The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1851.

Keep Him Down.

Aye, keep him down, what business has a poor man to attempt to rise without a name—without friends—without honorable blood in his veins? We have known him ever since he was a boy—we knew his father before him and he was a mechanic—and what merit can there be in the young strippling? Such is the cry of the world, when a man of sterling character attempts to break away the cords of poverty and ignorance and rush to position of truth and honor. The multitude are excited by envy—they cannot endure to be outstripped by those who grew up with them or their children side by side, hence the opposition a man encounters in his native place. Despite of this feeling many noble minds have arisen from obscurity and lived down their opponents, but others have yielded to discouragement—lived in obscurity, and 'died and made no sign.' Let it not be this with you young man. Persevere—mount up and startle the world.

Fire in Catasauqua.

On the night of the 25th of September, a fire broke out in the store of Messrs. *Gross & Colver*, in Catasauqua. The store was kept in the large three story brick building of Mr. *Jesse Knauss*, now occupied by James Fuller, as a public house. The evening previous to the fire, a vendue was kept in the store room, with a view of selling out their stock of Goods, when no doubt a spark from light or segar, set it on fire. The Goods were covered by an insurance of $3,300 in the "Upper and Lower Saucon Mutual Insurance Company," the appraisers of which agreed upon $2,700, as the amount of damages. The building is insured in the "Lycoming Mutual Fire Company," the damages are not yet assessed, but are believed to be between five and six hundred dollars.

Are You Assessed.

Voters, are you assessed? The time has come when every voter should see that his name is on the assessment. This is important, and no delay should be manifested in attending to it at once. Remember, that it must be done ten days before the election, and that Friday the 3rd, (tomorrow) is the last day that names will be received. After that day it will be too late.

The following are the names of the Assessors:—North Ward Stephen Barger; South Ward, Peter Gaul.

Volunteer Candidates.

There are at present eight or nine volunteer candidates in the field for the different offices in the gift of the citizens of Lehigh county, viz:

Associate Judge—Andrew K. Wittman, Upper Saucon.

Assembly—George Wetherhold, Allentown.
Charles Snyder, Carbon county.

Prothonotary—Charles Hicks, South Whitehall.

Clerk—Tilghman Good, Borough.

Register—Harrison Miller, Lower Macungy.

Recorder—E. J. Abele, Borough.

Treasurer—Samuel McHose, Hanover.

Commissioner—Adam Hecker, South Whitehall.

Poor Director—Henry Schantz, Upper Macungy.

[*Communicated*]

Mr. *Register*:—

Upon the most urgent solicitation of many of the friends of both political parties, *Andrew K. Wittman*, Esq., of Upper Saucon, has consented to allow his name to be brought before the free and independent citizens of Lehigh county, for the office of *Associate Judge*. Mr. Wittman, is a gentleman, particularly qualified for this important office, is well acquainted with legal forms and certain rules of Court, having held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years. He is besides this a man against whose character no ugle can be said against, and if elected will fill the seat with honor to himself and the public in general.

UPPER MILFORD.

Communicated.

'London Labor and the London Poor.'

A work with the above title is now issuing from the London press and is reprinted here by the Harpers. It gives most vivid and heart-reaching pictures of the poorer class in London. The object condition of the laboring classes of England, has for several years been a fruitful theme for her writers. Dickens, Jerrold, Charlotte Elizabeth, Mayhew and others have drawn some of their most pathetic scenes from this source. And yet it is unexhausted; the amount of wretchedness these classes endure is beyond conception, and indeed the man who should attempt to give a plain unvarnished tale of it in its depth and height would soon lose his reputation as a man of veracity. In the large towns whole families even to little children toil week in the factories, under the lash of cruel overseers and for one meriest pittance. "No ten hour system" prevails, but from daylight till late at night most do toil. Leaving their work they go to their homes—homes, did I say? No! no! they have no homes, they go to their dens; some to low damp dark cellars, some to high and airy garrets, where they must crowd and herd like pigs in a pen until morning. The meanness of their wages prevent many of them from taking more than two meals a day. And these must be of adulterated food, chicory and worse for coffee, flour mixed with whiting and noxious drugs, and horseflesh and dogsmeat sausages are no jokes with them, but nauseous realities. But I know those who have not examined the subject will suspect me of exaggeration. God knows the half has not been told them.

We have been led to ask the cause of this appalling misery, and we find it in the monied monopoly of England. It is the monied Aristocracy that holds all the capital, and grinds down the poor, drinks up their blood and dries out the sap of life from thousands of their little children. And who is it that supports this blood-stained Aristocracy? The poor, God bless them! they don't do it. They are robbed of their just rights to contribute to its support.—Who does then support it? *America!* Yes I say America by her free trade policy supports that heartless system which spreads such destitution throughout England.

Let this country adopt a protective tariff, foster home industry and withdraw its support from British manufactors, and in less than three years England would be revolutionized. Without the support of this country that system could not stand, already rotten to its core, it would rapidly hasten to its ruin, and the result would be a more equal distribution of labor and reward.

I know that politicians will dispute this, it is their interest to do so, but I challenge them to disprove it.

And who, by supporting free trade, has done more than all others to rivet the chains upon English poor? The people of Pennsylvania.—Yes, deceived, knowingly deceived by base politicians, the yeomanry of Pennsylvania have done it. I say deceived, because I stood at my work bench and read the Kane letter, and went into the steeds and saw these politicians and their pampered seds, riding about in carriages labelled "Polk and the Tariff of '42" until my very blood boiled at the sight of the heartless deception.

I am not a politician and I never will be. I do not look upon this question in a political light. The free trade policy brings our own manufacturers in competion with that system which is wasting the life of England's millions, and pampering the Aristocracy of blood and wealth. It wrongs our own farmers and mechanics. Had it not been for California we would have been swamped long ago. Look at the departure of the Atlantic steamers, carrying specie at the rate of $2,000,000 per week or $50,000,000 from January to July. But it is not this alone, it is the domestic comfort, the blood and tears sacrificed at the shrine of this machech, that wrings my heart.

It is not as a politician but as a patriot, as a philanthropist that I look at this question, and I say fearlessly that the boasted democratic free trade policy, has proven itself both in England and America, to be the most blind and false policy ever introduced.

JUNIUS, JUNIOR.

To the People.

To all sober-minded, reading, thoughtful men, without respect to party, this essay is dedicated. It shall not contain the slightest appeal to prejudice or passion; but set forth the grounds on which the opinion is founded, that a Protective Tariff is proper. Such an essay seems the more necessary, as many maintain that Congress has a right to establish a Tariff for Revenue only, and not for Protection.

1. Going to the foundation let me enquire why men, in a state of nature and perfect freedom, enter into Society, giving up a part of their natural rights? The answer will occur to the common sense of the people, as well as to those familiar with Blackstone, Vattel, and other elementary writers on Government. It is Protection.

2. Every civilized nation so understands it, and exercise the power, by Tariff laws, to protect their home interests, and it is believed are prosperous, or otherwise, as their Tariff laws are wisely framed.

3. While we were Colonies, the mother country made various regulations to prevent our manufacturing, choosing that we should get our manufactures from home. An Act of Parliament was passed, entitled, 'An Act to encourage the importation of Pig and Bar Iron from his [majesty's] Colonies in America, and to prevent the erection of any Mill or other engine for slitting or rolling of Iron, or any Plating forge to work with a Tilt hammer, or any hammer for making steel in any of the said Colonies," passed in the 23d year of His Majesty's reign," &c.

Pig Iron and Bars, as a raw material, we were permitted to produce and send home, but not to manufacture ourselves.

A law was passed by Parliament, in George the 2nd's reign, "To prevent the exportation of Hats out of any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, and to restrain the number of Apprentices taken by the Hat makers in said Colonies," &c.

"All such exported Hats were declared forfeited, and a fine of £500, imposed on the master of the vessel."

These regulations were deemed so unjust and oppressive, and were evaded as far as possible.

4. After Independence, the States, under the Confederation, having the exclusive control of their own Commercial regulations, passed laws expressly to aid Domestic manufactures by Protective duties. It may be sufficient for my purpose, studying brevity, to quote a portion of the Preamble of an Act of Pennsylvania, passed in 1785.

"Whereas, Although the fabrics and manufactures of Europe, and other foreign parts, may be afforded at cheaper rates than they can be made here, yet good policy, and the well being of divers useful and industrious citizens, who are employed in the making of like goods in this State, demand of us that moderate duties be laid on certain fabrics and manufactures imported which do most interfere with, and which (if no relief be given) will undermine and destroy the useful manufactories of the like kind in this country."

It will be perceived that Protection by Tariff enactments was the principle and motive inducing to the act.

In the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the individual States divested themselves of all power to protect Home Industry by a Tariff, and transferred that power, in the most plenary manner, to the United States.

5. Immediately after the adoption of the new form of Government, processions were formed in all the chief Cities, of mechanics, artisans, and manufacturers, with banners and a very imposing display, rejoicing that a General Government was formed, invested with power to protect them against the rivalry of foreign nations.

In April, 1789, the first Congress assembled. And July 20, not ninety days thereafter, a law was passed of which this is the preamble:—"Whereas, it is necessary for the support of Government—for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and Protection of Manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported."

It will be seen that Revenue and Protection, are both assigned as motives.

6. Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury under Washington, in December, 1791, presented to Congress a Report on Manufactures, "the most perfect and luminous work," says an able writer, "ever published on the subject." Concurring in this opinion, I wish earnestly it were in the hands of every citizen of the States.

A few of multitudes of maxims laid down by Hamilton are quoted.

"The minion appearance of an abundance of specie, as the concomitant of a flourishing state of manufactures, and of the reverse where they do not prevail, afford a strong presumption of their favorable operation on the wealth of a country."

"Considering a monopoly of the domestic market to its own manufactures, as the reigning policy of manufacturing nations, a similar policy, on the part of the United States, in every proper instance, is dictated, it might almost be said, by the principles of distributive justice; certainly, by the duty of endeavoring to secure their own citizens a reciprocity of advantages."

"Though it were true, that the immediate and certain effect of regulations controlling the competition of foreign with domestic fabrics was an increase of price, it is universally true, that the contrary is the ultimate effect with every successful manufacture. When a domestic manufacture has arrived to perfection, and has engaged in the prosecution of it a competent number of persons, it invariably becomes cheaper. Being free from the heavy charges which attend the importation of foreign commodities, it can be afforded cheaper, and accordingly seldom or never fails to be sold cheaper, in process of time, than was the foreign article for which it is a substitute. The internal competition which takes place, soon does away every thing like monopoly; and by degrees reduces the price of the article to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed. This accords with the reason of the thing, and with experience."

"The substitution of foreign for domestic manufactures, is a transfer to foreign nations of the advantages of machinery in the modes in which it is capable of being employed with most utility, and to the greatest extent."

Education Meeting.

A special meeting of the Teachers' and Directors' Association of Lehigh county, was held in Allentown on Saturday, September 27th, 1851.

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the meeting was called to order by Jno. Reichard, President.

Minutes of the last stated meeting were read and adopted.

On motion, the essays of Messrs. Chandler and Brobst were postponed until our next stated meeting.

Rev. S. K. Brobst read a part of his report on the condition of schools in the County; which after some discussion was accepted as amended, and ordered to be published with the previous report.

On motion, the Standing Committee be requested to procure a speaker to address us at our next meeting.

On motion, the Secretary shall have the proceedings of this Association published in all the papers of this town, friendly to the cause of education.

On motion, adjourned to meet again on the last Saturday in October, which will be our annual meeting.

JNO. REICHARD, President.

E. Moss, Secretary.

C. R. Kessler, Cor. Secretary.

Bank Failures.

The People's Bank of Patterson, New Jersey, has failed. This Bank has been in a declining state for some years, and its nominal capital of $70,000 must have dwindled down to a small sum. The circulation is stated at $80,000, and is not secured by any deposits of stock. The bills are not considered worth twenty five cents on the dollar. The excitement at Paterson is intense.

The Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of New Brunswick, New Jersey, both suspended payments. The Bank at Perth Amboy has an outstanding circulation of $150,000. As the Directors are personally liable for the whole indebtedness of the Bank, it is probable the bill circulation may ultimately be redeemed, on their property being realized; the holders, therefore of bills had better not make large sacrifices. At present, the Brokers are buying them at 50 cents to the dollar. The other Bank, we are afraid, will be a worse failure. Many other rumors are afloat respecting the stability of Banks, but there are no well founded ones of any one in this State. Brokers are rather shy of the Bank of Salisbury, but the notes of that Bank were redeemed regularly to day.

New Counterfeits.—A new issue of counterfeit two's on the Lancaster Bank (relief) has made its appearance. Bicknell says it is an improvement of the former counterfeits, and that the block of white, which touches the right hand end, after the "Two," (in the line of "two's" in the margin) is omitted. The paper is whiter than any now in circulation, and the impression is rather blurred.

The Christiana Outrage.—The magistrate, at 9 o'clock this morning, gave his decision in the case of the Christiana rioters brought to Lancaster. He directed that the two whites, Lewis and Hanaway, and three blacks, be committed to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, to be taken to Philadelphia, and there to be tried for high treason against the United States.

At ten o'clock the examination of the thirteen remaining prisoners commenced. The magistrate directed that six of them be discharged, and that the remaining seven be taken to Philadelphia for trial.

The excitement here has subsided, and the community are satisfied with the decision of the magistrate.

There was considerable sparring between the counsel at the winding up of the case. Mr. Thompson, the District Attorney, deserves much credit for the energy and skill which he has displayed.

Judges of the Supreme Court.—The President has appointed Benjamin Rand Curtis, of the Suffolk bar, Massachusetts, to the seat on the Supreme Bench made vacant by the death of Judge Woodbury. Mr. Curtis is scarcely over forty years of age, and the President was desirous to select a young man who might have a reasonable prospect of a long Judicial term. He is said to possess fine legal attainments.

The other Judges of the Supreme Court are M'Lean, of Ohio, appointed by Gen. Jackson in 1829; Wayne, of Georgia, appointed by Jackson, in 1835; Taney, [Chief Justice] by Jackson, in 1836; Catron, of Tennessee, by Van Buren, in 1837; McKaly, of Alabama, (now of Kentucky,) by Van Buren, in 1837; Daniel, of Virginia, by Van Buren, in 1841; Nelson, of New York, by Tyler, in 1845; and Grier, of Pennsylvania, by Polk, in 1846.

Tobacco.—The tobacco crop in Ohio, says the Cincinnati Commercial, is larger and finer this than at any previous season. Our State is fast rivaling Kentucky and Missouri in this great staple. It is fast becoming one of the principal crops in the Miama valley. Ohio tobacco ranks A No. 1 in the Baltimore market.

Dickinson Gorsuch.—Dickinson Gorsuch, the young man who was so seriously wounded at Christiana, is rapidly recovering. He expects to reach his home next week.

Carrying Coals to Newcastle!—The steamer Africa, which arrived at New York, on Wednesday, brought bills of lading for a portion of the iron for the track of the Cattawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad.

Great Conflagration in Buffalo.

About four o'clock on the morning of the 26th of September, a fire broke out in a wooden building on Peacock street, Buffalo, situated in the very centre of what is called the Five Points. A strong southeast wind was blowing at the time, and the buildings being wood, and very dry, the fire spread with fearful rapidity, and in less than fifteen minutes the entire block of buildings on Rock and Peacock streets, from the ship canal and Erie streets to Evans, were in flames.

The fire crossed Erie street, and took the large planing mill of the Messrs. Eaton, then crossed Canal and Erie streets to the bridge, sweeping everything on the opposite side of the canal to Terrace street, thence down Terrace to Mechanic street, or along both sides of the canal; here, after the greatest exertions on the part of the firemen and citizens, the spread of the flames was checked.

The number of buildings destroyed is over five hundred. Among them is the large brick school house situated on Erie street, in District No. 2.

A large amount of lumber in the Messrs. Eatons' mill and yard, was destroyed. Also an immense quantity of lumber in the yards of George Ounell and the Messrs. Farmer, De Bloquiere, & Co.

The number of families turned out of house and home by this disaster, is great, almost beyond conception. The most of the houses destroyed being occupied by very poor families.—Many of them barely escaped with their lives, so fearfully rapid was the progress of the flames.

It is feared that a number of persons have been burned to death, although no bodies have yet been recovered.

The loss is roughly estimated at half a million of millions.

The insurance on the property is said to be very slight.

The burned district presents a heart-sickening spectacle.

The Ohio State Fair

Columbus, Sept. 25, 1851.

To day has been a great day in the annals of Ohio industry. The second Annual State Fair opened in this city yesterday, and to day everything is in its place. The attendance far surpasses our most sanguine anticipations, the number on the ground being estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000 persons.

The exhibition of horses, sheep, hogs, and poultry, is much superior to that of last year, and will compare favorably with that of any State in the Union.

The fruit and vegetable display is also very fine.

The manufacturers' and mechanics' halls are well filled with elegant and ingenious work, which attracts great attention. Ploughs, cultivators, winnowing machines, threshing machines, and all kinds of agricultural implements, are represented in great abundance and excellence.

The fair is a great improvement on the first, and will do much to rouse up the farmers and artizans of Ohio to the true importance of their position.

The day is cool and pleasant, and no accident has thus far occurred to mar the general joy.

There are a number of distinguished strangers from other States present, among whom are Senator Douglass, of Illinois, and Governor Wright, of Indiana, &c.

To morrow, the Hon. Wm. Allen will deliver the address, and the reports of the various committees will be made.

In the Matter of Partnerships.

We give below the section of an act passed last session of our Legislature, in relation to partners, which is of great importance to all business firms, and one which is probably but little known of. The attention of all business firms however, is called to its provisions and requirements. The section is as follows; and will be found on page 53 of the pamphlet laws of the session of 1851.

Section 13. That from and after the tenth day of August next, all persons who are now doing business in a partnership capacity in this Commonwealth, shall file or cause to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary in the county or counties where the said partnership is carried on, the names and location of the members of such partnership, with the style and name of the same; and as often as any change of members in said partnership shall take place, the same shall be certified by the members of such new partnership as aforsaid; and in default or neglect of such partnership so to do, they shall not be permitted in any suits or actions against them in any court, or before any justice of the peace or alderman in this Commonwealth, to plead any members of the partnership, or the inclusion of the names of persons not members of said partnership.

Section 14. That hereafter where two or more persons may be desirous of entering into any business whatever in a partnership capacity, they shall before they engage or enter into such business as aforesaid, comply with and be subject to all the provisions and restrictions in the next preceeding section of this act.

The Lancaster Prisoners.—Last evening, United States Marshal A. E. Roberts, accompanied by his Deputies, brought from the Lancaster County Jail, the prisoners who had been there confined upon charges of treason, murder and riot. They had a hearing before Alderman J. F. Reigart day before yesterday, and on yesterday they were committed to answer the several charges against them, at the next Circuit Court of the United States, to be holden at Philadelphia on the 6th of October next. They were conveyed to the Moyamensing prison last evening about 6 o'clock by the Marshal and his Deputies, to await their trial.

The following are the names of the prisoners:—Castner Hanaway and Elijah Lewis, white; Henry Sims, John Morgan, Jacob Moore, Alson Pernsley, Lewis Gales, Lewis Clarkson, Charles Hunter, George Wells, Nelson Carter, George Williams and Jacob Woods, colored—all to answer.—*Phil. Sun*, Sept 26.

Gleanings.

☞ According to a census taken by themselves, there are 18,000 Mormons at the settlement on Salt Lake. They are engaged in constructing a line of railroad to the Mountains, eight miles long, for the purpose of transferring materials for their great temple.

☞ At the late Kentucky State Fair a pumpkin was on exhibition, weighing 133½ pounds, and measuring 6 feet and 9½ inches in circumference.

☞ We understand, says the Nashville Union, from a gentleman just from Holly Springs, Mississippi, that the Hon. Jacob Thompson has withdrawn from the canvass for Congress in that district."

A Swindler.

Yesterday, says the Philadelphia Daily Sun of the 27th ult., a man dressed in a black broadcloth suit, and wearing a handkerchief of spotless white around his neck, stepped into the establishment of S. M. Hopper, in Chestnut street, near Third, and expressed a wish to purchase a gold watch, chain, &c. He said that he was the Rev. Leonard Wilson, of Tennessee, and that he put up at Jones' Hotel, Chestnut street. He wished the watch for one of his congregation, and accordingly selected one worth $140. He also choosed a chain valued at $25, and another watch valued at $75, and requested the articles to be sent to his room, at the hotel aforesaid. A lad in the employ of Mr. Hopper was sent with them as requested, and on being ushered into the room, discovered the supposed reverend gentleman reading a Bible. The lad, who was in the habit, no doubt, of reading the penny papers, regarded the man with an eye of suspicion. The man drew a check for $260, the whole amount, on the Philadelphia Bank, but the boy refused to take it, and he expressed a wish that the purchaser should go to the bank and draw the money. This he consented to do, and whilst proceeding down stairs got possession of the articles, and excusing himself for a moment, made the best of his way out into Sansom street, and escaped. He is most emphatically "a wolf in sheep's clothing."

Governor Johnston Shot At.

We received yesterday, says the Philadelphia Daily Sun of the 25th of September, the information of a shameful attack made upon Gov. Johnston and his friends in Schuylkill county, on Monday night. He had been speaking at Tamaqua, and the Pottsville Journal says, on the return of the Governor and his escort to that place, a most villainous attack was made upon them after leaving the cars, by a party of rowdies at Mount Carbon. A pistol was discharged, whether at the Governor or not is unknown, but fortunately without taking effect upon any one. Clubs and stones then followed, striking several persons and injuring them considerably. The attack was made at a late hour on Monday night. Four persons were arrested, and brought before Esquire Reed, on Tuesday afternoon, but no one appearing to prove their identity with the rioters, they were discharged. Two persons, knocked down with stones or clubs thrown at the party, were walking close beside the Governor, and it is probable that he owes his safety to the fact that he was received at Mount Carbon by a procession of Miners, in their working dress, with their lamps and torches, and escorted to his lodging at the Exchange, where they were dismissed, after a short address from the Governor, upon their frequently calling for him.

Mr. Buchanan and the Presidency.—The Editor of the New York Sunday Dispatch is out in a long article in favor of this gentleman as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, in the course of which he says:

If Mr. Buchanan should be nominated a candidate for the Presidency, we shall regard his election a moral and political certainty. He is the only man on the Democratic side of the question who possibly can succeed; and, we do not believe that it is possible for the miserable faction in Pennsylvania, headed and led by Simon Cameron, the Middleton Bank, Richard Brodhead and Henry A. Muhlenburg, to injure him at home or abroad. Pennsylvania has, for years almost worshipped him; and, although Messrs. Cameron, Brodhead and Muhlenburg may attempt his injury at home and elsewhere, they will find that they have over-calculated themselves—missed their mark! And that the enunciated defiance of Sir William Draper—"Cease Viper, you gnaw against a file," will apply to them with tenfold vengeance.

Russian "Peace, Law and Order."—In the beginning of July, several prisoners, detained in the citadel at Warsaw, were condemned by Court Martial, and had their sentences communicated to them. The families of these unfortunates expected to obtain their pardon from the Emperor during his stay in Warsaw, or at all events during the celebration at Moscow on the 25th Anniversary of his coronation, but they had hoped in vain. On the 20th of July four of the convicted were publicly flogged. One received 2,000 lashes, two 1,500 each, and the fourth 2,000. This last fell dead after having received 1,000 lashes, and they placed the body of the dying man on a stretcher, where they administered the remaining thousand to his corpse. Thirty others, of whom the greater part were entitled to the amnesty granted to refugees, were sent to the mines of Siberia. The council of war is inexorable in respect to any one engaged in the Hungarian struggle.

Interesting Family Meeting.—The Harrisburg Telegraph of Wednesday says:

"We understand that the numerous descendants of Jonas Rupp, of Cumberland county, hold a centenary meeting, to-morrow, in commemoration of the arrival of their grandfather, Jonas Rupp, a native of Stintzheim, Germany, who landed the 25th of September, 1751—one hundred years ago. The occasion will be improved by a sermon preached by Prof. P. Schaff, of Mercersburg, in the old stone church, four miles west of Harrisburg, in Cumberland county. Jonas Rupp was one of the first German settlers in that county, and raised a large family, whose descendants now number rising of four hundred, most of whom will be present on the occasion.