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The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1851.

The Fourth in Allentown.

The morning of the seventy-fourth Anniversary of American Independence, dawned gloriously. At an early hour the "Allentown Brass Band" convened the citizens with their brilliant strains of "National Music"...

At eleven o'clock the "Allentown Brass Band" again made their appearance in front of the Hall of the "Sons of Temperance" and struck up that most brilliant of National airs—the "Star Spangled Banner"...

After the procession arrived in the lawn, a splendid repast was in readiness, to which the "Allentown" and "Union" Bands, the "Fencibles," "Sons of Temperance," and citizens generally sat down...

After the repast was got through with, the assemblage proceeded to another part of the lawn, where the exercises of the day were continued as follows:

- 1. Appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dohs.
2. Music by the Band.
3. Reading of the Declaration of Independence by J. D. Stiles, Esq.
4. Music by the Band.
5. Address in the English language by the Rev. Mr. Walker.
6. Address in the German language by the Rev. Mr. Deibent.
7. Address in the German language by the Rev. Mr. Dohs.
8. Music by the Band.
9. Closing address in the English language by Mr. Lutz.
10. Benediction by Rev. Mr. Dohs.
11. Music by the Band.

The assemblage then dispersed upon the ground, and the band marched with music to Market Square and there dismissed.

Early in the evening the celebration of the pupils of the Rev. Mr. Keizer's school commenced, in the delightful lawn in front of the school buildings. Seats were prepared for those who wished to seat themselves, and which were nearly all filled.

After the exercises were gone through with a fine display of fireworks was set off on the open space on the south side of the lawn.

A large collection of people, old and young, male and female, were now brought together to witness the principal feature of attraction.

Although the display was not on a very extensive scale, yet, what was undertaken, was carried out to the gratification of all present.

The day following the pupils made an excursion to our neighboring borough of Luzerne, accompanied by the Principal and Assistants, together with a number of our citizens.

The Big Rock.

It is a time honored practice of the young ladies and gentlemen, to visit the "Big Rock" on the first Sunday after the cutting of the grain, when the fields are decorated with the "millions of sheeps" scattered over the surface of a sphere as far as the eye can see.

Our Willy Neighbor.

The editor of the Philadelphia City Item is very thankful for a sheep's head, which he sent to him last week. Like Killgrew of old, he seems to have admitted the joke and forgiven the sarcasm.

"We know a professed editor in these diggings who has no need of any such present. Our neighbor of the "Smut Machine" has plenty of this commodity, and a little to spare."

"Our neighbor of the "Budget of Slender" is wrong in his allegation. As it is a biped we have to deal with—a thing in human frame on two legs—and as Capt. Brogg has sent us the scalp of a Jackass with its ears crept, no more becoming insignia could not have been selected for neighbor Hannum of the "Budget."

Iron Fronts.

We are not a little surprised that amidst the many improvements in the style of building in our Borough, not more attention has been paid to the erection of Store houses with ornamental fronts of Cast Iron. There is "beauty in variety," and we are glad to see that in a few instances at least our builders are abandoning the old brick fronts, and substituting in lieu thereof open Iron fronts.

Cast Iron fronts can be made of any variety of pattern, consistent with architectural beauty, and as they can be painted of any color, they can be made to blend with the building.

Anything that tends to the development of our great mineral resources of Coal and Iron ore, must necessarily excite a deep interest in our citizens, who are always alive to any measure calculated to advance the welfare of our own Commonwealth.

Signor Blitz.

Signor Blitz gave two of his entertainments on Tuesday, and will give another on Wednesday afternoon and evening. He is decidedly the greatest Magician and Ventriloquist of the age, as well as a most entertaining man and clever fellow.

False Report.

At an adjourned Court, held in our Borough on Thursday last, Judge Jones sentenced David Wital and Thomas Simpson—who plead guilty to the charge of passing counterfeit notes on the Harrisburg Bank—to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years.

Road and Reflect.

Under the caption of "A little plain talk to Democrats," the middle-headed nominal editor of the so called "Allentown Democrat" undertakes to fire a squib at us, that betrays a feeling of envy and jealousy only equalled by the very demon himself.

As a vehicle of news the "Budget" stands on an equal footing with Philip Brogg's dancier competitor, who was "just one hour too late." So it is with our middle-headed neighbor, always one week behind the news.

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The Judiciary.

Every crime or civil controversy, doubtless owes its existence to defects of virtue or knowledge, or of both together. And even under the most favored conditions of society, it has never been found necessary to use the public power, for its punishment or prevention, its adjustment or redress.

In Pennsylvania, the Judiciary is that department of the Government which is charged with the legal and equitable administration of justice, and between the Commonwealth and people, and among the people themselves.

Here the establishment of the Judiciary was a subject of long and arduous contention, between the proprietary, the provincial assemblies, governors, and the King himself.

In 1722 a regular Judiciary was established, consisting of a Supreme Court, Courts of Quarter Sessions, &c. The Judges of the Supreme Court were three in number, and commissioned by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

In 1767, the act of 1722 regarding the organization of the Supreme Court, was repealed. Four persons were authorized to be commissioned by the Governor; one of whom was to be Chief Justice.

Under the Constitution, adopted after the Declaration of Independence in 1776, a new organization of the Courts took place. The Judges of the Supreme Court were commissioned for seven years. Justices of the Peace for holding the Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, were to be elected by the people of the respective counties.

The Constitution of 1799, vested the judicial power of the Commonwealth in a Supreme Court and the other inferior Courts now existing. The Judges of the Supreme Court, and the other Courts of Record have since been nominated by the Governor, and since by the consent of the Senate, appointed and commissioned by him.

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Now, however, it is provided by a recent amendment of the Constitution, and a later act of the Legislature, that our Judges shall hereafter be elected by the people.

Our noble Commonwealth thus adopts a policy, which is here untried in its operation, and momentous in its results. This policy involves important changes in our Constitutional and Statutory laws, and must be productive of either the greatest good or the greatest evil to the people.

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The Judge nowhere, it is believed, exists. And as some such standard is absolutely necessary for the approaching election of Judges, the subjoined statement of juridical qualifications is, with great deference, submitted.

The qualifications of the Judge are undoubtedly to be sought for in the development of his intellectual and moral constitution. How ought or ought not the man to think and feel, when clothed with authority; to adjudicate upon the lives, liberties, and fortunes of his fellow men?

The intellect of the Judge ought to be comprehensive and strong, laborious and untiring, analytical and full of judgment. His knowledge of the law ought to be general, profound, minute, and exact. And he ought also to possess much general information, useful, well considered, and appropriate to his juridical service.

The moral character of the Judge, ought to combine the noblest results of creative excellence. Surely he ought to be most mildly merciful, and yet most severely just, modest and yet intrepid, cautious and prompt, independent, and also respectful, ready to form and declare a well-timed opinion from good reasons, and not less ready to abandon or change his opinion when the reasons cease; alike, invincibly firm, and incorruptibly honest; and finally, in the performance of every judicial duty, elevated above the love of life and the fear of death.

From the review of what the Judges ought to be, the transition is easy to the contemplation of what he ought not to be. He ought not to be destitute of the qualities, or most of them, stated above. He ought not to be a bigot or factionary, or the instrument of those who are. Neither ought he to be a peace-seeker, but a peace-deserver. The authority to mete out "justice in money," ought to descend upon him unsought, like the celestial dove, proclaiming to all mankind his chosen fitness.

Such, and many such, there are, as we shall show hereafter, connected with the Bench and Bar of Pennsylvania.—Phil. Daily Sun.

An Important Arrest.

An important arrest was made in Baltimore, on Saturday last, of a man known by the name of William Stetler, who, it is alleged, has long been engaged in counterfeiting the gold and silver coin of the United States.

This man has long been looked upon as the chief corner of false coin in the Union, and we understand that the U. S. District Attorney has sufficient evidence in his hands to convict him of the crime of forgery.

A Blitz Trick.—While Blitz was in Norristown, says the reporter of the "Herald," he made a purchase of apples in one of the confectionery establishments, and in presence of the lady in attendance, quietly cut an apple in two, and out tumbled a gold ring.

The whole amount of the instalment was \$3,300,000, of which upwards of \$1,400,000 had been previously paid during the last two months on the presentation of the regular receipts from the Mexican Government.

The gain to the Treasury on the payment of this instalment is \$177,000, being three and a half per cent. upon its full amount, which was the bonus allowed by the parties who contracted to make the payment at the city of Mexico for account of the American Government.

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Philadelphia Mint.

Many of our readers, says the Pottstown Ledger, have probably never had an opportunity for visiting that somewhat celebrated establishment, the United States Mint. As making money is a subject for study with most people, it may be interesting to the majority to know how money is made literally.

The vistor on entering the vestibule and asking permission to see the interior, is requested to record his name in a book kept for the purpose. He is then conducted, first to a room in the rear where the California dust is melted. The appearance of this room is as gloomy and dingy as that of an ordinary iron foundry.

The next two rooms the silver and gold is cast in ingots. Passing from thence to the other side of the building, we saw a man engaged in examining and sorting a great number of golden ingots, each of which was nearly as large as a common four pound sash weight and very similar in shape.

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Cleanings.

There are ninety-four apothecaries in Boston, and only sixty-seven bakers. No wonder the town is unhealthy.

A dandy, with a cigar in his mouth, entered a menagerie, when the proprietor requested him to take the weed from his mouth lest he should learn the other monkeys bad habits.

Dr. Cameron, a distinguished Democratic politician of North Carolina, is dead.

A fine coat often covers an intolerable fool, but never conceals one.

An old maid in speaking of marriage, says it is like any other disease—while there's life, there's hope. Spooky gal, that.

Dr. Franklin used to say, that rich widows were the only piece of second-hand goods that sold at prime cost.

The new postage law went into operation on the 1st inst. All letters pre-paid are now charged three cents. When not pre-paid five cents.

The Democrats of Massachusetts will hold a State Convention at Worcester on the 20th of August. Candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be nominated.

More than a million of dollars had already accrued from the London Exhibition up to the 12th inst.

The following is an extract from a late letter to the Sunbury American, dated at Philadelphia: "There is at present considerable excitement here in relation to a rail road to the Lakes."

Philadelphia are beginning to wake up now making by a rival city [Baltimore] to wrest from them this immense trade. Although the Pennsylvania Rail Road is a great and important work, many of them begin to see that the Sunbury and Erie road is after all the great enterprise of the present day.

The New York improvements, to the lakes, and the Northwestern parts of Pennsylvania, perhaps have done more to move Philadelphia to a slow sense of her true policy, than the gallant efforts of Baltimore. The lake trade is lost to Philadelphia, until she is still more fully awake, and the People of Northwestern Pennsylvania are determined to have a railroad connection with the east, let it come from New York and Boston, if it will, while Philadelphia is still deferring hope of any connection by the Susquehanna route.

Ohio.—Under the new Constitution, just adopted in Ohio by a large majority, the people of that State will vote for the following officers in October:—A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General of the State, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Five Supreme Judges, Three Canal Commissioners.

Valuable Recipe.—The worst case of cholera morbus, dysentery and the flux, that I ever saw I have repeatedly cured in a few minutes by a strong tea made of the bark of the sweet gum; taken from the tree is the best; steep a handful in a pint of water until the liquor is like good coffee. Drink it clear, or sweeten it with soft sugar, or add a wine glass of good brandy if the shock is severe. If not infallible it is remarkable in its effects, and well worth being tried and known in every family.

Important Invention.—T. M. Coleman, of this city, says the Philadelphia Sun, the inventor of the air filled horse collars, has taken measures to secure a patent for a horse shoe, which we think will prevent the jarring and injuring the legs and feet of horses in traveling over pavements and hard roads. This desirable object is secured by the application of gutta percha, between two plates, in a peculiar manner.

Who Wouldn't be an Editor?—What do you think of an apology like this reader! The Brookville Jeffersonian gives it.

Our Annonces.—No paper has been issued from this office since the 20th of May, and although many questions have been asked, our only apology is, that other business required our attention. Becoming tired of asking for money without receiving any, we went raving to procure tobacco funds instead of waiting for a little rhino from our subscribers. Since our return matters do not seem much improved and the probability is that so soon as the water rises all hands will be off again.

A Great Country.—They have a little town "Out West," which appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other English travellers, and which is "all sorts of a stirring place." In one day recently they had two street fights, hung a man, rode three men out of town on a rail, got up a quarter race, a turkey shooting, a gander pulling, a match dog fight, had preaching by a circus rider, who afterwards ran a foot race for apple jack all around, and, as if this was not enough, the judge of the Court, after losing his year's salary at single handed poker, and whipping a person who said he didn't understand the game, went out and helped to lynch his grandfather for hog stealing.

Imprisonment for Debt.—On the morning of the 4th, the persons confined in jail at Baltimore, Maryland, for non-payment of debts, were brought, on a writ of habeas corpus, before Judges Pritch and Legrand, to decide whether, under the new constitution, which went into effect that day, they ought not to be discharged. The question was submitted without argument, and the Court decided that the debtors must be discharged. The new constitution says no person shall be imprisoned for debt. It does not impair the obligation of a contract to modify the remedy. Imprisonment is no part of the contract, and releasing the prisoner does not impair it.

A Large Trout.—A few days since, Mr. S. A. Woodruff, of Montrose, caught a trout in Silver Lake, Susquehanna county, measuring two feet in length, and weighing nearly six pounds.

Fishing Party.—The Eastonian says that Messrs. W. M. Maxwell, John Slegel, Henry Green and John Green returned on Tuesday last, from a fishing excursion to the head waters of the Lehigh. They were engaged in fishing a trifle over two days, and caught 1250 fine trout.