gave rise to an alarm of fire, which brought the fire department promptly to the spot.

Laying of a Corner Stone.—On Sunday last the corner stone of the new building in Third street above Callowhill, intended for the use of the German Lutheran congregation of this Borough, was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The attendance was large, and the weather favorable. The services were conducted in the English and German languages by the Rev. G. H. Hinterleitner, the Pastor, and by Prof. E. J. Koons of Allentown, Rev. H. Wendt, Superintendent of the Germantown Orphan Asylum, Rev. D. Sauser, of Minersville, Rev. U. Graves, and Rev. S. Miller of Pottsville.

Interesting Entertainment.—The pupils of the Paschal Institute will give an entertainment at Union Hall on Monday evening next, July 1, for the purpose of raising the balance of the funds for purchasing a limb for a disabled pupil. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents—can be obtained at Boabyshell, Bros.

The previous entertainments given by the pupils were very interesting, and as they have labored hard to get up something worthy of the patronage of the public, and the object is commendable, we trust that the room will be well filled on Monday evening next.

LETTER FROM SWITZERLAND.

DESCRIPTION OF ZURICH.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

ZURICH, Switzerland, June 9th, 1867.

Zurich, the Tuscany of the Romans, a city of some twenty-five thousand inhabitants, without including those of the surrounding hamlets of the Canton—endowed by Dame Nature with all the associations that can charm the eye and please the senses, lies on the northern shore of a beautiful lake that bears its name, and from which the emerald current of the river Limmat takes its source, passing directly after through the centre of the city. All along the shores of the lake, as far as the eye can reach, pretty Swiss cottages and magnificent villas seemed to have rained down, so thickly they are sprinkled over the green swards and hill sides hereabout. On the east is a richly vine-clad slope, along which about midway up runs the "High Promenade," which formerly constituted the ramparts of the city. On the west is the majestic Uetliberg, from whose high altitude one may see far along the valley of the Rhine, with its cataract at Schaffhausen; the dark chain of the Black Forest northward, and to the south the long line of the snow-capped mountains of the Alps. From this Uetliberg I have gazed westward to see the sun set; and while he emblazoned the horizon in a gilded glory, I have thought what an ecstatical illusion what a strange paradox in physics, that I should behold this sublime spectacle, yet not be able to see through the thin air that which is far nearer, and should be illumined radiantly by the bright light of Phœbus, namely, the associations of my own home, the dear old hills of Schuylkill, that are now doubtlessly, attired in their bridal vestment of laurels, scarcely up in gorgeous London, and reserve under the covers of their perennial greenness. In a dreamy revery I remain gazing through that long vista of vacancy until "darkness" comes again "over the face of the earth," when turning, I behold at the foot of the mountain, Zurich, like a thing of enchantment, brilliantly lighted by thousands of gas jets; so that between the star-lit vault of heaven above, and the gas lit city below, that appears in the slight like another sidereal region, when "Naught but the torrent is heard on the hill,"

And naught but the nightingale's song in the grove."

I feel myself in a church, the like of which is not built by mortal hands, listening to a sermon, the like of which issues not from mortal tongue. Thus serenely occupying "the hour of Vespers," I linger on until the evening wanes space, and as there is an auberge here that extends its hospitality for lucre, I conclude to remain all night, breathe the rare atmosphere so much nearer to the stars, and dream of a glorious sunrise in the morning. The morning comes, but it is misty and cloudy, and the sunrise is a failure.

Somewhat disappointed, I descend again to the common level of ordinary life and habitations, arriving at my hotel with a right unpoetical appetite for breakfast. And this hotel is not the least of the attractions of Zurich. It exceeds in romantic situation, princely elegance and home-like comfort any other that I have seen in Europe by absolutely bringing the forests into the apartments. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce a people to absolute servitude, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The story of the present King of Great Britain is a repeated history of injuries and usurpations, all having, in a direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the danger of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military, independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them by mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts of their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support