

THE STATE PRINTER.

Opinion of the Attorney General. Attorney General's Office, Philadelphia, May 21, 1843.

CHARLES M'CLURE, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth—Dear Sir:—I had the honor to receive yours of the 26th ultimo in due time, submitting for my consideration the question, whether the election of I. G. McKinley as State Printer, to do the English printing, on the 15th day of April, was such a valid election, under the Act of the 24th March last, entitled "An Act to create permanently the office of State Printer," as will justify the approval of his bond by the Governor, preparatory to his entering on the duties of his office?

As the answer to this question involves the legality of a solemn act, performed by the joint concurrence of the members of the two Houses of the Legislature, I have given it the most careful examination, and have arrived at a conclusion upon what appears, to my mind, to be the most clear and solid legal grounds. The first section of the Act providing for the election of State Printers, prescribes, in general terms, that "there shall hereafter be elected, in the manner now provided by law for the election of State Treasurer, two State Printers," etc., etc. No time is fixed in this section for such election, nor is any authority given to the two Houses to fix the time. This section simply prescribes the manner or mode, or form in which the State Printers are to be elected, to wit: as the State Treasurer is elected by law. And how is this? In the following "manner," each House of the Legislature shall choose one teller, and furnish a minute of the choice to the other. At the hour of twelve, on some day to be designated, the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in convention in the Chamber of the House of Representatives; the Speaker of the Senate, or, in his absence, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall preside; and when the Convention is organized, the members shall proceed to elect, viva voce, and the balloting is to be conducted, and the result announced, in the mode described. This is obviously all that is meant, or provided for, in this first section. We have not yet a word said in relation to the time at which the election is to take place. The manner, it is true, is prescribed; but if no time be fixed, there can be no election. The Legislature was not so negligent of its duty, as to leave this glaring defect in the law. Turn to the third section, which is drawn in these plain terms—"The first election of State Printers shall take place on the third day after the passage of this Act, unless that day be Sunday, in which case it shall take place on the Monday following, and they shall be elected on the first Monday in March in every third year thereafter, and their term of office shall commence on the first day of July next succeeding this election."

Here, then, we have the time clearly and unequivocally prescribed. No one can mistake it. The first election is to take place on the third day after the passage of the law, unless that day be Sunday, and in such case, the election is to take place on the Monday following. No authority is given to the two Houses to adjourn from day to day. The law passed by the two Houses, and sanctioned by the Executive, has designated the day. The two Houses only, either in or out of convention, cannot change the law by their bare resolution. If they could, the Executive is annihilated, and the Constitution rendered the mere sport and mockery for the majority in them.

Against such Legislative encroachments, there could be neither safety nor protection. But the absurdity of such a pretence is too plain to require argument for its exposure. The whole question here is, whether the provision in the first section, that the State Printer shall be elected "in the manner" the State Treasury is elected, qualifies the day designated in the 13th section, so as to authorize the two Houses in Convention to adjourn from day to day, and elect on the 15th day of April, instead of the 27th of March, the third day after the passage of the law. I think it does not; for the first section has sole reference to the mode of organizing the Convention and conducting its operations, and not to the day on which it is to meet, and to which its power is limited and confined.

Nothing is clearer than that when the law has designated a day on which an act is to be done, without authority to perform it on another day, it is void if done any other day than that prescribed—such I conceive to be the case in this instance.

The fact amounts to nothing, that the Treasurer, if not elected on the day designated, may be elected on such other day as the Convention adjourns to.

A BRAVE YOUTH OF TEXAS.—A letter from Mexico, announcing the arrival of twelve of the prisoners captured at Mier says that "among them is a young man about 15 years of age, the son of a distinguished officer in Texas, whose bravery and gallantry is much admired in Mexico. It is related that he broke his musket rather than deliver it to the enemy. General Ampudia was so much charmed by his heroic conduct, that he has adopted him as his son, and bestowed on him the name of Juan Ampudia, and has recommended him in the strongest manner to the favor of the government."

A SMART BOY.—The New York Sunday Mercury has a genius in his "Nimrod," whose brightness the editor develops in the following lesson in catechism: "Well, Nimrod, can you tell how long were the children of Israel in the wilderness?" "Till they found their way out." "Who was cast into the lion's den?" "Van Amburg."

Who was compelled to seek refuge in the land of Nod?" "Governor Dorr." "Why was he obliged to flee thither?" "Because he got up the King's ebenezer, and Providence would not protect him." "That will do, Nimrod, for this week. You are truly a scholar, and might be a gentleman with very little exertion."

which I have given, if it be deemed wrong. I feel much less reluctance in expressing the opinion I have formed on this subject, while there is an appeal open to the representatives of the people, elected with this question fresh before them, for all parties who may be dissatisfied, than I would if it was to be final and conclusive upon their rights. I do not, of course, expect to convince those whose interests may be deeply affected by this opinion, but entertaining not the slightest doubt as to the entire soundness of every position maintained, I commit it with great confidence to the judgment of the enlightened and impartial, regarding with perfect indifference whatever course others may see fit to pursue. Yours, &c., Very respectfully, OVID F. JOHNSON.

A Sad Spectacle. On our way from Philadelphia to this city on Friday last, upon our return from Baltimore, our attention was arrested by the appearance of a fellow-passenger, who chanced to sit near us in the cars. He was apparently not over 30, dressed in coarse and seedy garments, and evidently in the last stage of consumption. Upon his face was stamped the seal of death more clearly and terribly than we have ever seen it upon another living countenance. He was wasted to a skeleton, and the livid paleness of a corpse had driven from his face every hue of health and life. His eyes were restless, and glared with dull but eager stare upon what was passing around him. We did not hear him speak till we had reached Jersey City, and then, upon the ferry-boat, we observed him talking to a number of gentlemen, who were standing around him. He spoke feebly, but with great earnestness and excitement. He said he had just been released from the Penitentiary in Pennsylvania, where he had been a long time confined. He had never before confessed his shame, but now, he said, he could not help it. He had been a great villain in his life; but, said he, as his eyes swam in tears, and his thin, blue lips quivered with emotion, that's all past, and I have got to die in a day or two. His mother, he said, lived at No. 1 Green-wich-street; he had not seen her for many years, and the only favor he asked of God or man was, that he might reach her home and die in her arms. He seemed in a perfect agony of apprehension lest the police officers of the City should see him as he landed, and detain him till it should be too late to see his mother. They all knew him, he said, to be a great rogue, and if anybody did not aid him, he knew he should die in the City Prison instead of in his mother's house. He seemed greatly relieved and truly thankful when several gentlemen offered to send him at once to her residence. We know not what became of him, but think it scarcely possible that he should be living now.—But who can picture either the joy or the agony of that last meeting between the widowed mother and her wretched son, coming from the dungeon to her arms only to be laid somewhat more gently in the grave! The excitement of the hope of meeting her seemed to be all that kept him alive; and it appeared scarcely possible that his feeble frame could survive the excitement of the meeting itself.—N. Y. Tribune.

A FINISHED EDUCATION.—The eldest and prettiest daughter of a parvenu or retired tailor, who has more money than brains, is first laced into a state of incipient consumption, crippled by small shoes, and stuffed with candy and pertness, and then sent to a fashionable boarding-school. Here she is taught domestic French, Comment vous porta vous? Jer s'ouest trays beans, jer vous remerces, &c.—the pianer and dancing, interspersed with practical lessons in immorality and manners. Bawdy books and Bulwer's novels are a great favorite at most of your finished academics; hence the number of runaway matches, and the fact that nine boarding-school educated misses out of ten make very bad wives—mere dolls.

If you would have your daughters virtuous and happy, keep them at home and educate them yourself. Teach them their own language, music and French, and see that she learns to darn stockings, to make puddings, and to despise bustles, or other artificial aid. Let their embonpoint be a natural embonpoint, not one made of saw dust or Indian-rubber. Above all send them to church or to chapel; teach them to fear their God; give them a good religious education, and your gray hairs, if you should have any, will not go down to the grave with sorrow.

NATIONAL DEBTS.—The National debt of Holland, is larger in proportion to population, than that of any other in the world, by six hundred and fifty millions of dollars to a population of three millions, or about \$217, to each inhabitant. The debt of Great Britain is about \$200 to each inhabitant of Great Britain and Ireland proper, which is less than that of Holland; England has, in addition, immense colonies, which contribute something towards paying the interest of the debt.

In Holland new debts are annually contracted to pay the arrearages of interest, although the expenses of the government have been reduced to the most moderate scale, and the tariff adapted to the greatest possible revenue, with a view to meet the interest, if practicable, without adding to the principal of the debt. It is the opinion of many that repudiation must be the inevitable result.

The debt of Norway, is a little over \$3 to each inhabitant, and is in a gradual course of reduction. The debt of Prussia, is also in a course of gradual payment. Its amount is about \$11, to each inhabitant.

"Machine Poetry," from the N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

Little Longings. I wish I had a little wife, And owned a little land, I'd have a little house upon't, And feel a little grand; I'd want a little daughter, and Lik-wise a little son, And when I'd little time to spare, I'd have a little fun.

A little glassy lake I'd have, Well fill'd with little fishes; My little pantry shelves should shine, With little pewter dishes.

Around my cot the little birds Should tune their little throats, And on a little hill should frisk My little nanny goats.

I'd lounge a little after meals, And take a little ease; And if my little wife should scold, I'd raise a little breeze.

I'd take a little nap—then I'd take a little "horn," And little "snapped," go out and hoe My little field of corn.

As I should want a little cash, I'd take some little pains, (Since every little trifle helps.) To lay up little gains; And then I'd smile at little ills, Avoid life's little snares, Enjoy a little paradise.

And laugh at little cares, These little longings, though, are vain— Yet little nanns they bore, And when a mortal little here, He sighs for little more, Despite the little ballad says, Or, call it little song.

"Man wants but little here below, 'N' wants that little long." Brooks, O. G.

A Hard Case.

An incident occurred on Sunday last in one of the respectable quiet streets of our city which at any time would have been considered frightful, but which in these temperance days is indeed most passing strange. A young man whose father on dying a few years since left him a fortune of \$30,000, was seen to drive up to the residence of his family in a cab, so beastly intoxicated, so awful in appearance, as to strike every one with abhorrence. He was without coat or hat, and the rest of his scanty clothing was torn to pieces and covered with dirt, while from the frightful gashes on his head the blood streamed down over his face, a spectacle of horror! Such a spectacle! Such an object! to present itself on the Sabbath day at the house of a MOTHER! And this is a wine drinker, one whom we doubt not has always been a strenuous advocate for "occasional glass," that occasional glass which is the source and origin of all the damning evils that blasted drunkenness accumulates upon its head. The young gentleman, not yet 23 years of age, thus attired in his tattered and bloody habiliments, pitched from the cab to the pavement, and then staggered up the steps that led to his mother's dwelling.—What a bitter cruel outrage. But fortunately that poor mother was spared the appalling exhibition. The family had just gone to church and the son was denied admittance by the servants. This refusal enraged the drunkard, who, in attempting to force the shutters, raised one by the hinge which then fell upon him heavily, wounding and prostrating him upon the pavement from whence he was taken into the house and subsequently removed to the Hospital. This really frightful scene was witnessed by a crowd of several hundred persons, drawn together by the ravings of the drunken madman. His history, brilliant, brief, beastly! should furnish a powerful lesson to the gentlemanly young toppers who are so conceitedly following the same path.—Saturday Museum.

FROM NAUVOO.—General Joseph Smith, (the prophet,) Mayor of the city of Nauvoo, has published a proclamation in the Nauvoo Wasp, addressed to the citizens of the holy city, stating that there exists, up and down the Mississippi, and round about the city of Nauvoo, a land of desperadoes, bound by oaths of secrecy, under severe penalties, and that he understands some of the members, who have, through falsehood and deceit, been drawn into their snares, are, through fear of the execution of said penalties on their persons, prevented from divulging their secret plans and depredations; the prophet mayor, therefore, grants and ensures protection against all personal violence to each and every citizen of the holy city who will freely and voluntarily come forward and truly make known the names of all such abominable characters. The invitation will doubtless be generally responded to by the pious Nauvoonans. St. Louis Repub.

Vegetation in Philadelphia is not much in advance of this place. We have finer radishes and asparagus, than any we have seen in the Philadelphia market.

We have reason to think that the times are beginning again to look up. Produce, although it does not command the prices advanced a few years since, has advanced considerably within the last month. Good Penna. wheat has been selling at Baltimore at 95 to 102 cents. These prices, when taken in connexion with the low prices of almost every thing else, are probably nearly equivalent to those of former times. The only difficulty at present in the way, is the bad currency. When this is once properly regulated we may expect to go on swimmingly again.

A most extraordinary hail storm occurred at Gettysburg, on Monday last. A hail stone measuring thirteen inches in circumference, was picked up. One of the papers of that place gives an account of the number of panes of glass broken in the different streets, which amount altogether to ten thousand four hundred and twenty six, at a cost of \$1,300. The storm lasted but a short time, and was not much extended in breadth. There was but little damage done to fruit, cran, &c. A number of birds were killed. A wild goose was captured by a gentleman, which had been knocked down by the hail, which afforded him an excellent dinner. He, at least, amidst the general wick, might exclaim, "Hail Columbia happy land."

The following is the rate of Relief paper as quoted by Bicknell of Tuesday last. Demand notes of country banks are about the same, with the exception of Susquehanna county notes, which are not quoted at all.

Relief Notes of Penn Township, Moyamensing, Manufacturers and Mechanics, Lewistown, Berks county, Erie, Northampton, Towanda, Wilkes-Barre and West Branch banks. 6 1/2c

Pittsburg banks, Columbia Bridge Co, Farmers bank of Lancaster. 5 1/2c

Pennsylvania bank, Mechanics bank of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, Delaware county, Chester county, Germantown, and Farmers bank of Bucks county. par

Other Relief Notes. 5 1/2c

Dow, Jr., of the Sunday Mercury, thus discourses in his last sermon, on the subject of present opportunities and the improvement of time. His text is generally a stanza or two of good poetry. The following is his text and part of his comments:

"Gather ye rose-buds while ye may, Old Time is still a flying; The self same flower that blooms to-day, To-morrow may be dying."

My friends—as I before have had occasion to remark, the better way is to 'goit while you're young,' provided you don't go it so strong as to tear your coats and injure your character. Look out also for your pockets—for when a young man loses his pocket he loses his pride; and unless one's ambition be stifled with the proper starch of pride, he can no more set himself up in the world than an empty bag can be made to stand upon its own bottom. Gather ye many flowers as you can grasp, while hastening onward to that goal from which there is no returning. Old Time is ever on the wing; and he is but a moment, as it were, in passing over the blooming garden of childhood and youth, the grass-grown meadows of maturity, and the dull faced fields of age."



Saturday, May 27, 1843.

We have on hand sixty reams of printing paper, similar in size and quality to the sheet upon which this is printed. Also 36 reams of super Royal 21 by 28 inches, which will be sold at cost and carriage, for cash.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal office, No. 104 South Third Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and to receive and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

We refer our readers to a number of new advertisements in this weeks paper. Advertising has become a necessary consequence in all business transactions. We therefore find men of the most correct and extensive business habits always pursuing this course, which proves advantageous not only to the advertiser, but also to the customer or purchaser.

A great Sale of public stocks of the State will take place at Northumberland, on the 21th of June, as will be seen by a reference to our advertising Columns. The proceeds of the Sale are for the benefit of the domestic creditors, a class of individuals who have severely suffered, in consequence of the State's inability to pay them their just dues. Relief notes are to be taken at par.

In another column will be found the opinion of the Attorney General, on the subject of the election of State Printer, a subject which has caused considerable lurking among those peculiarly interested. The Gov. refuses to approve the Bond, because he deems the election to have been illegal. In this opinion he is sustained by the Attorney General. It is a matter of but little moment to the people themselves, whether the State Printer be elected now or at the next session, but it is a matter of some importance that such an election, when held, should be a valid one.

The Governor has appointed W. J. B. Andrews, Charles W. Hegin and John Broadhead, Commissioners to select the most suitable place to locate the seat of justice in Carbon county. This, it is supposed, will be Mauch Chunk.

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The Philadelphia Astronomers have been making calculations for several months past in relation to the recent comet. They have come to the conclusion that the comet came in contact with the sun, or rather that the sun passed through the comet. The Philadelphia Gazette has the following comments on Mr. Walker's communication: "Mr. Walker asserts that this body, if it may so be termed, came into actual contact with the sun on the 27th of February last. This startling conclusion, for no other so wonderful in the annals of Astronomical science, has we believe ever occurred, is arrived at by calculations whose result cannot be denied. These calculations, occupying the closest attention during the past two months have been all duplicated and in many parts triplicated by Messrs. Walker, Kendall and Downes, and cannot be forced even to give any other result. The inference of the result are to be left to each to frame for himself, but of the fact that the nucleus of the Comet struck point blank against the sun there can be no doubt. One inference is, that the Comet rebounded. This would of course be the case were Comets solid bodies, but inasmuch as they are 100 times thinner than the thinnest clouds, thinner than the vacuum of an air pump, stars being visible through a nucleus 10 000 miles thick, it could hardly be so. The more probable inference is, that the sun passed immediately through it, and such parts of it as escaped its influence having remained, gave it the appearance which it had of a headless comet, and will account for the position of its tail when first seen at the High School, on the 23d of February. After the concussion the Comet moved off in a curve called an hyperbola.

The credit for the discoveries of the phenomena of this Comet is due to the gentlemen who made the observations at the observatory of the High School in this city. It was first seen there on the 23d of February, before it was noticed in any other part of the United States. Its first recorded appearance in New England, was on the 27th of February. It has since been seen in almost every part of the world, and especially in the North of Europe. It was last seen at the High School Observatory on the 10th April and in another part of the United States by Professor Loomis of the Western Reserve College on the 7th. His instrument was not sufficiently powerful to enable him to discover it after that date. The most recent elements from Europe, especially from Berlin, Paris and Geneva, accord with those obtained at the same dates by the observers of the High School.

Ink.—A supply of Hoyer's celebrated ink has been received, and for sale at the store of H. B. Masser, Sunbury.

Mr. Webster's late speech at Baltimore has not given satisfaction to any party. It was a species of non-committalism—principally on commercial affairs. The public are anxiously waiting for him to "define his position."

FOR THE AMERICAN. SPRING.

Winter has fled to the ice-bound regions of the North. The lovely Spring, with her sunshine, her rills, her blossoms, and gay flowers, has come. To receive her, the Earth has put on her mantle of green; the trees have laid aside their looks of sadness, and clad themselves in garments of the richest hue. The modest flowers are timidly peeping forth from their lowly habitations, and greeting her coming with the sweetest perfumes. The merry birds are tuning their little throats to notes of gladness, and, in their matin songs, seem to praise Jehovah for sending the joyous season of Spring. The busy bees are humming their hymns of thanksgiving, as they sport around the pretty flowers and extract from them the sweets they afford.

At this season of the year, when the majestic rivers, filled to overflowing by the mountain rills, are dashing and foaming along their rocky beds, on their way to the Ocean, and when the forests are again shaded with green foliage, and the valleys clothed with beds of lilies and of roses, the Christian beholds, with an eye of faith, the impress of Deity on all the works of Nature, and devoutly acknowledges—"My Father made them all!" Sunbury, May, 1843. A. C.

The State Stocks and the Domestic Creditors.

As the time approaches for the sale of the stocks held by the Commonwealth in various Bank, Bridge, and other companies, the certificates of State indebtedness to domestic creditors are gradually growing in demand and increasing in price. The lowest recent cash sale that we have heard of was about 70 per cent, and others not wholly for cash as high as 80. If we remember rightly, the whole would be made available at the sales of stocks, it is believed that they would not near cover the purchase. The stock held in the Bank of Pennsylvania, at present selling price, will bring \$600,000; the stock held in the Philadelphia Bank \$314,000; that in the Schuylkill Navigation Company \$35,000, and that held in the Allegheny Bridge Company and in one or two others, sufficient to absorb the whole of the certificates issued, but there are in all, twenty-eight different companies in which the State holds a greater or less interest, all which the Commissioners are authorized to sell. It is not probable that all these certificates will be brought into the market to participate in the purchase of this stock. They bear six per cent. interest, and there are those who have confidence that the interest on them will, as it is now, be punctually paid, and they will therefore hold them as an investment in preference to selling them at a discount. Such holders as wish to sell their certificates will see that there is a market for all, and, if the sale of stocks in question be made in good faith, they ought to bring very near par.

Public Ledger.

"I Gather Them In!"—Mr. Thomas Barrett, sexton of the First Church, Beverly, (Mass.) now 84 years old, has buried 2289 persons!

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected. Seamen in the U. S. service, who do not draw their grog rations, now receive \$16 80 per month, grog drinkers, \$15.

Some of the bachelors in the Ohio Legislature are for a tax on bachelors! We never knew a bachelor yet that had't something to say against the ladies behind his back.

Miss Mary Ann Lee, the danseuse, is reaping a rich harvest at New Orleans. The picaresque says that on the occasion of her last benefit, some of her warm admirers sent a messenger to her with a rich and beautiful present. The messenger was a dove, and around its neck was a splendid diamond brooch of great value.

The Wilkesbarre Farmer says:—Judge Woodward laid a pair of fine horses on the river on Friday last. The Susquehanna is so rapacious for victims as the Gang s;—except that it is satisfied with horses, while the latter demands human offering.—Some dozen horses have been drowned in the Susquehanna within a few years.

Laughable—Willis says, it is curious how a word put down for perfect gravity by an author, may be fulfilled fifty years after by slang. In the course of the comedy played in New York a few nights ago, the phrase "make a bustle about a woman," which was intended to be used very angrily, raised a hearty laugh all over the house.

Latest accounts from Naples state that Vesuvius was again belching forth large quantities of flame and smoke.

A wild boar was lately shot in the Forest of Raubling, in the Voges, which weighed 615 lbs. Nearly 1300 shots were fired at him and he killed more than 50 dogs.

Cold Water.—The German papers give an account of an extraordinary extension of the cold water system in the person of a young woman 23 years of age, who, for 11 years had subsisted entirely on cold spring water. A committee of physicians had been formed to investigate the case which has attracted a great deal of attention in Munich, where the girl is residing.

A SENTENCE.—The Delaware Republican states that Uriah Henson was tried on Wednesday last, and found guilty of attacking Stanshope with intent to kill. The sentence was as follows: 1 hour in 120 lashes on the bare back, 2 y. months imprisonment, 37 years solitary confinement, and \$12,000 fine.

Great European and American Capitals.

The London Morning Herald in a notice of the late Richard Arkwright, Esq., following interesting remarks relative to the comparative wealth of certain leading European and American capitalists:—

He did not possess, it is reported, of not less than seven millions sterling in personal property alone, irrespective of landed estates. As an individual capitalist there is not one in Europe at the present time who can approach within half the distance, excepting, perhaps, the excellent no less than wealthy Mr. Solomon Heine, of Hamburg, who, according to general report, is estimated to concentrate in his own person the representation of many values to the vast amount of four millions sterling.

It must be remembered, however, that this sum represents the whole property of Mr. Heine, whereas the late Mr. Arkwright was possessed of landed estates perhaps one or two millions beyond the amount at which the personality is rated. Immensely wealthy as are the Barings, the Rothschilds, the Hopes, &c., of Europe, there is not, has not been, one that could be placed at all in the comparison; not all the magnificent fortunes drawn out of, with all the vast capital remaining still in the princely house of Baring, would, perhaps, all combined, reach to the amount; not all the splendid capitals of all the Rothschilds throughout Europe together equal probably more than one-half the enormous mass of accumulated hoards left behind by the late Mr. Arkwright.

Out of Europe the only capitalists who could approach the comparison would be Mr. Astor, of New York, whose name will be familiar with all travellers from the massive and magnificent pile of buildings which, as Astor's Hotel, has administered to their convenience—a building which, of the decoration, and for the special use, stands unparalleled in the whole world; with this palatial structure it must be understood that Mr. Astor neither was nor is otherwise connected than as planner and proprietor, and as forming part of his vast estate.

The reports current about the enormous wealth created and accumulated by this extraordinary man carry it as high as sixteen or seventeen millions of dollars, or say about four millions sterling; but, of course, whilst he is living, this can only be a matter of conjecture, though perhaps not far from the truth.

BALTIMORE MARKET. Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, May 27.

FLOUR.—Sales of Howard street Flour of good standard brands were made from store on Saturday at \$4 25. To day some holders ask the same price, while others demand an advance. The receipt price is \$4 12 1/2.

There is no stock in City Mills. A parcel of 400 bbls. was contracted for to day at \$4 50.

The market is bare of Susquehanna Flour. It would readily bring \$4 37 1/2.

Sales of Rye Flour to-day \$2 62 1/2.

GRAIN.—We note a sale to-day of two lots of Pennsylvania red Wheat, comprising 3500 bushels, quality not prime, at \$1 per bushel; of a lot of 1800 bushels white and red mixed Pennsylvania, quality good, at \$1 01; and a lot of 1800 bushels prime Penna. red at \$1 02. We quote Md. reds at 80 a 85 cts, at which rates the small parcels coming to market are sold.—Sales of Md. Corn to-day at 50 a 52 cts, for white, and 51 cts, for yellow. Sales of Penns. Rye at 54 cts, and of Md. Oats at 25 cts, July.

WHISKEY.—Continues in fair demand. We note sales of bbls. at 22 cents and hhd. at 2 1/2 cts.