

To Our Patrons.

Nearly six years have elapsed since we commenced the publication of the "Register," during all of which we have depended on voluntary payments for our resources. We are pleased to say these payments have enabled us to get along tolerably fair.

No Editor Can Please All.

To select matter, and write editorial, to please every subscriber, says the "Easton Sentinel," stands foremost among the impossibilities of the age. Some readers would rather have a little of this, and not so much of that; others are highly displeased at the number of advertisements, and if they were not in, the business man would be down on us like a "thousand of brick."

Beginning the World.

Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom.

Stop and Think.

Do our young friends ever think of the glorious privileges they enjoy at this day, over their forefathers? Do young men who earn their dollar per day, and spend it all or more, know that the foundation of most of the fortunes, or competencies of those advanced in age, was laid when the price of labor was not more than three or four shillings?

Whig State Convention.

The proceedings of the Whig State Convention, held in Harrisburg, on Thursday last, the 25th of March, will be found in another column of to-day's paper.

Terrible Fire.

The most disastrous fire that has occurred in Philadelphia, since the great fire of July 9th, 1849 took place on Sunday morning at an early hour. The whole amount of property destroyed is estimated to be at least one million of dollars.

New Banking House.

The Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, says the "Easton Argus," have resolved upon the erection of a new Banking house, on the lot purchased of Mrs. Cooper, in the Public square. It is to be built of brick and rough casted, two stories (of 22 feet each), high in front with a yard 5 feet wide all around the building.

A Shame.

We are sorry to see, that some heartless persons are already engaged in shooting the beautiful Robins, who have just returned from their migration to the sunny South. Indulging in such sport is very disgraceful, as well as unlawful, and persons engaged in it ought to be fed on spoon victuals until they get to know better.

General Laws.

We have a general manufacturing law.—The present Legislature could not do a more sensible thing than enact a general Free Banking law, a mining law, and a general railroad law. This miserable system of applying to the Legislature for charters, or special privileges, is a disgrace and stigma upon the intelligence of the people.

The Pennsylvanian.

This leading and influential Democratic journal, has passed into the editorial and business control of William H. Hope, Esq., late one of the proprietors of the Baltimore Argus, who enters upon his new enterprise with the requisite talent and experience to insure its success.

Graham's Magazine.

The April number is really a gem—containing over 100 pages, filled with fine engravings—fine poetry—fine everything. There are valuable articles among the contributions—from the best authors in the country. It is indeed an admirable number.

A Villain Caught.—About 5 o'clock, on Wednesday the 17th inst., an individual named Peter Skiffert, called at the Livery Stable of Mr. Silas Heyser, in Norristown, and hired a horse and wagon for the purpose of going to Centre Square—alleging that he would be back by 9 o'clock in the evening. He did not return, however, and Mr. Heyser, thinking that he had been favored with the same kind of a customer as upon a former occasion, proceeded to Penn Square, where he learned that the individual had passed through, but did not stop, and had went up the Schuylkill road. Mr. H. immediately started in pursuit, and succeeded in overtaking him about 7 miles this side of Kutztown, where he had stopped to feed. He was brought back, and committed to jail by Esquire Hossiter, in default of \$500 bail.—Nor. Watchman.

Starch Making.

One of the most extensive manufacturing establishments in the country is the Starch Factory of Messrs. Kingsford & Son, at Oswego, N. Y., of which we gave a brief account some time ago. The ground covered by the building is more than two acres in extent, and the number of persons in Oswego and vicinity attached to the concern, and whose employment depends on it, exceeds two hundred. It was commenced in 1847, and so rapidly has the demand for its products grown, that it has been found necessary to enlarge the works every year since, until they have attained their present magnitude.

Increase of Population.—Three per cent. per annum is the increase of population in the United States, according to the census returns. The Baltimore American, alluding to this increase, says:—

"Leaving out of the account the additions which are made every year to the aggregate of our population by emigrants from Europe, the natural increase of our own people may afford the basis of an estimate which could not be applied to any other country. We are bound to be the most populous and the most powerful of living nations. This is our destiny, and it is our responsibility also. Kossuth has made his mistake only in point of time. We are a Power on earth and such a Power that its presence must have significance. We cannot abnegate our being; but it is due to our dignity that we raise not a hand except to control, and that at once. No empty vaporing, no bravado, for this American people. We hold our own against the world, and will do it, some what may."

Trial of the Murderers of Lehman.

During the whole of the past week, the public mind has been more or less excited with the trial of the murderers, Matthias and Blaise Scupinski, the details of whose horrid crime we gave some time ago. We give below an extract of Judge Allison's charge, from the Philadelphia Daily Sun:

JUDGE ALLISON'S CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the Jury: After the patient attention which you have given to the case which you now have in charge, I feel that I ought to detain you as short a time as possible, in performing the duty which the law assigns to the Court, to lay down those rules of law by which the Jury ought to be governed in determining whether the prisoners at the bar, Matthias and Blaise Scupinski, are guilty of the murder of Jacob Lehman, in manner and form as they stand indicted.

This case is, in many respects, a peculiar one; the defendants are strangers in our midst, and so far as the ties of kindred and relationship are concerned, they stand alone, and even ignorant of a great degree of our language and habits; this latter fact has served to invest the trial of their cause with some degree of embarrassment and has retarded to some extent its progress. But I believe everything has been done to secure to the defendant a fair and impartial trial. Able counsel have guarded their interest with jealous care, and no single circumstance, so far as we know, has been given to the jury, which was not presented in strict accordance with the established rules of evidence.

Whatever may be the final determination of the issue you have been sworn to try, the prisoners can have no cause for complaint—every consideration has been shown them, and not only have the strict requirements of justice been complied with, but the sacred rights of hospitality have not been disregarded, and friends have been found who have stood manfully by them in the hour of their greatest need.

It will be your duty, gentlemen, carefully and dispassionately to examine and weigh all the evidence which the Commonwealth have laid before you, and discarding from your minds all undue sympathy for the murdered pedler boy and his unfortunate friends, or for the still more unfortunate prisoners, and in strict compliance with the requirements of justice, render your verdict, which will either give freedom to the defendants, or fix upon them the awful crime of murder.

Judge Allison then turned his attention to the character of the offense. He said, that in the opinion of the Court, it was divested of all embarrassment. That unless the defendants, or either of them, are guilty of the wilful and deliberate murder of Jacob Lehman, they must be regarded as entirely free from all participation in his violent death.

The important question for the purposes of this issue is: Who murdered the deceased? He told the jury that they must answer it by their verdict, so far at least as the prisoners were concerned.

He next spoke of circumstantial testimony, and said that evidence of this nature is allowed to prevail to the conviction of one charged with the commission of an offence, because it is capable of producing the highest degree of moral certainty, and is as entirely reliable as positive testimony, and some have even ranked it as more worthy of credit than direct proof, because of the liability of one to be mistaken when depending on the evidence of his senses, and the temptation to and frequent commission of perjury.

The main features of the testimony against the prisoners were given to the jury in a brief manner, as follows: Purchase of other furniture before the sale of the Richmond goods.

The account given by them of the manner of coming into possession of the jewelry. The various statements in relation to their occupations.

The manner of disposing of the jewelry to the colored girls. The findings sold corresponding in kind with the wings found in the sacks.

The cord sold to Smith, corresponding with that which the sacks in part were sewed. The spectacle case found in the sink in Front street.

The ring, and steel handle of a purse, discovered in the ashes of the stove sold to Johnson by the defendants. The glazed cap, like the one worn by Lehman, in their house at Richmond.

The absence of the third man. As the question has been raised before you, gentlemen, in relation to the innocence of Blais, even though you should believe Matthias guilty, it is proper I should say to you, that every issue in the case is entirely for your disposal; to acquit either or both, or to convict one or both, as the evidence shall warrant you. But it is not necessary where a murder is perpetrated by violence, by more than one, that all should join in the actual infliction of the fatal blow; whoever aids and abets, is a principal in the felony.

If you believe there was a joint design as between the two brothers alone, or in conjunction with others to murder Jacob Lehman, and that such design was carried into execution, in the presence of Blais, even though he took no active part in taking life, but was present constructing it, he is just as guilty as though he struck the fatal blow.

But if the proof in the case raises in your mind a reasonable belief that Blais was no party to the design to murder, and did not join in the overt act which resulted in the death of the deceased, but was accidentally present when committed, he is not guilty of murder; this question however, as well as all others, you are bound by your oaths to decide upon reasonable proof, not upon groundless supposition

and unsupportable theories. The case is now with you.

The jury retired about 9 o'clock, on Friday evening, to form a verdict.

THE VERDICT.

The Jury came into Court on Saturday morning about 10 o'clock. After taking their seats and order being restored, the Clerk asked them if they had agreed upon their verdict? They replied, "We have." The prisoners and the jurors were then directed to stand up, and the Clerk said—"What say you, gentlemen, are the prisoners at the bar, Matthias Scupinski and Blais Scupinski, guilty of the felony whereof they stand indicted, or not guilty?" To which they responded, "Guilty."

Mr. Keyser then asked that the jurors be polled, whereupon the name of each juror was called separately, and asked the above question, and in what degree they were guilty. Each answered, "Murder in the first degree." The elder brother, Matthias, was as pale as death, and kept his eye fixed upon one object.—He appeared deeply affected, though he did not show it by weeping.

Blais looked at the jurors with great eagerness. His eyes were very much inflamed with crying. He has been deeply impressed with the solemnity and danger of his position throughout the whole trial; but Matthias gave no evidence of yielding or of contrition until Friday, after dinner he wept bitterly.

Legislative Proceedings.

FRIDAY, February 30, 1862. SENATE.

On the 22nd, Mr. Shimer moved to take up on second reading the bill to recharter the Easton Bank, which was agreed to as follows: Years—Messrs. Bail, Buckalew, Crabb, Frailey, Fulton, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hamlin, Kunzel, M'Farland, Malone, Matthias, Packer, Shimer and Walker, Speaker—15.

Nays—Messrs. Barnes, Carothers, Carson, Darlington, Haslett, Jones, Kinser, Myers, Robertson, and Slinger—10.

The first and only section of the bill then passed second reading by a vote of 14 yeas and 12 nays.

On motion of Mr. Carson, the further consideration was postponed—yeas 16, nays 13.

On leave given, on the 20th, Mr. Souder read in his place a bill to incorporate a company to build a bridge over the Lehigh river, in Hanover township, Lehigh county.

On the 22nd, on motion of Mr. Lilly, the second reading of the supplement to the act incorporating the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna railroad company was resumed, discussed by Messrs. Lilly, Hart, O'Neill and Jackson, when, Mr. O'Neill moved to postpone the bill; which was agreed to by a vote of 40 yeas and 39 nays.

On the 23rd the bill to incorporate the Norris and Freemansburg railroad company passed first reading.

On the 24th, on motion of Mr. Lilly, the supplement to the act to incorporate the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna railroad company, was again taken up and passed finally—yeas 66, nays 6.

On the 26th, Mr. Laury, of Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported a bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor in this Commonwealth, similar in its provisions to the Maine Liquor Law.

On the 27th, Mr. Hart, of Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to lease the improvements of the Commonwealth for a term of years.

Death and Destruction to the Whales.—The experiments yesterday afternoon, at Fish Island with Allen's patent Bomb Lances, were very interesting, and were witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. The lance was thrown a distance of 30 or 40 yards into a bed of coal, which it penetrated to a great depth, and causing a visible commotion when it exploded. They were also thrown into the mud on the shore, and threw it up in great quantities. The experiments were considered satisfactory. Edward P. Haskell is agent for the Bomb Lance in this city.

In connection with these experiments we may state that we have recently seen a letter from Capt. Brown, of the North Star, whaler of New London, the inventor of the patent whaling gun. He states that as far as he has had an opportunity of testing his guns, he has found them superior to any others for killing whales. With them he has taken 800 barrels of whale oil during the last season. With them he has struck 34 whales and the reason why no more oil was saved, was the lack of men to kill them a part of Capt. B.'s officers having been discharged in consequence of ill health and he himself confined to ship by the illness of his wife. He expects to give a good account of the gun at the end of the next season.

Pledges.—Parson Brownlow says that every candidate for the Presidency, has an especial friend in Congress who can vouch for his orthodoxy on all subjects likely to come into the canvass; and who is authorized to give any pledge in his behalf, suited to any latitude, North or South, East or West, for California or Canada, Hungary or France, Heaven or Hell, and which is to be as binding as if it came from his own lips! Especially is it understood that he is not to be a candidate for re-election, or a second term.

Another New Rifle.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce describes a new and destructive fire-arm, just submitted to the War Department by a Mr. Porter, of Nashville, Tennessee. It is a repeating rifle, which loads and primes itself. It can be used as a revolver by putting on a cylinder with eight loads; or by applying another apparatus called the "magazine," sixty charges of powder and ball may be fired as rapidly as a watch ticks.

Mortality among Generals.—Within the five years which have elapsed since the commencement of the war with Mexico, no less than thirteen American Generals have departed this life, viz: Taylor, Worth, Mason, Brady, Kearney, Hamer, Hopping, Belknap, Duncan, Crehan, Brooke, Ar buckle, and Whiting.

Land Warrants Assignable.

AN ACT to make Land Warrants assignable and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all warrants for military bounty land, which have been or may hereafter be issued under any law of the United States, and all valid locations of the same which have been or may hereafter be made, are hereby declared to be assignable, by deed or instrument of writing made and executed after the taking effect of this act according to such form, and pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so as to vest the assignee with all the rights of the original owner of the warrant or location: Provided, that any person entitled to pre-emption right to any land shall be entitled to use any such land warrant, in payment for the same, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for the quantity of land therein specified: Provided, That the warrants which have been, or may hereafter be issued in pursuance of the said laws or of this act, may be located according to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, in one body, upon any lands of the United States, subject to private entry at the time of such location, at the minimum price: Provided further, That when said warrant shall be located on lands which are subject to entry at a greater minimum than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the locator of said warrants shall pay to the United States in cash the difference between the value of such warrants at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre and the tract of land located on.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers of the land offices shall hereafter be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all military bounty land warrants issued since the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, the same compensation or per centage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands for cash at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the said compensation to be hereafter paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That registers and receivers whether in or out of office at the passage of this act, or their legal representatives in case of death, shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the United States, for services heretofore performed in locating military bounty land warrants, the same rate of compensation provided in the preceding section for services hereafter to be performed, after deducting the amount already received by such officers under the act entitled "An act to require the holders of military land warrants to compensate the land officers of the United States for services in relation to the location of those warrants," approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight. Provided, That no register or receiver shall receive any compensation out of the treasury for past services, who has charged and received illegal fees for the location of such warrants. And provided further, That no register or receiver shall receive for his services during any year a greater compensation than the maximum now allowed by law.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the militia or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory were called into military service, and whose services have been paid by the United States subsequent to the eighth of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, the officers and soldiers of such militia, volunteers, or troops shall be entitled to all the benefits of the act entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and shall receive lands for their services according to the provisions of said act, upon proof of length of service as therein required, and that the last proviso of the ninth section of the act of the eleventh of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize bounty land to those who have heretofore received or become entitled to the same.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That where any company, battalion or regiment, in an organized form, marched more than twenty miles to the place where they were mustered into the service of the United States, or were discharged more than twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion or regiment was organized; in all such cases, in computing the length of service of the officers and soldiers of any such company, battalion or regiment, with a view to determine the quantity of land any officer or soldier is entitled to under said Act, approved the twenty-eighth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, there shall be allowed one day for every twenty miles from the place where the company, battalion or regiment was organized, to the place where the same was mustered into the service of the United States; and also one day for every twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion or regiment was discharged, to the place where it was organized, and from whence it marched, to enter the service.

LINN BOYD, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. R. KING, President of the Senate pro tempore. Approved March 22, 1862.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Property.—Property left to a child may soon be lost; but the inheritance of virtue—a good name, an unblemished reputation—will abide forever. If those who are toiling for wealth to leave their children, would take half the pains to secure for them virtuous habits, how much more serviceable would they be. The largest property may be wrested from a child, but virtue will stand by him to the last.

A Mistake.—A lady in Louisville, Ky., was robbed a few nights since by a fellow who secreted himself in her chamber until she had retired. The box containing her jewelry, and that containing her rouge were just alike, and the thief took the wrong box. She looked pale on discovering her loss, but her color came again the next day.

GLEANINGS.

Mayo Hasletine, belonging to Maine, came all the way from Down East to Boston, and on Wednesday evening got drunk, and was robbed of \$50. He would have been safer under the Maine Law.

It is said that the fortunes of the Rothschilds are not less than \$785,000,000.

Albany morning papers are now received in New York city at 1 o'clock P. M. Distance, 160 miles.

David Kyle, worth \$100,000, committed suicide in New York on Tuesday.

During February 4,737,000 tons of ice were received at Cincinnati by the Miami Canal.

Shoe pegs are manufactured by machinery, in Cincinnati, and sold by the barrel.

The Ohio Stage Company intend running a line of coaches through from the States to some point in California. It requires no less than 1900 horses.

Whitney's Railroad.

This project is being agitated in Washington again, and has engaged no small amount of time and expense to the nation by the consideration which has been given to it, from time to time, by Congress. If this scheme is carried out, it will create the largest monopoly yet attempted in this country. The report of Congress on the subject states that he (Whitney) would acquire by the grant 78,000,000 acres of land, which, at fifty cents an acre, would amount to the sum of \$39,000,000.

We like to encourage improvements, but we do not like a hot-bed system of stimulating the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. The grant of land demanded to construct 800 miles of railroad is very nearly equal in extent to all England, and more than the whole State of Pennsylvania or New York. Is there any citizen prepared for such a monopoly? If such a road is to be constructed, let it be done by the government, or let it be put up and let out by contract to the lowest bidder. It is not long since the British Government granted the whole of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson Bay Company, for some services to be performed, these grants are remnants of the Feudal Ages.

If it can be demonstrated that such a railroad will pay for the money invested, there are capitalists enough in the country, we believe, to take stock in it to the amount of \$100,000,000, and this, without allowing any man the grant of a territory equal in extent to a State like Pennsylvania. If it will not pay for itself after being constructed, then it will be a continental tax on the country, therefore, before any bill should pass Congress for this road, it should be thoroughly surveyed by U. S. Engineers, and reported on by them, so as to give us all the necessary information respecting its best route, probable expense, &c. We should like to see a railroad constructed as soon as possible to the Pacific, but then we are very much in the dark about the route. We hope Congress will not act upon this subject blindly. All the engineering survey which has yet been made for a Pacific railroad is that by James Kirkwood, C. E., for the section of Missouri. His Report is satisfactory to those who wish to take facts and figures for their guide; it is not so with the unsurveyed route of Whitney.

Bribery and Corruption.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Ledger, states that on Tuesday when the subject of the Maine Law was up in the House, Mr. James, of Warren, said he had not made up his mind as to voting on the bill.—Hereupon, Judge Gillis said that he was surprised that the member from Warren had not made up his mind; that he knew bribery had been used by the friends of the bill, and the gentleman at once proceeded to make good the assertion. He accused Mr. James of having entered a ball room, a few evenings since, and finding all the ladies engaged for four or five sets ahead! "he had importuned a lady thus engaged to become his partner in a quadrille, until, at last, she consented to prove recreant to her previous engagements, on condition that he, Mr. James, would promise to go for the Maine Liquor Law." Mr. James pledged himself—danced with the lady—and Judge Gillis was very much surprised that he hadn't made up his mind!

Extraordinary Increase.—Muller & Co., in New York city, have been engaged during the past week in selling about a thousand building lots, situated between Fourth and Seventh avenues, and Sixty-third and Seventy-third streets. The lots, comprising nearly 15 blocks, presented a surface of a little more than 63 acres. Thirty years ago this land was purchased by the late James Amory for \$4,400; now it sells for about Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars! Thus a lot which in 1822 cost \$4.29 sells for \$780; or an acre at \$70 in 1822 brings \$12,700 in 1852.—These lots are in an unsettled portion of the Island, and but few of the streets are opened. A rise of six hundred per cent. per annum in thirty years on so large a plot of ground is probably without a parallel even in this go-ahead City.—In this instance, the original investment had doubled every sixty days.—Tribune.

Mammoth Steamers.—We see it stated in the London Times that a proposition is on foot to build iron steamers of 720 feet in length, with 90 feet beam, and 36 in depth, with four engines of 1000 horse power, and a screw, while there will be eight masts, with huge lattice sails. The vessels are to be built of iron, and will not be shot but fire-proof; and, a novel method, though simple, and for strength known to every school-boy, their immense length renders them more safe than those of smaller construction. It is calculated to carry 3000 passengers, with a theatre for amusements, &c., and could, in case of war, open a battery of three hundred guns. This projected scheme is for the purpose of bringing the English Colonies within a month's reach of London.

Terrible Tragedy.—We learn by a private despatch from Richmond, that six men and a woman, emigrating to the West, were massacred in a house in Doddridge county, Va., last week, by another emigrating party, who put up at the same house. They robbed the murdered party of \$22,000, and made their escape.