DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following exhibit of our regular rates will be found of service:

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	3 "	1.00
"	1 Week	1.75
"	1 Month	6.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	18.00
"	1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, March 13

SENATE.—Present, Lieut. Gov. Cox, President, and 13 Senators.

Mr. Earle presented the petition of citizens of Queen Anne's county, relating to gates on public roads.

Mr Maund presented the petition in favor of produce dealers in Baltimore

The school bill was made the order of the day for Thursday, the 16 instant.

Orders Presented.—By Mr. Earle, for the appointment of a committee of three to provide for a final report upon the geology and industrial resources of the States and for the completion of a geographical map of Maryland, which was adopted; and the President appointed Messrs. Earle, Carroll and Trail.

Mr. McMaster offered a message to the House proposing to adjourn at 12 o'clock M on the 23 inst. instead of 6 P. M., which was adopted

Leaves Obtained to Report Bills.—By Mr. Stephenson, for the relief of James A. Dawson, an indigent idiot of Harford county. By Mr. Ohr to amend the charter of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company. By Mr. Maund, to add to general laws, entitled "corporations" certain sections relating to corporations for mining purposes. Also to renew the charter of the Elysville Manufacturing Company, &c. Also, to amend the general law relating to official oaths. By Mr. McNeal, to protect farmers and others in their contracts with farm hands and other operatives in Talbot county. By Mr Ohr, to provide for the better security of the public money in the treasury. By Mr. Earle, to amend section No. 168, of article 17, of the local law of Queen Anne's county. By Mr. Waters, for the protection of fruit growers of Somerset county.

Bills Reported from Committees.—By Mr. Chew, relating to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. By Mr. Maund, from the Judiciary Committee, to amend the general law relating to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. By Mr. Turner, to change the name of R McElderry to Rob't Leveling. By Mr. Stephenson, in favor of James L. Dover. By Mr Ohr, to amend the charter of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.

Bills Read a Second Time.—To amend the license law. To incorporate the Coal, Iron and Oil Company of Allegany county. Relating to Gwynn's falls. Relating to the laws of Maryland Relating to mileage of members of the General Assembly. For the completion of the Delaware and Maryland Railroad. Incorporating the United States Mining and Manufacturing Company, and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements

The Senate took a recess until 7½ P. M.

[In the report of Friday night's proceedings, the word "approved" was erroneously printed in place of the word "opposed," in Mr. Trail's remarks on the House resolution providing for the payment of members in gold. Mr. Trail strenuously *opposed* the gold resolution.]

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Leaves Obtained to Report Bills*.—By Mr. Poteet, to incorporate the Sykesville Railway Company. By Mr. Smith, of Allegany, to incorporate the Sherman Coal, Iron and Oil Company. By Mr. Zigler, to incorporate the Baltimore, Annapolis and Washington Air Line Railroad Company. By Mr Hixson, to incorporate the Camden Furnishing Company of the City of Baltimore. By Mr. Mules, making a State appropriation for an ice boat to enable the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to keep open the harbor. By Mr. King, to renew the charter of the Elysville Manufacturing Co, and to enable the company to transfer certain property, &c. By Mr. Roper, making a State appropriation for the State industrial school for girls. Also, to amend and re-enact the act of 1862 for the relief of the families of Maryland volunteers. By Mr. Roper, to amend the law of 1864, relating to free school tax levy. By Mr. Anderson, to amend the charter of the Hagerstown and Smithburg Turnpike Company. By Mr. Malone, to amend the local laws of Somerset county. By Mr. Anderson, to make valid the official acts of the corporation of Hagerstown, with an amendment, which was adopted, and the bill passed.

Favorable Reports of Committees.—By Mr. Poteet, from a Committee on the Judiciary, to provide a fixed compensation for all officers of courts that may be appointed under the 10 section of article 4 of the constitution, (relating to bailiffs and criers;) also, to amend the law relating to heir-at-law; also, to make valid deeds de-cerire for want of attesting witnesses. By Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Corporations, to amend the charter of the Charles Street Avenue Company By Mr. Poteet, from the Committee on Claims, to pay the claims of Isaiah Jump, L. Van Bokkelen, George M. Parker, Thomas E. Dell, Charles H. Bradford, and Randall A. Hagner.

Reports of Select Committees.—By Mr. Smith, relating to the duties of private and public surveyors in Frederick county, (requiring them to have their surveys recorded.) By Mr. Markey, to amend the local law of Frederick county. By Mr. Williams, to amend the 22 section of the fifth article of the Code, entitled "appellants," relating to appeal, by parties supposing themselves aggrieved by the action of the Orphans' Courts, from the decision of said Courts to the Circuit Courts of the county, or to the Superior Court of Baltimore city. (This bill provides that all cases of appeal as above shall be tried de novo; and that if the bond set forth in the first day of October, 1864, shall be entitled to the right of appeal, it made within three months after the passage of this act.)

Bills Read a Second Time.—Relating to the removable causes. To incorporate the Shade Run Coal Oil and Coal Company. (This bill was amended by striking out the provision authorizing the company to construct a railroad "to one point on the southern boundary of Pennsylvania.") To incorporate the Maryland Petroleum and Oil Company.

The House took a recess until 7½ P. M.

VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—It should stand to Gov. Johnson's credit, that before he left Nashville, he telegraphed to Washington that he was not fit to make the trip, and that he would rather remain at home to assist in the regeneration and restoration of Tennessee, than to be Vice President of the United States. But after a council held among his friends here, it was deemed right that he should be present to participate in the august ceremonies of Mr Lincoln's inauguration for a second term. In obedience to their earnest request, he came, and when he reached Washington was so enfeebled as to be compelled to take to his bed at once.

Gov. Johnson appeared in the Senate yesterday morning. Hon. Preston King, of New York, who is staying with him at the residence of our hospitable fellow citizen, Francis P. Blair, Sr. His health is entirely restored. He was as cheerful as any man could be after having recovered from so severe an indisposition. We have no doubt he will fully justify the warmest anticipations of his countrymen. During his stay in the Vice President's room a large number of the Senators called to pay their respects, and we observed with much satisfaction that they were pleased to see him well.—*Chronicle.*

THE EVERGREEN DRESS COAT.—There is absolutely not one bit of sense, grace, or even economy, in the modern coat. It is as ugly as sin, as dirty as ugly, and as ugly as it is useless. In winter it is not enough, and in fine weather it is too much. It is the tailor's tyrant and cabbaging of the coats formerly in use, and deserves only to be clucked back to them, as an imposition in the bill. It is the old of Rob Roy cast, cut away in fashion at the alter, married with a horse cloth, and let off with a silk coloured tail. The wildest or west, elongated, and with the addition of sleeves, might supersede it at once, and be quite sufficient in warm weather. A vest reaching to the mid thigh is the greatest and reasonable habit, and, with the addition of a scarf or sash, would make as handsome or even brilliant a one as any body could desire. In winter time, the same cloaks would do for it as are used now; and there might be lighter cloaks for summer. But the coat, as it now exists, is a mere nuisance and expense, and disgraces every other part of the dress, except the neck cloth.—*Leigh Hunt.*

☞ A merchant in Wheatly, Mass., who was expecting a barrel of kerosene, lately rolled into his store by mistake a barrel of whisky, which had been sent to the hotel-keeper, and manfully began to deal it out for kerosene. He discovered his error when the real kerosene arrived, but his customers apparently did not know the difference,—at least they said nothing about it.

Growth and Loss of the Nation by War.

GAIN OF POPULATION AND MEN—INCREASE OF WEALTH.

Motley, in the history of the United Netherlands, has shown that Holland actually increased in strength and resources in the midst of the great war which Philip of Spain carried on against her. This is very contrary to the ideas commonly entertained of war, and especially of that held by croakers in this country. It is true that there are some things in war which are absolutely losses; and so there are losses in periods of profound peace, which are startling to whoever contemplates them. Look upon the great stream of the dead constantly passing to the grave! Look upon the heavy losses by fires and shipwrecks and bankruptcies!—Look upon the enormous losses by the mere vices of society. The lazy, the intemperate, the gambling, who diminish the public industry and spend what thrift has acquired.

Some persons seem to think that the soldiers would not have eaten bread and bacon if they had been at home, or any of them died at home. They seem to think that the nation has lost a great deal, because certain people have lent money to cause certain people to lend it to each other. Now, I think they have made the Government and the nation a great deal stronger than if they had not lent it. I hear that there are two thousand persons each day who make subscriptions to the Government of $50 and $100 each. Now, many of these persons are mechanics, school teachers and laboring men. Do you think those people won't stand by the Government? When each workingman in the country has got hold of one of the cords which bind the Government, that Government will stand forever. It is no matter whether the millionaires support it or not, if the great body of working and thinking men support it.

The growth and the losses of a country are entirely relative. That country is in a decaying condition, as was Rome in its latter days, when its losses are greater than its growth; and that country is prosperous and strengthening, no matter whether in war or peace, in which the increment of growth is greater than its losses. Such is the condition of our country now. The calculation can be easily made. There are fixed data on which we can calculate the precise losses of the war. The Commissioner of Statistics for the State of Ohio has, in his last annual report, given the actual losses of men in that State by war, based on two sets of data—one, the returns of the township assessors, who in May last ascertained the number; and another by deduction from the returns of the army and hospital reports. The results are nearly alike, and confirm each other. The assessor found in May, 1864:

Number died in the service	16,316
Number discharged on account of wounds received in the service	8,956

The commissioner finds the number died to December, 1864, to have been 18,500. Allowing for the difference of time, the number of Ohio soldiers died since the war will be less than 20,000 in April, four years from the commencement of the war. The number of positively disabled, as returned by the assessors, is just one-half. Thus the whole number of Ohio soldiers died and disabled during four years' war, is not over 30,000. Ohio has rather over a tenth of the population of the loyal States, and certainly has its full proportion of soldiers. The limit of the losses, both killed and disabled of the Union army, is 300,000. I am told the Government estimate is 260,000, but let us take the largest number. Now, what is the growth of population? The natural increase of population in this country is two and a half per cent. per annum, and to this we must add whatever immigration there has been in four years. The results are these:—

Loyal population in 1860	23,000,000
Natural increase (2½ per cent.)	2,300,000
Immigration of four years in round numbers	100 000
Total increase of population	2,400 000
One-fifth able-bodied men	620 000
Died and disabled in war	30,000
Increase of able-bodied men since 1860	590,000

Now, we have gained more men than we have lost, including all the disabled, since 1860. There is no doubt this estimate of loss is full high enough.

The loss and gain of property will be found in nearly the same proportion, if we consider the public debt a loss, which it certainly is not. But let it be so, and we have this result:

Property of loyal States in 1860	$12,600,000,000
Previous increase 13 per cent. assessed at 10 per cent. per annum, for 4 years	4,800,000,000
Deduct the whole national debt	2,300,000,000
Leaves an actual increase (1865) of	$2,500,000,000

Now, let us suppose the people pay off this entire debt in one year, they will then be richer than they were in 1860 by $2,500,000,000. But as three-fourths of this property is in the southern reconstructed States, the nation will really be nearly as much richer as the whole increase of property. Now, does any one question the accuracy of this statement? I will put him in a way to verify it, without depending on anybody. Let him find any State (not occupied by armies) where houses, mills, factories and steamboats are not building. Where is the town, where the merchants that don't owe less than they did in 1860? Let him consult the books of the mercantile agencies, and see whether there are as many bankruptcies as there were in 1860. No man can pass through the country without seeing that it is actually improving and increasing in wealth, and anything to the contrary can only be looked upon as a practical absurdity.

But we have a number of intelligent and very fanciful people, who are gifted with hard money theories and free trade theories, and who have as much horror of paper money as Sir Piercie Shafton (whose ancestor was a tailor) had of a bodkin I am sorry for these persons, for they are in the condition of a man bit with a tarantula. They dance about without any reason why. They think if the country is not ruined with paper money, it ought to be. It is a most unprincipled country, if it don't conform to their doctrine; and they insist upon its going into a desperate condition. Well, it won't conform to their doctrines, nor go into any state of desperation. There is no sign, in our past or present experience, that we shall suffer much from paper money. In six months gold has gone gradually and steadily down about fifty per cent: has it hurt anybody? Well, if in six months more it should go down within ten per cent. of par, will it hurt anybody?

Every one should recollect that it is not the kind of money, but over trading, over-importing and extravagant living, and exaggerated debt, which make commercial convulsions and mercantile failures. Money is a mere instrument of exchange, and it is no great matter what it is, provided it is convenient. The great features of business at this time are, that the people are generally out of debt, that we have a good tariff, and a national currency.—With these we may defy Europe, the rebels and the powers of darkness. Fortunately it will take at least one generation to get the country back into such an hallucination that it can be practiced upon by political quacks and commercial lunatics.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE RIGHT WAY.—It is a sore trial when a daughter shall marry against her father's approbation. A little hard heartedness and aversion to a reconciliement is almost pardonable. After all Will Dockwray's way is, perhaps, the wisest. His best loved daughter made a most imprudent match, eloped with the last man in the world that her father would have wished her to marry. All the world said that he would never speak to her again — For months she durst not write to him, much less come near him. But in a casual rencontre, he met her in the streets of Ware—Ware, that will long remember the mild virtues of William Dockwray, Esq. What said the parent to his disobedient child, whose knees faltered under her at the sight of him? "Ha, Sukey, is it you?" with that benevolent aspect with which he passed the streets of Ware, venerated as an angel: "come and dine with us on Sunday." Then turning away, and again turning back, as if he had forgotten something, he added, "And, Sukey, do you hear?—bring your husband with you." This was all the reproof she ever heard from him.—*Charles Lamb.*

☞ Savannah shad have already made their appearance in Philadelphia, and command from three to five dollars each.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Health Report.—During the past week the following deaths occurred in this city:—Casualty, 1; Child-bed, 3; Colic, 1; Consumption, 10; Convulsions, 1; Cholera, 3; Dropsy, 3; Diarrhœa, 1; Debility, 3; Diphtheria, 3; Erysipelas, 1; Catarrhal, 2; Scarlet, 1; Typhoid, 2; Inflammation of Bowels, 2; Inflammation of Brain, 6; Inflammation of Lungs, 4; Lock Jaw, 1; Mania, 1; Old Age, 6; Organic Disease of the Heart, 3; Rheumatism, 1; Scalding, 1; Pox, 1; Spinal Affection, 1; Teething 1; Unknown Adult, 4; Unknown Infantile, 13; Whooping Cough, 3; Vertigo, 1—87. Under 1 year, 11; Between 1 and 2 years, 7; Between 2 and 5, 8; Between 5 and 10, 5; Between 10 and 15, 3; Between 15 and 20, 2; Between 20 and 30, 10; Between 30 and 40 9; Between 40 and 50, 8; Between 50 and 60, 9; Between 60 and 70, 8; Between 70 and 80, 8; Between 80 and 90, 4; Between 90 and 100, 1—87. Males, 42; Females, 45—87. Of which number 73 were colored persons; still-births, 3.

Affray and Arrests.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, an affray occurred at what is well known as the Bellevue Garden, West Baltimore street, during which two young men, named Benjamin Emory and John Emory, were beaten, and the latter had a part of his ear bitten off. Two men, named Wm. Scurff and Charles Benner, having been charged with the commission of the assault, were arrested by officers Sears and Cadwalader, when they were taken before Major Wiegel upon the charge of being regular bounty jumpers. It is charged that they first enlisted in the 27th Pennsylvania infantry, then deserted at Jacksonville, Fla., and went over to the enemy, returned and joined the First District of Columbia Volunteers, deserted and went to the enemy, and again returned, and joined the First New Hampshire infantry. They are now in close custody, and will probably be tried by a court martial.

Appointment.—Mr. Chandler B. Beach, of the Quartermasters Department, in this city, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers with the rank of Captain, and the appointment has been confirmed by the Senate. Mr. B. has abundant experience in the duties of his office, having successively held the more important positions of the 2d department in this city. He has recently filled the post of purchasing clerk, with tact, energy and fidelity. His appointment is hailed with delight by his co-laborers. We are not aware that he has yet been assigned to duty under his new commission.

Runaway and Collision.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a horse attached to a farmers wagon, owned by Mr. N. N. Pfeiffer, and driven by a lad aged 15 years, named John Hoffman, became frightened and ran off on Baltimore street near Arch. The vehicle came in contact with a family carriage, in which were seated Mrs. Joseph Donavon, Mrs. Campbell and a little girl. The carriage was broken and the ladies bruised, but not seriously.

Sale of a Dwelling.—Mr. B. H Gover, auctioneer, yesterday sold on the premises, a lot of ground situated on the south east corner of Gay and Bond streets, with the improvements consisting of a three story brick dwelling. The lot has a front of 13 feet, with a depth of 60, and is subject to an annual ground rent of $30. Purchased by Mr. Robert Gardner for $660

Election of a City Councilman.—Mr. Richard C. Green was yesterday elected a member of the First Branch City Council for the Sixteenth Ward to fill a vacancy occasioned by the appointment of his predecessor to the office of Fort Warden. There was no opposition to the candidate, and the vote was slight, only 131 ballots being received.

An Error.—A few days since some of the papers, recording the fire which occurred on North Eutaw street, states that the property belonged to the late Judge Baker, which is an error. Judge Baker, although 84 years of age, still lives, enjoys good health, and yesterday celebrated the 61st anniversary of his marriage.

Charge of Defrauding a Soldier.—A man named Teulck Gittenhamer, was yesterday arrested by government detectives upon the charge of defrauding a colored soldier of the sum of $43 At there seemed some misunderstanding in the case, Major Weigel discharged the accused upon paying the sum claimed.

Appropriations.—The City Council last week appropriated the following sums of money: For trimming trees in the different parks, $100; repairing the bed of Hughes street, $1,000; previous appropriations, $825,249 28 Making a total for the present session of $826,749.28.

AMUSEMENTS.

Holliday Street Theatre.—The new drama of Diana drew a brilliant audience last night to the Holliday Street Theatre. The play is replete with exciting incidents, and is one that will have a successful career. It will be presented again to-night.

Connie Soogah Again.—This drama will be presented again to-night with all the original music, &c. As this will be the last time but one that the drama will be offered to our citizens, those persons fond of the beautiful should witness it.

Drunk on Cold Water.—The novelty of making a person drunk on cold water will be exhibited to-night at the Institute by Dr. R. Williams. The Doctor promises many startling things, and if he see a pitcher one half of what the bill says, he will prove the greatest curiosity of the age.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH, March 13th, 1865.—James Young, Esq., President, and a quorum of members.

Mr. Kraft presented a petition from the Managers of the Children's Aid Society, asking for an appropriation of $1,000; referred.

Mr. Hatch presented a claim from Mary Dashane, widow of the late Colonel Dashane, asking for the payment for services performed by her husband as a Commissioner for Opening Streets; referred.

Mr. Ewalt presented a resolution appropriating $75, to pay for the maintenance of the House of Refuge; laid over.

A resolution was received from the Second Branch appropriating $1,000 to Thomas Coburn for the building of an arch on Eager street; laid on the table.

Mr. Lamdin submitted a resolution requesting the General Assembly to pass a law to keep open the harbor during the winter months.

Mr. Ewalt presented a resolution providing for the purchase of a flag to be used at Union Square; passed. Adjourned until Thursday next.

SECOND BRANCH.—Present, Daniel Harvey, Esq., President.

Mr. Irelan presented the petition of a number of property holders on Marion street, remonstrating against the erection of a steam engine on that street, east of Howard and north of Fayette street.

Mr Nalls called up the resolution for the erection of six lamps at Broadway Market Hall, and appropriating $200 for the same; adopted.

Major Robinson called up the resolution permitting Edward Wilkens & Co., to erect a steam engine on Hughes' Quay; adopted.

Mr. Moore called up the bill to increase the salary of the lamplighters to $7 00 per week, which was recommitted to the committee who reported it.

Major Robinson presented a favorable report on the petition of John C. Mason to erect a steam engine on the corner of President and Bilter streets; passed.

Mr. Moore called up the resolution directing the directors of the city in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to tran mit to the Council the reasons which governed them in voting for an increase in the freight on coal; passed.

The resolution requesting the committee on the harbor to prepare a petition asking the General Assembly to make an appropriation to assist in cleaning out the harbor, was called up and passed.

An invitation was received from Nathaniel H. Thayer, principal of the Eastern Female High School, asking the Branch to visit that Institution next Friday evening; accepted.

The resolution appointing a committee to proceed to Annapolis and see the General Assembly on the subject of Public Schools, was passed. Adjourned.

OFFICE SEEKERS.—A Washington letter, of the 6th, ventilates the office hunters thus:

Swarms of office holders are here from all parts of the country. The West has abundant representations both of the present incumbents and of aspirants seeking to oust them. It may comfort a large class of officials to know that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has protested against any general change of collectors and assessors, and that his protest will be heeded. Postmaster General Dennison has likewise decided against any general changes, and none will be made in his department except for specified local causes. Postmaster Mayer, of Cincinnati, has gone home with the assurance that his place is safe. An effort is being made to induce Mr. Medill, of the Tribune, to take the Postoffice in Chicago in place of his partner, the present incumbent, who it is said wishes to retire. Some of the collectors of ports and United States Marshals in Ohio and incumbents and aspirants, are on the ground looking after their chances.

☞ The Evansville (Ind.) Journal says the wheat crop in that vicinity looks bad, and has been considerably damaged by the severe freezing weather.

☞ Mr. Parrott, inventor of the famous Parrott gun, is understood to be dangerously sick at West Point.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.—Judge Brent.—The following business was transacted in this court yesterday. John L. Thomas, Jr., Esq., State's Attorney:

James Moffit, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, was fined $50 and costs. Samuel Parker, indicted for larceny, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Allen Close was declared to be a vagrant and pauper by a jury, and ordered to be sent to Maryland Hospital. Hugh Dorsey gave bail in $1,000, with Patrick Pollard.

Petit Jury discharged until March 20th.

Adjourned until this morning.

United States District Court.—Before the Hon. Judge Giles. The following business occupied the attention of this Court yesterday:

United States vs Antoine and Otto Pohl, manufacturers of gas meters in city. Information for violation of the revenue act in not making proper returns to Collector Sauerwein. Verdict for defendants.

Adjourned until this morning.

Superior Court.—Before Hon. Judge Martin The following business occupied the attention of this court yesterday:

Stanley vs the Mayor and City Council, &c. Action of ejectment. Before reported. Not concluded.

Nos 512 and 650 assigned for to-day, and from 766 to 799.

Court of Common Pleas.—Before Judge King. The following business was transacted in this court on yesterday:

Mathias Dambler vs Sophia Mitchell, administratrix of John Mitchell. Appeal from Showers. Sub curia.

Thomas J. Carson vs Thomas H. Gardner. Judgment by default.

Assignment on postponed call from 60 to 120.

City Circuit Court.—Judge Alexander.—The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Amanda M. Gifford vs. Samuel C. Gifford.—Decree divorcing parties a vinculo matrimonii

Lucy F. Small vs. Frank B. Small. Bill filed for sale of certain property for purposes of partition.

Orphans' Court.—Before the Hon. Judges Audoun, Supplee and Hoffman. The following business occupied the attention of this Court on yesterday:

Letters of administration were granted on the estate of Albert Blake to Littleton Long, Jr.

The will of Eliza B. Hall was admitted to probate.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The frequency of railroad accidents of late has led to the very general inquiry, "How are they to be prevented?" A railroad man has suggested the following plans of regulating railroads, by which it proposes accidents will not so frequently occur. The proposed plan condensed is:—1. All railroad employees should wear uniforms or badges to enable passengers to recognize them. 2. No person should be allowed on a train without a ticket. 3. Intoxicated or riotous persons on the trains, or persons who injure the railroad property should be punished. 4. A close inspection of track, bridges, cars, &c., should be made 5 There should be at least one brakeman to every passenger car, or mechanical appliances of equal power. 6. The signal rope should always be used to communicate with the engineer; then it is known to be right, and no train should run with out one. 7. Persons injured by standing on the platforms should have no redress against the company. 8. A board of three commissioners should be appointed, one of whom should be a practical and scientific mechanic, the other two should be civil engineers and persons familiar with railroad construction and operation. They should have a general supervision of the roads of the State, investigate accidents, see that the provisions of the law were enforced, investigate improvements, and, if approved, recommend their adoption, especially if the improvements are calculated to promote safety. Some of the provisions above enumerated have been for years in force upon European railways.

THE POWER OF IMAGINATION.

Mr. Charles Babbage, in his second book of reminiscences, under the title of "Passages in the Life of a Philosopher," relates the following anecdote of the poet Rogers and himself: "Once at a large dinner party Mr. Rogers was speaking of the inconvenience arising from the custom, then commencing, of having windows formed of one large sheet of plate glass. He said that a short time ago he sat with his back to one of these single panes of plate glass; it appeared to him that the window was wide open, and such was the force of imagination that he actually caught cold. This happened to be sitting just opposite to the poet. Hearing the remark, I abruptly said, 'Dear me, how odd it is, Mr. Rogers, that you and I should make such a different use of the faculty of imagination. When I go to the house of a friend in the country, and unexpectedly remain for the night, having no night cap, I should naturally catch cold. But by tying a bit of pack thread tightly round my head I go to sleep imagining that I have a night cap on, consequently I catch no cold at all. This sally produced much amusement in all around, who supposed it had impromptu in it, but, odd as it may appear, it is a practice I have often resorted to. Mr. Rogers, who knew full well the respect and regard I had for him, saw at once that I was relating a simple fact, and joined cordially in the merriment it excited."

ENAMELLING THE SKIN.—A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Mercury*, writing from that city, says:—I think I have discovered the secret of the peculiar beauty of the Philadelphia ladies. I mean the smoothness of their skin and its delicate coloring. It is owing to the constant use of Jared's "Email de Paris," or Enamel of Paris. Perhaps you don't know what the "Email de Paris" is? It is not a paint, nor a powder, nor an ointment, but a most delicious preparation, that gives the complexion and texture of polished ivory to the skin. It is used by every lady who can afford it, from the Walnut street belle down to the piquant and pretty store girl of Eighth street, who, I imagine, influences much of the trade in our retail stores. The Queens of Petrolia, who, after all, are the originators of all the fashions here, use this universally. M. Eugene Jouin, a wiry little French man, first introduced it here Eugene is a sort of magnanimous "Quasimodo," but with a rare love of the beautiful, since he has given to femininity the "Email de Paris"

☞ An interesting discovery has just been made in a tumulus at Ekaterinslaw, in Russia. It consists of a treasure which formerly belonged to the chief of the Huns. Among the different articles is a heavy gold diadem, in which is set a cameo of amethyst of ancient Roman workmanship, also a large collar, bracelets and drinking cups, with handles formed by satyrs, the whole of which are in gold of remarkable workmanship.

☞ The Minnesota legislature has extended the right of suffrage to negroes, but the people of the State are to vote on the question next November.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

MARCH.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.	MARCH.	D.	H.	M.
13-Monday	6 10	6 50		New	17	12	27m
14-Tuesday	6 8	5 52		First qr	4	7	1em
15-Wednesday	6 7	5 53		Full	12	5	41m
16-Thursday	6 6	5 54		Last qr	20	7	50m
17-Friday	6 4	5 56					
18-Saturday	6 3	5 57					
19-Sunday	6 2	5 58					

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, March 13, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Wm Kennedy, Hallett, from Boston—mdse to J. E. Higgins. Reports a big shoke on Cape Henry. On the 20th, took schr Richmond in tow and brought her into port.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Norfolk—to M. S. Falls

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Moore, fm Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.

Ship Mary Earle, Cutter, from Rio Janeiro Jan 20th—coffee to Thomas Whitridge & Co.

Ship Flora McDonald, Miskelly, 10 days fm Havre—ballast to Robt A Cohen.

Brig Redwing, Leeman, from Rio Janeiro Jan 20th—coffee to Thos Pierce. Sailed in company with Roswell Sprague, Crosby, for Akyab.

Schr Frances M. Young, Atwood, from Boston—mdse to R M Hesleu.

Schr Richmond, Herbert, from Matanzas—to Geo Jenkins & Co; sugar and molasses to Kirkland, Chase & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Norfolk.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Moore, Philadelphia.

SAILED.

Bark Wavelet, (Br) Rio Janeiro

Bark Arlington, Cadiz, in tow of steaming Mary Shaw.

Bark Paladin, (Arg) West Indies—in tow of steaming Mary Shaw.

ASHORE.

Schr Frances Hatch, Miller, hence, is ashore near Fort Fisher. At last accounts her cargo was being lanced on the beach.

SPOKEN.

Ship Washington, Berry, hence, Jan 29, lat 44 N, lon 36 W.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamer John R Thompson, McKaig, New York, 11th inst.

Steamer Falcon, Alrich, New York 11th instant.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Brig Waredale, (Br) Brussell, Cienfuegos, 23d ult.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Uncle Joe, for Port Royal, S C, went to sea from Hampton Roads 11th inst.

Bark Adelaide, Eichberger, hence for Rio Janeiro, went to sea 11th.

Bark St Ursula, (Br) Lanfare, from Rio Janeiro, Jan 19th, arrived at New York 9th instant.

Bark Tallaman, Rolfe, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at New York 9th inst.

Schr S H Jackson, Tracy, from Matanzas arrived at Portland, 9th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

Furnished by Leonard J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No 22 South Street.

March 13, 1865.

600 American Gold (large)		180
400 do do (large)		180⅝
9,000 do do (large)		180⅝
7,000 do do (large)		180⅝
2,000 do do (large) s10		180
2,000 do do (large) b10		180⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20's		110⅞
100 " S. 10 40's		98⅝
100 do do		97
100 shares Howard Bank		10
25 shares Union Bank		70
100 shares City Stocks		99⅞
100 shares Rare Hill Co.		2.93
500 shares Balto. & N. Carolina		30
500 shares Atlantic Coal Co.		1.25
500 do do do	b30	1.33
2,000 shares Pennsylvania Oil Co		2.60
1,000 do do do	b30	2.62
100 do do do	b 5	2.65
100 shares Santa Clara	b30	21
500 shares Chesapeake Oil Co.		4.60

SECOND BOARD.

6,000 American Gold (large)	s15	180⅞
4,000 do do D. E.		180⅞
3,000 do do (large)	s15	180⅞
221 do do (large)		180⅞
5,000 do do (large)	b2	180
500 U. S. 10 40's		97
50 U S. 5-20's old		111
2,000 do do		110⅞
9 shares Balto. and Ohio R. R.		106⅞
300 shares Chesapeake Oil Co	b30	4.10
400 shares Atlantic Coal Co		1.25
1,000 Western Maryland R. R. B'ds		95

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., March 13.

Through L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	110⅞	110⅞
" " 5-20's	111⅛	111⅛
" " " in currency	98⅞	97⅞
American Gold	180	180
Tennessee 6's	55	57
North Carolina 6's	55	..
Missouri 6's	45⅞	55⅞
Canton Company	31	..
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	70⅞	..
Quicksilver	77	78⅞
New York Central Railroad	106⅞	106
Erie Railway Company	66	66⅞
" " Preferred	70	65⅞
Hudson River Railroad	110	111
Harlem Railroad	..	..
Reading Railroad	108⅞	108⅞
Michigan Central Railroad	109	109⅞
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	65⅞	64
Illinois Central Railroad	115	115
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	71⅞	72
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	32⅞	32⅞
" " Preferred	64	64⅞
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	..	..
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	99⅞	99⅞
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	..	..
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	90	90⅞
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	..	..
Tone of the Market	Weak.	Steady.

By Telegraph from New York, 10 o'clock P. M.

American Gold	180⅞
Erie	66⅞
Hudson	110⅞
Southern	63⅞
U. S. 6's, Western	95⅞
Rock Island	99⅞
Fort Wayne	69⅞
Cumberland	64⅞
Pittsburg	72⅞
N. Y. Central	106⅞
Reading	108
Tone of the Market, Heavy	

At Evening Stock Exchange, 10 o'clock, P. M. Furnished by L. J Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South street.

American Gold	180⅞
Erie Railway Company	66⅞
Hudson River Railroad	110
Reading	108⅞
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	65⅞
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	32⅞
" " Preferred	64
New York Central	105⅞
Cumberland	70
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	99⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	71
Fort Wayne	69⅞
Mariposa	15⅞
Tone of the Market	Steady.

Gold after call closed at 84⅞.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

March 13, 1865.

COFFEE—Rio remains inactive and nominal at 20⅞@21⅞ cents, gold.

FLOUR—Sales reported on change of 2000 bbls Ohio family at $11 25 and Super at $11 25 and $10 75, a decline on both grades of 25 cents per bbl Market very dull at the close. We now quote

Howard Street Super	$11 00	@11 00
" " Shipping Ex.	11 87½	@12 00
" " Retailing Ex.	11 50	@12 00
" " Family	14 00	@14 25
Ohio Super	11 00	@11 00
" Shipping Extra	11 25	@11 50
" Retailing Extra	11 75	@12 00
" Family	12 00	@14 00
City Mills Standard Super	11 00	@11 00
" " Ship. brands Extra	12 00	@12 00
Baltimore Family	13 50	@14 00
" High-grades Extra	13 00	@14 00

Rye Flour—Sell at quality and price.

Corn Meal—Sales of hand-dried City Mills reported at $7 50.

GRAIN.—Market well supplied with all varieties. Sales of white Wheat at $1 62@1 70; do red at $1 40@1 55; white Corn at $1 30@1 55; yellow do do at $1 32@1 34, and Oats at 75@79 cents weight. Rye neglected and nominal at $1 35@1 40. Corn heavy at the close.

PROVISIONS.—Very little doing. We quote Mess Pork at $25 and prime Mess at $23; Bacon Shoulders at 12 cents; Sides at 20 cents; pickled Hams at 18 cents; Sugar-cured do. at 21⅞ cents; shipping do. at 22@22½; Lard at 20