

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1851.

President Judge.

The time is fast approaching, when the voters of the third judicial district, composed of the counties of Lehigh and Northampton, will be called upon to decide upon the selection of a fit person to fill the office of President Judge.

The present able and efficient Judge resides in the City of Reading, and will be a candidate for the same office in Berks county, which district he prefers to the one he now holds.

This being the case, it becomes necessary that the people of this district should hear and discuss the merits and persons who have been and may yet be mentioned in connection with this high and important office.

We have heard the names of the following gentlemen mentioned in connection with the Judgeship of this district, viz: Hon. Samuel A. Bridges, and Robert E. Wright, Esq., of Allentown, and Washington M. Cartwright, Esq., of Easton; these men for aught we know may all be fully competent to fill the important station, not only with honor to themselves, but to the satisfaction of the public generally.

The intellect of the person selected to preside over this district, ought—as we said in an article in our last week's paper—to be comprehensive and strong, logical and unerring, analytical and full of judgment. His knowledge of the law ought to be general, profound, minute and exact. He ought to possess much general information, useful, well considered, and applicable to his judicial office.

The moral character of the Judge, too, ought to combine the noblest results of creative excellence. Such a man we are led to say, is John W. Reynolds, Esq., of Williamsport, Lehigh county. He is said to combine the noble qualities set forth, being one of the most eminent lawyers in northern Pennsylvania, plain and affable in his manners, and only known as a professional man. He never mixed in the turmoil of party strife, and never held an office in his life, hence he is only known as a professional and not a public man.

Next within our recollection have we witnessed a Hay and Grain harvest, that yielded such abundant crops as we have had this season. The crops are harvested without any difficulty in regard to the state of the weather.

We have seen persons from different parts of this and some of the adjacent counties, and all agree that the yield of Grain and Hay, is larger than it has been for the last twenty years. In addition to the goodness of the crops, the quantity sown was much larger than any former year, so that our farmers have every assurance of realizing a fair compensation for their labor.

The Oats and Barley are ready to harvest, and some has already fallen under the scythe of the mower. The Corn crop, although a little backward on account of a short dry spell a few weeks ago, recovered wonderfully and now has a dark green and vigorous color, fast recovering what it had lost in its growth. Potatoes, too, could not look better, and we have no doubt, should the weather proves favorable for the next three or four weeks, a better crop never was housed in this section of country, so nearly double the quantity have been planted this to any former year.

We therefore have good reason to be thankful to the "giver of all things" for the many rich blessings he has thus far bestowed upon us, and may we deserve a continuance of his divine favors to the end of the season, in our heartfelt desire.

The Budget of Slander.—The filthy mud-bellied scribbler, during the absence of the sup-head, who fathers the fib and Black-and-white weekly, died up in the "Budget of Slander," gives vent to his malicious feeling in almost every paragraph of his filthy sheet. Sappy's mud-bellied scribbler says: "We were tired out of temperance society, more lost to honor than ever." These lines are intended to convey the idea to the public, that if we were strongly addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. Whether this is so, the public, with whom we have grown up to manhood and middle age, is as competent to judge as the sup-head of the "Budget of Slander."

We would only remark here, that judging from the sign that Sappy wears on his phiz, for his own good and the good of his family, ought to sign the "temperance pledge."

Free Labor at the South.

A Convention of Free Mechanics is to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, to take measures to protect themselves against competition from slaves. The efforts making at the South to establish manufactories are increasing the class of free mechanics, and they are naturally unwilling that slaves should be taught the mechanical trades.

On the other hand, the slave owners, as the demand for mechanics increase, are naturally desirous that their slaves should learn these trades, and it imparts to them a higher value. Between these two classes—slaveholders and mechanics—there is a question of discord arising, which will lead to the discussion of the slavery question on Southern ground, and between Southern men.

The very effort now making by the South to promote manufactories may have a far more important bearing upon slavery, than they now imagine.

Pennsylvania and California. Col. John Bigler, brother of Col. William Bigler, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of California.

Two years ago, this gentleman crossed the plains, driving his own ox-team, conveying, by his means, his family to the El Dorado of America. Scarcely had he arrived ere he entered the field of politics, being personally exceedingly pleasing and popular, and at the first election he was returned a member of the House of Delegates.

During the first session he was chosen speaker, and at the next, he was re-elected to this honorable and responsible position. This brought him prominently before the people, and the Democracy have honored him with the nomination for Governor of this State.

It is a remarkable coincidence that two brothers should be candidates for this high position, the eldest being the youngest State of the Republic, and the younger in one of the old thirteen.

Pacific Railroad. We have received the report of the chief engineer upon the preliminary surveys of the Pacific Railroad. Missouri—not Whitney's road. It is a most able document, but it is not what might be expected of James F. Kirkwood, C. E.

The road is to be the commencement of the great road which is yet to be the inland highway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and Missouri could not do a wiser thing than to open it into the market at once in its construction whenever the best route is fully demonstrated. From position and natural resources, it appears to us that Missouri is better located to be the great center State of the Union, and the sooner she opens a railroad communication from the Mississippi to her ultimate western borders to meet New Mexico and California, so much the better for her own sake.

There can no loss accrue, however expensive the road may be at first, but it must go on increasing in value. The Erie Railroad is an evidence of this.

Important Letter. Hon. William R. King, of Alabama, has written a letter, declaring himself decidedly opposed to the leading compromise of the last session of Congress. The admission of California into the Union, he pronounces an act of injustice, and says that no man should have felt more indignant than he did at this particular and unjust legislation.

Fourth of July Oration.

Delivered by Mr. J. H. Zuehl, a student in the Allentown Seminary, under the Presidency of the Rev. Mr. C. R. Kessler.

Our Country, at the present day, is presenting us with wonders in art and science, upon the importance of which our minds cannot forbear to dwell. When we look back to her foundation, we find that she has risen from a wild and uncivilized state to almost the highest degree of prosperity, and she promises still fair for the future.

Her noble institutions, which are scattered abroad in every direction, will give her a glory that she will once shine like a sun of light from ocean to ocean. Her constitution, that noble emblem of a republic, is ever executed justly and satisfactorily to the majority of her citizens.

That banner of liberty, which is continually floating in the breeze, and under whose shadow we dwell, cannot be surpassed by that of any other nation whatever. Europe has admired it, and she has felt it. Her soil has been soaked by the blood of millions struggling for it, and many a noble heart has offered itself a sacrifice in the battle field; and Hungary's soil is about being fattened by the gore accumulated in the pursuit of this great object.

Yes, every nation desires it, and who knows but what nation will rise against it, and be put against it, till all the earth shall be free.

What American heart then so hard, that will not be wrung with a feeling of gratitude in behalf of our country?—Yes, thank God and our forefathers, though slumbering in ashes, that tyranny is banished forever and that we live free and independent as the eagle on his wing. But we live not only in a state of liberty and prosperity, but also in a state of progression.

Indeed, wonderfully has our country advanced in this respect within the last century. What people surpass us in progress in art and science? Yes, let me rather ask, what nation equals ours in this respect. Where is the nation that contributes more to the scientific acquirements of her posterity, than we? Ah! it is yet a mystery; its fame is yet unknown to us, and to the world in general.

Here even the infant sets out on this vast and perilous journey of life, endowed with knowledge from its mother's lips; childhood is not ignorant of the thundering cannon and the blood-stained battle field; youth is inspired with a spirit of patriotism, that will not shrink from cannon's plating, nor hesitate to wield the sword of liberty till the last armed foe shall have expired.

Yes, our country is ever ready to meet her enemy in the field; she is ready to fight for her own welfare, and she is ready to do for it. However she has not only progressed in this respect, but in every thing else pertaining to the greatness of a nation.

In trade and commerce, in agriculture and manufactures, in conveniences for carrying on her trade on land and water, and in everything that makes life pleasant, she stands among the first. Has she ever yet failed to yield her crops to those who have sown? Are our hills and valleys not annually crowned with a rich profusion of grain and herbage? No she has not, and she will not fail as long as you continue true to her spirit, as long as the sun will warm her fertile soil. Her fertility gives rise to the immense trade and commerce carried on by her with other nations.

The steam car is heard at a distance running through mountains and valleys; the mighty deep from east to west, from north to south, in pursuit of her object. And the telegraph, extending over mountain and plain, from city to city, is of no less importance. These three powerful inventions have already done more for our country, than any other nation has yet done.

General Laws.

On an examination of the "Laws of a public and general nature," passed by the Legislature of 1851, and published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, we find several enactments of some importance, and we publish them for the information of our readers:

Disorderly conduct at Political and Social Meetings. Section 11. That the provisions of the fourth section of an act passed sixteenth March, 1847, to restrain disorderly conduct at religious meetings, be, and the same are hereby extended to political and social meetings.

Section 12. That any justice of the peace or alderman shall have power to depose any person to act as constable in case of the absence of the proper officer, to arrest any offender of said provisions of said act.

The 11th section of the act of 14th March, is as follows: That from and after the passage of this act, if any person or persons shall be guilty of disturbing any congregation, society or meeting, assembled for the purpose of religious worship, or assembled for the purpose of transacting any business pertaining to religious worship; or, if any person or persons shall be guilty of encouraging, aiding or in any way countenancing any such disturbance, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace or alderman of the proper city or county wherein the offence shall be committed, shall pay a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, and costs, at the discretion of the judge, justice or alderman trying the same, for the use of the city, township or borough wherein the offence shall be committed.

If any person or persons convicted and fined for disturbing any meeting as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to pay the fine and costs imposed upon him, her or them, it shall be the duty of the judge, justice or alderman trying the same, to make out a mittimus, directed to any constable in the county wherein such offence shall be committed, committing the person or persons so offending to the jail of the proper county; and it is hereby made the duty of the person having charge of such jail, to receive and keep such person or persons in close confinement till the amount of the fine and costs are fully paid and discharged.

Exemption in Favor of Widows and Children. Sec. 5. That hereafter, the widow of the child of any decedent dying within this Commonwealth, testate or intestate, may retain either real or personal property belonging to said estate to the value of three hundred dollars, and the same shall not be sold, but suffered to remain for the use of the widow and family, and it shall be the duty of the executor or administrator of such decedent to have the said property appraised in the same manner as is provided in the act passed the ninth day of April, 1819, entitled "An Act to exempt property to the value of three hundred dollars from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent; Provided, That this section shall not affect or impair any liens for the purchase money of such real estate; and the said appraisement, upon being signed and certified by the appraisers and approved by the Orphan's Court, shall be filed among the records thereof.

Protection of Fences. Sec. 12. That if any person or persons, from and after the passage of this act, shall maliciously or voluntarily break down any post and rail, or other fence put up for the enclosure of lands, and carry away, break, or destroy any post, rail, or other material of which such fence was built, within this Commonwealth, every person or persons so offending, and being legally thereof convicted before any justice of the peace or alderman, within this Commonwealth, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, one half thereof to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the support of the poor of such county, township, borough, or ward where the offence has been committed, together with costs of prosecution; and in the default of payment, such person or persons shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding 30 days for the first offence, and 60 days for the second. Provided, That either of the parties shall have the right of appeal the same as in civil cases.

A Sensible Woman. Mrs. Swisshelm, of the Pitsburg Visitor, after participating in the late Woman's Rights Convention at Akron, went home to her babies, her quill and her types, and has since then been giving the moon-struck theorists she met there a piece of her mind. This is the way she talks: "The physical right to be taken care of is one of woman's rights, that we will never yield. Our physical weakness will ever be our strongest argument for claiming all legal, intellectual and moral powers of defense. In an intellectual or moral war we ask no quarters on account of womanhood; but of every man we meet we claim physical protection, just because he is a man and we are a woman. As to meeting in Convention to discuss women's rights to engage in any occupation for which she has a capacity, is sheer nonsense. There is no law to prevent women from following almost any business, and why do they not take their right to work at anything they please? Mrs. C. urged that women have a right to be captains of ships! Well, why are they not captains? There is no law to prevent it. If we believed it right, and thought we had the capacity, we would soon command a vessel, and no doubt but the world would acknowledge our right to do so. It would have taken a great deal of talk to convince the world that Joan of Arc and Jugglers had a right to be soldiers, but without any arguing they proved their title to a niche in the warrior's temple of fame. A man of words and not of deeds, is like a garden full of weeds, and a woman of that kind is very much like him. There is no use claiming rights for those who do not want to use them, and those who do should just take them."

Stable Talk.—"Isay, Jim." "What?" "Take black Pete's harness and put it on Jenny Lind—give Napoleon some oats, take Little Nell to water, and then rub down Fanny Elser." "Aye—aye, sir."

Shunk Monument.

A correspondent of the Pottstown Ledger gives the following account of the proceedings of the Shunk Monument, at the Trappe, Montgomery county:

THURSDAY, July 5th, 1851. The Monument is now standing on the spot which is so deserving to be made its locality, by the entombing of so worthy and honest a man as he to whose memory it is now dedicated.

The monument, as every one who saw it will bear witness, is indeed of rare beauty, both in material and design, as well as in the superiority of workmanship.

What most particularly strikes the eye with pleasing sensations, is the very large American eagle, which is hewn out of solid rock. He is perched aloft with his breast towards the main road, yet his peculiar half-flying position makes him stand viewing the length of our quiet and happy village; his seeming mild and placid look speaks volumes of the mighty deeds of this nation under his guardian eye, have accomplished and done, "from the battle of Lexington to that of Chappultepec," as the noble bird who has symbolically watched over and taken care of this freedom of States, so he too who is now under the folds of the valley, and sleeping beneath this goodly structure, was wont to guard and wield the destinies of this Commonwealth. And as peace reigns entire, he is now keeping watch near this resting one, whose keen bright eye was, in other days, so fond of gazing upon him.

This splendid marble bird was manufactured for the World's Fair, but Mr. Hargrave did not by in this change, for here it will reflect full credit upon him. For many a noble son of Penn shall look upon and admire it.

But to begin with the proceedings of the day. At an early hour the military in goodly numbers made their appearance on the ground.

Hon. J. Fry, Jr., was made the President of the day, who in a short and address, stated many facts relating to the lamented Shunk, the cause of the meeting, and the necessity of soliciting donations for the full payment for the Monument—the result of which was that a handsome sum was subscribed, and mostly paid.—Dr. Rorer then read the Declaration of Independence, which, like all great effusions, was listened to with the eagerness of something new.

The address delivered by the Hon. Judge Woodward, it is needless for me to eulogize, as all who know or ever saw the Judge, have anticipated me in this. Besides, I do hope to see it in print in a short time, although I have heard of no such arrangement as yet.

He alluded to Shunk's toils and difficulties as a boy, the progress he made up his steps, and the honor he done the State, himself, and the place of his birth and home. He spoke finally of the Union of the U. S., and ended with the words of Jackson—"The Union must and shall be preserved." Lively sensations were observable in the crowded audience of the Judge, and a regular outburst at the utterance of these last words greeted him.

This address was followed by a prayer in the English language, by Rev. J. R. Kooker, of Norris town; music by the Meener Choir, and finally benediction by Rev. H. S. Miller. The meeting was then declared dismissed, by the President.

Singular and Terrible Accident. We learn from the "Adler" the particulars of an extraordinary accident which occurred on Saturday, the 21st ult., in Bern township. Mr. Elisha Davis, a large man, weighing about 200 pounds, and 60 years of age, was engaged in making a small hay stack, and before he quite finished, cast over the side a pitch-fork, with a handle of the ordinary length, which stood upright against the stack. After completing his work, he descended from the stack himself, and unfortunately alighted at the very place where the fork was standing, the handle of which pierced his body between the legs, and penetrated into the stomach about 17 inches, until it touched the breast bone! There was no one present at the time but a small boy, who endeavored to draw the handle out of the wound with one hand, but not succeeding, he afterwards took hold with both hands, and by exerting himself to the utmost of his strength, pulled it out. The wounded man, in exorcising pain, walked some distance towards his dwelling alone, when a neighbor approached, and assisted him home. The handle of the fork was about 13 inches thick, and sawed off blunt at the end which pierced him. Dr. Spatz was called in to attend him, and what is almost incredible to relate, he has so far improved, as to be considered out of danger.

Reading Gazette.

Jenny Lind Fainting.—The tumult outside, and the applause within the concert room, at Albany, on the night 11th inst., so deeply affected Jenny Lind that she positively fainted in the midst of one of her songs. She was immediately taken to the residence of the Rev. Dr. Kipp, next door to the church, where restoratives were administered by Dr. McNaughton. Having become calm, she returned and continued the concert. After her arrival in Albany she addressed a note to Mayor Percy, who promptly visited her. From the conduct of the people at Hartford, she anticipated the same treatment here; but the Mayor informed her that she need indulge in no apprehensions of that kind. Just previous to her departure for Utica, this afternoon, she called upon his honor at his office, in the City Hall, for the purpose of tendering him her grateful thanks for the excellent orders which under him, had been preserved by the police, and she expressed much gratitude for the warm and unobtrusive manner in which the citizens of Albany had welcomed her upon her first visit among them.

South Carolina.—A mammoth white flag was suspended from one of the windows of the printing office of the Charleston Mercury, on the 4th inst., on which appeared a lone star, on a rattlesnake with its head erect, at the foot of a palmetto tree, as if about to strike. A portion of the military drew up before the office, presented arms, and gave nine cheers for the flag of South Carolina.

Cleanings.

Speaker Cobb has taken the stump in Georgia, and has met with very enthusiastic receptions.

There are eight furnaces for making iron, with anthracite coal, in full blast in and near Danville, Pa.

Blacksmiths and carpenters are always striking for wages.

The wheat grown in Indiana, last year was worth four millions of dollars, and the corn, ten millions.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1851. The findings and sentence of the Court Martial are:—

That Gen. Talbot is guilty of all the specifications, with two unimportant exceptions, and guilty of all the charges, and the Court does sentence him, Brevet Brigadier General George Talbot, Colonel of the Ordnance Department, to be dismissed from the service.

The following is the President's approval: EXECUTIVE MESSAGES, July 8.

The foregoing proceedings of a court martial for the trial of Brevet Brigadier General George Talbot, having been laid before me, and having been by me duly examined and considered, I hereby confirm the same.

(Signed) MILLARD FILLMORE. Brevet Brigadier General George Talbot accordingly ceases to be an officer of the army from this date. In reviewing these proceedings, the President has seen with regret, and feels constrained to notice, the irregularity and negligence which, throughout the transaction in which they originated, characterized the conduct of Brevet Colonel Huger, commander of the Fort Monroe Arsenal. His confidence naturally reposed by him on the head of his corps, furnished, undoubtedly, some apology for his course, but cannot justify it. The President deems it proper, particularly, to express his disapprobation of all private correspondence on official business. Such a practice not only prevents the preservation of a distinct and intelligent record of any transaction, so indispensable in a government where public agents are liable to be frequently changed, but is incompatible with the admitted accountability of every officer employed in the discharge of public duties.

By command of the President. R. JONES, Adjutant General.

A Child Sentenced to the Gallows.

On Friday last, a boy but eleven years of age, was convicted in the Baltimore City Court, of murder in the first degree. The murder was one of intent, and not the result of an accidental blow, and the jury, with the evidence of a clear intent to kill could not do otherwise than convict him capitally. The prisoner, George Long, who killed the little boy George Rumpf, his junior by some two years, did not seem to know what was going on around him, but amused himself during the trial catching flies and scratching his head, and sometimes falling off into a dose, with his head leaning against the bar. He seemed to think the trial a very dull affair, and did not seem to understand the effect of the verdict. The Jury and Attorney General, as well as the Court, immediately, however, joined in a recommendation to the Governor to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life—all agreeing that he should be put out of the way of an opportunity of again exercising his bloody propensities.

The First Steamboat on the Ohio.—A writer in the Cincinnati Commercial, gives the following description of the first steamboat on the Western waters: "The first steamer on the Ohio river was built at Pittsburg, intended for the Pittsburg and New Orleans trade, and called the "Orleans." She was built after the fashion of a ship, with port holes in the side, long bowsprit, painted a sky blue; her cabin was in the hold.

She left in November of 1811, for New Orleans, and made the trip down in safety, but was never able to get back over the falls, her power being insufficient to propel her against a strong current. She continued to run below the falls for some time."

Singular Mode of Grafting.—A friend from Massachusetts, says the West Chester Republican, has communicated the following singular method of grafting the peach on the willow, and assures us that he has seen the experiment successfully tried: Bend a willow shoot until the two ends take root and grow in the ground.—Then bury a peach stone midway between, and when the young tree attains a height to intersect the willow above, cut a slit in the latter pass the peach twig through it and close up the opening with the preparation commonly used in grafting. A short time thereafter cut off the peach stem underneath and it will continue to grow out of the willow.

Foot Race.—A race came off at the Five Mile House, Springfield, on the 4th, between Jackson and Poole, both Englishmen, but the former, the famous runner known as the "American Deer." The terms of the race were thus:—Five single mile heats were to be run, a half an hour intervening, Jackson giving Poole 60 yards the start on each mile, and the winner in three out of the five miles to have the stakes, amounting to \$200. On the first two miles, Poole beat by about two feet each time. On the third and fourth miles Jackson beat Poole about ten feet each, and on the fifth so badly that Poole gave out before accomplishing the mile. The time in which each mile was as follows: 1st, 2 minutes 35 seconds; 2d, 5:27; 3d, 5:32; 4th, 5:40; 5th, 5:44. The race ground was very heavy with sand.

Good.—Mirabeau said of a man who was exceedingly fat, that God had created him only to show to what point the human skin could stretch without breaking.

Old People.—In the town of Lunenburg, Mass., there are now living forty-eight persons who were in existence when the Declaration of Independence was made. Several of them are over ninety years. The entire population of the town is but 1300.