Business Notices.

ESPENSCHEID solicits the attention of his customers, and the public, to a great improvement just perfected in hats manufactured upon an entirely new invention an improvement of his own on the water-proof stiff, by which it retains its shape much longer, and imparts to it a perpetual gloss. This invention, originating with him will be used exclusively in the manufacture of his hats, and will give them a preference over all others in this city. Call and judge for yourselves of the advantages offered by the establishment N. ESPENSCHEID, hat manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st, between Beekman and Ann-sts.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS—SPRING PATTERNS.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., will introduce the new styles on THURSDAY, March 1. SOFT FUR HATS of every variety of style and color, manufactured with express reference to the requirements of a first-class fashionable city trade
BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.,
Between Liberty st and Maiden-lane.

GENIN'S SPRING STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S Hats and Caps are now ready, at No 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church

MEALIO'S SPRING STYLE OF HATS has just been issued. There has nothing been issued to compare with them. Light durable, and finished in the very best manner. MEALIO, corner of Broadway and Canal.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MILLINERS.—The largest and finest assortment of SPRING and SUMMER MILLINERY now in New York will be opened THIS DAY by R. T. WILDE, Nos. 20 and 22 John st, on Thursday next, the 15th inst.
The attention of Milliners is especially directed to the new French Bonnets, issued by the leading modistes of Paris on the 1st of March which will be exhibited on that occasion; also to the new styles of Straws the superb Ribbons Artificial Flowers, &c., received by the late steamers.
Side by side with the French fabrics will be exhibited a great variety of Bonnets &c., from the factories of the subscriber, who employs from three to four hundred hands in this department of his business.
The stock of finished Millinery and Millinery materials is undoubtedly the most extensive in the city, and the opportunity offered to the trade of securing the very best and most fashionable fabrics on the most favorable terms, is one that will not be surpassed during the present season.
R. T. WILDE, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st

Dealers in CLOTHING visiting New-York this season, are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Spring and Summer CLOTHING, as we feel assured they will find it, from its extent variety of style and cheapness, well worthy of their consideration While the disposition of our manufacturers this season has been to greatly reduce their stocks, we have availed ourselves of the advantages of a low market for goods and labor to manufacture a much larger stock than we have ever done; which, consequently, we will be enabled to offer at remarkably low prices.
D. DEVLIN & Co., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren st. New-York.

Spring having made its appearance, gentlemen are commencing to lay aside their Winter apparel and are beginning to call on ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, to supply themselves with garments suitable for the season, such as Spring Overcoats, Business Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Merino Vests, Cravats, &c., &c. They keep good goods, well and fashionably made up, together with a choice assortment of Furnishing Goods.
Boys' and Children's Clothing at reasonable prices, and every article warranted to be as represented. One price and no deviation.

SILKS FROM AUCTION.—Just received, a large stock of rich and cheap SPRING SILKS. Also, Barages, Printed Muslins, Shawls, Bombazines, De Laines, &c., which we will sell at very low prices. E. H. LEADBEATER & Co
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

SPRING STYLE BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS.—WATKINS, No 114 Fulton-st., invites inspections of his Spring Styles, which will be found unrivaled for beauty and durability. The admirable fitting of his CHAUSSURES excites the envy of his competitors, and draws forth eulogiums from all persons of good taste.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION—LOW PRICES.—Dinner Sets Tea Sets, Tête-a-Tête Sets, Coffee Cups, Cologne Bottles, Match Boxes, Mantle Vases, Fruit Compotiers.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & Co.'s celebrated ÆOLIAN PIANOS, HORACE WATERS'S modern improved PIANOS, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the city, receiving orders for Pianos or Musical Instruments of any kind will find it to their advantage to call. HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS,
Wholesale and Retail.
THOMAS FAYE & Co.,
Nos. 256 and 257 Broadway, New-York, (directly opposite the City Hall)
Have constantly on hand a full stock of French and American Paper Hangings, Borders, Fireboard Prints, Curtain Papers, Bed Testers, Statues, Landscaps, &c., of every style known to the trade.
Merchants laying in their stocks can buy from first hands, as we manufacture largely, and import direct from French manufacturers, for whom we are sole agents in the United States.
Our Retail Department comprises the richest styles of Decorations. Special importations made, when desired, from our splendid collection of samples Artistic Paper Hangers sent to any part of the United States.

ONE DOLLAR PER YARD!!—10,000 yards splendid English Tapestry Brussels Carpets of John Crossly & Son's make, Halifax, England; 50,000 yards beautiful Ingrain Carpet, all new patterns, from an assignee's sale of a carpet dealer, Four Shillings per yard!! at HIRAM ANDERSON'S Ten Spacious Sales Rooms, No. 99 Bowery.

A LOW MARK!!—Fresh importation of Carpets for 1855, by HIRAM ANDERSON, No 99 Bowery. The largest assortment of Medallion, Velvet, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Paris Table and Piano Covers, Mosaic and Velvet Rugs, &c., at tremendous low prices Remember No. 99 Bowery!!

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, cor. White-st, have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:
Rich Velvet Carpet, 11/ to 14/ per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 8/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich Brussels, 8/ per yard.
Three-ply, 8/ to 9/ per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 6/.
And all other goods equally low.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand st, are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of CARPETS ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 PER CENT. from last season's prices.
Rich VELVET, 16/ to 14/ per yard.
Rich TAPESTRY, 7/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich BRUSSELS, 7/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich THREE-PLY, 7/6 to 9/ per yard.
Best INGRAIN, 5/ to 6/ per yard.
And other goods equally low.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos 377 and 379 Broadway,
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.,
For sale on the most reasonable terms
FOR CASH.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction Sale of STOCKS and BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, IMPROVED—So as to run without noise, with very little power, and sewing the finest thread without ever breaking. The profit of using these Machines is $1 000 a year. References in abundance can be given to satisfy all who are interested, that these Machines are suited to do every kind of work perfectly.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No 323 Broadway.

OIL COGNAC.—The best imported and the universally approved Essences Otard, Peach, and Cider Brandies; Essence Gin, Whisky, Jamaica, and St. Croix Rum; Oils of Juniper, Bitter Almonds, Absynth, Anisettes, Caraway, and Pimento; Photographic, and Daguerreotype Chemicals; Cyanide Potassium, Pyrogallic Acid, &c., for sale by
Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 141 Maiden-lane,
Importer Platina, Bismuth, Nickel, &c.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded seperate Medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and '54, and this is the Lock, and the only powder proof Lock, that received a Medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and are now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent Champion SAFE with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks. S. C. HERRING, Green Block
Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—FAIRBANKS & Co. have removed to No. 189 Broadway, near Dey st., where they offer a full assortment of their PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES, and also the most extensive variety of Weighing Apparatus to be found in the United States.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS, tuned to equal temperament, can be found only at the Music and Piano Store of HORACE WATERS' No. 333 Broadway. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms

Piano Forte, of any style, from first-class Manufacturer, will be exchanged for Dry Goods with a good house. Address MUSIC, Tribune Office.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Why are you sick? These celebrated PILLS are the best remedy the world ever possessed for the removal of disease; they will cure liver complaint and dyspepsia in all its forms. The sickly should immediately try a few doses of these wonderful medicines. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden lane, N. Y., and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

GREAT FIRE AT BATH.

THE BUSINESS PART OF THE VILLAGE IN RUINS—THE FIRE STILL RAGING.

From The Rochester Union, March 13

A fire broke out in the flourishing village of Bath, Steuben Co., this morning, and has ere this, doubtless, laid the town in ruins.

The fire was first discovered at 5½ o'clock this morning, in an old wooden structure, known as the Clinton House situated at the corner of Liberty and Steuben-sts. That building was soon destroyed, and the fire swept eastward along the north side of Liberty-st. to the corner of Orchard-st., where it turned northward, and was at last accounts destroying dwellings on that street.

The second Baptist Church was about to burn as our informant left, (8 A. M.) and the indications were that the fire would not stop until it reached the Baptist Church at the end of Orchard-st.

The greatest alarm prevailed in the village, as there was no water, and nothing could be done to arrest the flames. It is utterly impossible to make an estimate of the loss, but it must be very heavy.

Among the sufferers are the following: Nelson Harris, Clinton-House; H. R. Hess, clothing merchant; Potter & Selye, clothing merchants; J. Thompson, grocery-store; R. W. Church, dry-goods and hardware dealer; H. W. Perrine, dry-goods dealer; L. W. Church & Co., hardware dealers; Robey & Woods, dry-goods; Dr. Rogers, dry-goods and drug-store; John Rose, boots and shoes; Alexander Hess, druggist; L. C. Whitney, dry-goods; Mr. Terrell, Congress Hall, hotel and bowling-saloon, and some other names not remembered.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1855.

The members of the Legislature yesterday visited the Harbor and the High Bridge, under the escort of the Commissioners of Emigration. There were nearly four hundred bottles of liquor used up, but nothing of the nature of disturbance occurred. At one time the whole company appeared quite over the bay, but we did not hear that any were quite drunk. The exposé of the Penitentiary rumpus had a sobering effect upon all parties, and much circumspection was used in the hilarity of yesterday.

On Monday morning THE TRIBUNE announced the fact that Baker, the murderer, was in New-Jersey, not far from Amboy, nor have we seen any reason to change that opinion; on the contrary, it is now proved from a dozen sources that he is really there. Our enterprising cotemporaries will find much additional matter of interest concerning the chase of the fugitive, brought up yesterday evening by our special reporter.

We publish, to-day, a letter from our St. Domingo correspondent, on the famous Cazneau Treaty, which was properly rejected by the National Representatives of that Island. Mr. Cazneau accordingly has given twenty-four hours' notice to the Government to decide whether they will ratify the treaty in defiance of the popular will as expressed by the Legislature. This of course is by way of illustrating the respect for popular sovereignty cherished by the Administration to which the Cazneaus are indebted for their elevated diplomatic position. The sloop-of-war Falmouth was lying in the harbor of Samana; and our correspondent opines that her commander, Captain Shaw, will not imitate the hero of Greytown by bombarding the city which dares to refuse its submission to the agent of Messrs Pierce and Marcy. The Ellen sailed a few hours too soon to give us the denouement of the Cazneau limit of time.

Besides the news of the reconstruction of the British Ministry and the menaced departure of Napoleon for the Crimea, there is none of note, except that of a Turkish victory at Eupatoria, reported by telegraphic dispatches to the British and French Governments. The armies are said to have been engaged for four hours, the loss on either side being inconsiderable. The Turks were aided by British ships, and, though they repulsed the Russians, were unable to pursue them after the victory. Omer Pasha commanded the Turkish army and Gen. Liprandi the Russian.

SHIPWRECK IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Our dispatches from New-Hampshire proclaim the triumphant success of the combined forces of the Whigs, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, and Anti-Nebraska Democrats, over the Pierce Nebraska party of that State. It will be seen that the Whig and Free-Soil parties made no attempt to sustain their candidates, who, although regularly in nomination, received only the support of a small handful of voters. The fusion against the Nebraskaites was complete, and the route is as complete as was the combination. The last stronghold of the Sham Democracy has thus been utterly overthrown. The elements of opposition which the traitorous conduct and policy of the National Administration called into being, have been merged in New-Hampshire, as in Maine, and the result is the total discomfiture of the hitherto invincible Democratic party of that State. New Hampshire has, for the first time, gone over to the opposition. It is a memorable event in the history of New England politics. Whatever may be pretended, this overwhelming victory is mainly owing to the aversion of the masses to the course of the Administraiton on the Nebraska bill. The popular disgust was everywhere excited; and, under cover of a new organization, much of it has manifested itself, that would never otherwise have been fully felt in the election. Yet, without any other issue than simple Anti-Nebraska, the rout of the Administration in its stronghold in the North would hardly have been less complete. The great and damning sin which has prostrated it was the iniquity hatched by Atchison, Douglas, Pierce, and their agents and abettors. This is the weight that has pulled it down. Its little merits, like the veto of the Collins line, for example, have been as nothing in the scale against the crowning infamy which it attempted to establish and canonize in the Democratic ranks.

In this struggle, as in that in Massachusetts, the good have fallen with the bad. Anti-Nebraska men, who were without the lines of the reforming host, have been crushed by its stride. Kittredge and Morrison, both Anti-Nebraska men, and resolute in opposition, have lost their seats because they were burdened with Administration nominations and Administration support. They have suffered from being found in bad company.

This election discloses what the elections elsewhere in the North demonstrate, that the old Democratic party is reduced to a skeleton, and can nowhere stand against the Opposition, if the elements of that Opposition will combine. This party, so long invincible through the charm of its name and the drill of its organization, is stripped of its power and trembles upon the verge of dissolution. If the Opposition will only be wise, it has the power, to extinguish it at a blow. The great traitorous combination which in the name of Democracy has dared to strike a paricidal blow at the cause of Freedom and progress on this Continent, may itself be cloven down in the act. It is a time when minor differences should be forgotten, and when all should unite to complete the overthrow of those arch-traitors who, professing, in their own language, to believe this to be a "nigger era," have instituted their atrocious experiment upon the public credulity and the public sense of right.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

On the dark political waters billowing over Europe, something which bears the resemblance of a messenger of peace seems to hover. Prominent as belonging to this configuration is the last speech of Mr. Bright. It was heard with deep attention and vigorous cheers by Parliament, though a month or two since such a speech would have been very differently received. Not less pacifically characteristic are the assurances of Lord Palmerston, answering the questions of the eminent member from Manchester, that the English Government sincerely wishes for a peaceable but honorable termination of the war. On the Continent, it appears that public attention is mainly given to the negotiations going on between the French Government and Gen. Wedell, the Special Envoy of the King of Prussia, the object of which is to conclude a distinct treaty between Prussia and the two Western Allies. How far, however, these negotiations will prove successful, is difficult to foresee, as Prussia does not wish to appear the least hostile to Russia, maintaining, as she does, that the acceptance by the Emperor Nicholas, of the four points, should satisfy all exigencies, and that in her view the interests of Europe in general, as well as of Germany, are guaranteed by the acceptance of the joint protectorate over the Principalities and the free navigation of the Danube. Nor does Prussia admit the existence of any hostile projects or schemes of Russia against Western Europe, or Czarian desire to make war against Austria or Germany. Only, therefore, in such unlooked-for exigency would she rush to arms; and hence she opposes, in Frankfort, the demands of Austria for the immediate mobilization of the federal army. In a word, her policy, up to this moment, is strictly neutral; and thus she forms a nucleus around which the smaller States of Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium and Germany gather and persist in the same policy. We also hear of the declared neutrality of Belgium, and that Portugal and Naples are not in the Western Alliance: thus the expectation of the British and French Cabinets, of setting on foot a Western Anti-Russian crusade, are yet unrealized. The policy of Prussia, as we have described it, is, of course, rudely denounced in England, but is exactly such as we have for a year past believed to be the proper and probable course of that State, as the war proceeded.

The Russian Imperial order for a general arming is treated by the French and British presses as a gauntlet thrown down to Prussia and Germany. Prince Gorchakoff, however, has explained to Count Buol this step of the Emperor Nicholas as nothing more than a prophylactic measure, in view of the coalition fomented against Russia. Various alliances, he urged, contracted and directed against her, have obliged the Emperor to prepare means of defense corresponding to the imminence of the attack. Still the Czar is ready to negotiate on the basis of the Four Points. It is said, likewise, that in a private conversation with one of the Archdukes, Prince Gorchakoff assured him that "Russia would always be ready "to negotiate a peace, but not to allow one to "be forcibly imposed on her." These facts show what we have already asserted, that the belligerents are tired of the war, and are ready to embrace any means of getting out of it. As it stands now, they are all partially losers, and partially winners—the Governments alone considered, if we except England; and the greater martial spirit of Louis Bonaparte, as many in Paris well acquainted with the state of things there believe, grows out of the fact that the existence of his dynasty is at stake in the result of the war. If so, this state of things should be duly recognized by English statesmen; and unless they fear their Gallic neighbors, they will not lavish the wealth and blood of their country to sustain a soulless traitor to truth and liberty. Should he persist in his Quixotic plan of going to the Crimea in person, and thus deranging the negotiations for peace, in spite of the opposition of the British Government, the strength of the alliance between these two great Powers, would receive the severest test to which it can be exposed.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

The previous mail from England brought news of the formation of the Palmerston Ministry; that which arrived yesterday, by the Pacific, brings us a startling word that within one week chaos again reigned in the British Government. We had predicted for the Palmerston Cabinet a brief and troubled existence, but we had scarcely hoped for so speedy a verification of our words. The immediate cause assigned for their retirement by the Peelite section, whose withdrawal has occasioned the present disruption, was the persistence of the House of Commons in its resolution for inquiry as to the Crimean disasters. That bitter and plucky Representative of Democratic Sheffield, Mr. Roebuck, having once planted his teeth in the neck of the Administration, doggedly refused to let go until he brought down his victim; and, encouraged by the cheers and sympathy of England, has held on to his Committee. Lord Raglan, as we some time since foresaw, has been the first victim, and accompanied by lord Lucan, and a few other incapables, who have been politely invited to resign, returns home. Every name upon the investigating Committee has been fought, inch by inch, with a view of selecting a jury of *gentlemanly feeling*, who will let the culprits escape with a sweet correction, or even, if possible, a faint praise. But though the effort has been partially successful, and Lord Seymour, a near relation of Lord Raglan, has been selected to preside, the people have one vigorous counsel at the board in Layard, who will search out the truth and take care they know it.

Though this has been the surface reason of the disruption, far deeper causes lie beneath. There can be no doubt that the retiring section of the Cabinet, who leave in a body, followed their leader, Lord Aberdeen entered upon the war, in which England is now engaged, in reluctant obedience to strong popular pressure; and while carrying it on, has been ever looking backward with a longing eye toward peace. The determination evinced by Palmerston to bring at once to a final issue the question of "be or not to "be" a thorough peace or thorough war, by his dispatch of Lord John Russell to Vienna, and the strong dash of Whig pugilistic blood he has introduced, to overpower the peaceful Peelite element in the Cabinet veins, have, we doubt not, been the real cause of the Gladstone, Graham and Herbert defection.

The new Cabinet constructed by Lord Palmerston is, with some few changes, the same which, from the overthrow of Peel in '46 to the dismissal of Palmerston in '51, under the premiership of Lord John Russell, administered the Government. During their reign of five years they were, with the vigorous exception of the present Premier's administration of foreign affairs, and Lord Clarendon's government of Ireland, specially distinguished for feebleness and incapacity. Nor can we believe they are destined now to present any more emblazoned page in the annals of English Whiggery. Sir G. C. Lewis, who has been introduced to the sinewy post of the Exchequer, vacated by Mr. Gladstone, is brother-in-law of Lord Clarendon, and Editor of *The Edinburgh Review*. He is a man of cultivated literary taste, feeble in health, and below mediocrity as a speaker. He filled, under Lord J. Russell, the position of Financial Secretary to the Treasury, which has possibly marked him for his present elevation; but at such a moment he is not strong enough for the place. Lord Elgin, to whom rumor gives the Board of Control, has altogether won his spurs among our Canadian neighbors. He possesses a good address, and genial, winning manner, and, as his recent diplomatic doings at Washington show, has a charming, pleasant way of striking a very cunning bargain. Where, however, the new ministry lacks strength is in the House of Commons, and Lord Elgin can lend it but little power in the less tranquil House of Lords. Ireland has recently proved herself so dutiful and industrious a child, that her Government, which England's great statesman declared to be "the difficulty," is now the lightest ministerial care, and under the amiable sway of Lord Carlisle her new Viceroy, so well known and kindly regarded in this country as Lord Morpeth, we doubt not will pleasantly prosper and smile on. The new Secretary for that country, Mr. Horsman, is perhaps the most effective acquisition in the new arrangements. He is a vigorous debater, strong in the accumulation of facts, and close and crushing in their application, and would doubtless have long since been in office, had he not been of that prescribed race, the people. The remaining additions, exchanges and replacements are of little moment, and are all confined to the small family whig party.

One necessity, however, to the preservation of life, Lord Palmerston has not yet got—a parliamentary majority. At present, all who retire are prolific in their protestations of patriotic support. But such good resolutions pass away with the affecting occasion which inspires them. The fact stands that there is at this moment a majority against Lord Palmerston, and there will not long be wanting those who, from the love of disorder as of place, so dear to politicians, will take advantage of it. Then come a dissolution of Parliament and a new election, pregnant with unknown results. Such is the condition in which England finds herself in the midst of a deadly and disastrous war.

The Board of Governors of the Alms-House held a meeting yesterday, and passed some halting resolutions concerning the disgraceful scenes on Blackwell's Island, as set forth in our report of the Legislative visit. They do not meet the case, but seek to evade the fact that it was the rum which did the mischief, and that the Governors furnished it. Instead of a frank confession of their error, they try to shirk out of responsibility by saying that a bar was opened on the boat without their knowledge; that "improper "persons," and "persons wholly disconnected "with the festivities," intruded, and that they have reason to believe that forged invitation tickets were used to get these improper persons in. This is rather stretching the truth. Mr. Councilman McConnell certainly was not an "improper person" to invite, and the idea of his coming in under a forged invitation is preposterous. If the Governors were ignorant of the bar on the boat, they ought to be ashamed of the fact, for the boat was hired by them expressly for the occasion, and was under their control during the day. It won't do for them to plead their cause in this fashion. They meant to have a good, old fashioned frolic; they deliberately voted down a resolution excluding liquor; they purchased the rum, for which the City must pay; they opened the bottles too soon, however, at the dinner, and the spirit began to work at the wrong time. Then there came the row, which must come of course, but it came rather too soon and rather too ardently—that is all. The Governors have injured the character of the City by these proceedings, and must naturally feel some twinges of conscience. We hope they may learn wisdom, and in future dispense with liquor swilling especially on public occasions. If they do this, they will not be reduced to the necessity of framing such poor excuses, for scenes of riot, as appear in the resolutions to which we refer.

If any one were seeking for a striking example of the power of inertia, he might safely take Mr. George W. Matsell, the present Chief of Police in this City. For three weeks past the public have been in feverish anxiety with regard to the hoped for arrest of the murderous gang who attacked Poole; yet for all that results have shown, Mr. Matsell has not made the slightest effort to catch any of them. One of the criminals, now flying for his life, was for a long time a member of the Police Department, and so well known to the men that it is doubtful if he could walk five blocks without being recognized; yet it is almost beyond a doubt that this man has been in or very near the City the whole of the time since the affray, and is still at large, while the Chief of Police has done literally nothing for his capture. We told the people on Monday morning where Baker was seen in New-Jersey, and he is there yet; but until yesterday not an officer had been sent to arrest him, and not a move had been made in that direction from the Chief's office. Had Mr. Matsell possessed the first requisite of fitness for his position, he would have arrested the whole gang of ruffians within twelve hours after the fight, and before this time the public would have had from him some satisfactory explanation of the reasons which caused Capt. Turnbull, of the Eighth Ward to pursue such a singularly slow and easy course in regard to the affair, both during the fight and afterward. While the press has teemed with facts and rumors, and the community everywhere have become engrossed in the prevailing excitement, the Chief of Police and nearly the whole Department present a spectacle of the most supreme indifference and seem neither to know nor care anything about the matter. The capture of Baker now seems pretty certain; but that desirable event will be accomplished, if at all, without the interference, and against the tacit opposition of the zealous and efficient Chief of Police of the City in which the murder was committed.

One public officer—Judge Stuart—stands in honorable contrast to the inert Chief. Judge S. has been at work night and day in ferreting out the actors in the murder, and has secured most important evidence, which will at a proper time come to light. This has been voluntary labor, beyond his regular duties, and has been undertaken solely for the public benefit. Judge Stuart deserves great credit for his course, and will no doubt receive the hearty thanks of all friends of law and order.

The Herald quotes THE TRIBUNE as having made certain remarks on a letter recently written to somebody by Mr. George Law, on some subject, which is not stated. We beg to say, that no such remarks ever appeared in the columns of this journal, nor were we before aware that Mr. L. had written a letter which could require public comment.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 14, 1855.

We have returns from 181 towns, embracing more than three-quarters of the total vote of the State, and the result is as follows:

For Metcalf, K. N.	27,091
For Baker, Dem.	21,102
For Bell, Whig	2,409
For Fowler, F. S.	831

Metcalf's majority over all, 2,749.

This majority cannot be much reduced, nor can it be very greatly increased. The full majority for Metcalf will probably be somewhere between 2,500 and 3,000.

As far as heard from, the Know-Nothings have elected 187 Representatives to the Legislature, the Democrats 53, and the Whigs 5. It is proper to state that this formidable array of K. N.'s was elected by the aid of Whig and Free-Soil votes. In fact, there are but two parties in New-Hampshire—the Administration and the Opposition, or "Fusion." The former is most signally routed. The Opposition have, in all probability, elected all the members of Congress and the State Senators. They will, of course, elect the two U. S. Senators.

CONCORD, Wednesday, March 14—9 P. M.

One hundred and eighty-nine towns show the following vote for Governor:

Metcalf	29,777
Baker	23,790
Bell	2,882
Fowler	1,015

The same towns, last year, gave Baker 26,224, and all others 25,199.

Thirty-nine small towns now remain to be heard from, which, last year, gave Baker 3,619, and all others 2,780.

Of the 255 Representatives known to be elected, 64 are Democrats. About 50 remain to be heard from. The Opposition have carried the three Congressmen, four of the five Councillors, and ten of the twelve State Senators, perhaps eleven.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, March 14, 1855.

The Whig Congressional Convention for this District, this afternoon, renominated John Woodruff, 2d, of this city, for Congress. He had been previously nominated by the Know-Nothings.

KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATIONS.

WINCHESTER, (Va.) Wednesday, March 14, 1855.

The Know-Nothings have nominated Stanhope Flourney, of Halifax, for Governor of Virginia; the Hon. J. M. H. Beale, of Mason, for Lieutenant-Governor, and John M. Patton, of Richmond, for Attorney-General. They have all accepted the nomination.

THE NEXT STEAMER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 14—10 P. M.

We have, as yet, no tidings of the Africa, and judging by the passage of the Pacific, and the possibility of a slight detention in Liverpool, owing to the non-arrival out of the Africa up to the 27th ult., we scarcely look for her before Thursday or Friday.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 11, 1855.

The steamship Orizaba has arrived at this port, with dates from the City of Mexico to the 3d inst. and from Vera Cruz to the 8th.

Santa Anna has gone South with his troops, leaving but 1,500 behind him. The official paper says he has gone to the baths, but it is rumored that he has gone to meet Alvarez, to execute a *coup d'état*.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at New-Mexico on the 28th ult.

THE ACCIDENT AT MEREDITH.

CONCORD, March 14, 1855.

Letters from Meredith, the scene of the awful disaster, yesterday, by the falling of the Town Hall floor, report that James W. Dargin, George Clark, Nathaniel Nichols, S. M. Tuck, and John O. M. Ladd, have died of their injuries. Many others are not expected to survive. Over one hundred persons had bones broken. The catastrophe has cast a gloom over the entire community.

THE FIRE IN THE WOODS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 14, 1855.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due we have received New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston papers.

The Charleston Courier gives additional details of the destruction from the fire in the woods in South Carolina and Georgia. Many houses, mills, and other property had been destroyed. On several railroads, trains loaded with cotton, had been burnt. Whole plantations, with all the buildings on them, had been swept away. The turpentine distilleries have also suffered. Near Cheraw three hundred thousand turpentine boxes were burnt.

The Charleston military companies were called out to settle the difficulties on the North Eastern Railroad, and thirty rioters had been arrested and committed to jail.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

GENEVA, Wednesday, March 14, 1855.

A fire occurred last night on Seneca-st., which completely destroyed the stores occupied by D. C. Spier, J. W. Smith, Rosenthal & Kohn, and S. S. Cobb. Loss about $100,000. A portion of the loss was covered by insurance.

DETENTION OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 14, 1855.

The steamship Canada broke her shaft last night, and will be detained in consequence. It is her side-lever which is broken. Mr. Lewis, the agent of the line, will notify the public when the repairs will be finished. It is thought she may be ready to go to sea by Friday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 14, 1855.

Late Mexican advices represent the people leaving the Capitol, and state that numerous failures among the traders in that country were taking place.

Gen. Quitman has gone to New-Orleans via Montgomery, Alabama, where he intends stopping for a few days.

LAST OF THE HOPS.

The Messrs. Lelands gave their last Hop of the season, at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday evening, and, in point of brilliancy and attractions, it even exceeded those heretofore given at this house during the winter. The company was very large, and to the music discoursed by Dodworth's band, dancing was commenced at an early hour, and continued with but slight cessation until near the dawn of day.

Among the guests we noticed the family of Ex-Minister Soulé, Hon. Messrs. Stuart and Noble of Michigan; Stanton, of Kentucky, and T. B. King, of California; Ex-Mayor Garrison, of San Francisco; Mr. Bacon, (of Page & Bacon); Hon. T. P. Shaffner, and others. The soirée passed off delightfully, and fittingly closed the brilliant series of social entertainments that marked the season.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Fusionists will have a great majority in the Legislature. A full House contains 300 members. So far as heard, more than two-thirds of the members of the Legislature are Anti-Administration men. We present the vote for Governor in 88 towns, with some details not given in our telegraphic dispatches.

Counties.	1855. Baker.	1855. Metcalf.	1855. Bell.	1855. Scatt.	1854. Baker.	1854. Bell.	1854. Perkins.
Rockingham, 29 towns	3253	4018	600	102	3207	3409	1025
Strafford, 10 towns	1709	2509	229	33	1787	1647	567
Belknap, 1 town	244	217	..	..	227	144	84
Carroll, 2 towns	302	305	92	5	433	150	124
Merrimack, 5 towns	1376	1718	181	80	1596	856	468
Hillsboro', 5 towns	1410	3476	310	65	1627	1815	907
Cheshire, (com.) 22 do.	1863	3473	224	83	2306	1888	1204
Coos, 14 towns	900	950	26	5	1000	305	364
Total, 88 towns	11062	16529	1662	376	13063	9194	4974

Metcalf's majority over all others, 3439.

The Know-Nothing candidates for Congress—Messrs. Pike, Tappan, and Cragin—are all elected.

THE ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE VISIT.

A TRIP AROUND THE HARBOR.

DEAF AND DUMB—THE HIGH BRIDGE.

Three Hundred and Seventy-two Bottles Drained.

"OVER THE BAY," BUT "ALL SERENE"

The members of the Legislature, as the guests of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday made an excursion down the Bay and around the Harbor, the object being to look into the business of the proposed removal of the Quarantine Hospitals.

The commodious steamer New-Haven, lying at the foot of Duane, was chartered for the occasion, and was to leave at 9 o'clock A. M., but owing to the tardy movement of some of the gentlemen composing the party of the day previous, the time was prolonged until after the hour of 10. In the meantime many gentlemen were engaged in reading the accounts in the morning papers of the proceedings on the Islands on Tuesday, which was also the general topic of conversation. It was generally conceded that the present excursion would result very differently from that of the day previous, and terminate in a manner pleasing and satisfactorily to all concerned. With a view to this result, a conference of the members of the Legislature took place at the Astor House in the morning, at which it was decided that Daly, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, should not be allowed to participate in the festivities. It will be recollected that Daly, (better known as "one-eyed Daly") was the individual who, at the dinner at Blackwell's Island, proposed a toast which, with other occurrences, assisted in breaking up the dinner in a row. The Commissioners of Emigration were determined to prevent a repetition of this affair, which, perhaps, may account for the absence of several gentlemen who were with the company the day previous. Councilman McConnell, of the Thirteenth Ward, was not present. An order for a quantity of brandy was countermanded, and tea and coffee ordered to supply its place.

About 10½ o'clock the company, numbering about 400 persons, having arrived, the line was cast off, and the boat steamed down the bay with flying colors, music by Dodworth's band, and the ringing of bells from passing boats. Among the invited guests were Mr. Schleigton, Minister from Bremen; ex-Mayor Lambert, of Brooklyn; Gen. Wetmore; the Hon. Mr. Devereaux; Mr. H. E. Davis, ex-Corporation Counselor; Mr. Gustave Schump, President of the German Emigrant Association, Mr. Wiedmuller, Vice-President, and Mr. Withaus, ex-President; Prof. Peet, of the Deaf and Dumb Institution; Drs. Carnochan and Cox, of Ward's Island.

The ladies of members present were: Mrs. and Miss Field, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Lansing, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Ranney, Mrs. and Miss Stebbins, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. B. Smith, Mrs. Waterberry, Mrs. and Miss Davies, Mrs. Rhodes, Miss Van Buren, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Rickerson, Misses Baldwin, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Whallon, Mrs. Littlefield, Mrs. Rhoda, Mrs. Case, Mrs. Kendig.

The route taken was down the Bay on the Long Island side, rounding too, at Gravesend Bay, (where the proposed floating quarantine hospital is to be anchored,) and returning to quarantine, where a short stop was made to visit the hospital. On reembarking the boat passed through the Kill's to Sailors' Snug Harbor, and then rounded to, for the purpose of proceeding to Fanwood, about nine miles up the North River, where the buildings are being erected for the occupancy of the Deaf and Dumb.

While returning, the dinner, which was prepared in a faultless manner by Thomas Downing and Son, was announced. The tables for those members accompanied by their wives and daughters were spread in the cabin, and for those unaccompanied by ladies, on the first deck. The head of the table was occupied by Lieut. Gov. Raymond, supported on the right by Senator Goodwin, of the XXIXth District, and Gen. Wetmore, and on the left by Mr. Verplank, President of the Commissioners of Emigration. After the guests occupied the seats assigned them, Senator Goodwin was called upon and said grace. There was a variety and abundance of eatables which received due attention, after which order was called.

The President, Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, arose and addressing the Assembly in the name of the Commissioners of Emigration, said that in this great and good work they would see, not the result of the labor of the Commissioners but that of their own—of their work and that of their predecessors. They had given the Commissioners a fund proportionate to the duties they had to perform. He would ask them to join with him in drinking to

The Constituted Authorities of