

Business Notices

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1855.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, 126,000 copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week. It is without doubt the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price, 25 cents per line.

An attempt in the Senate, yesterday, to strike the search and seizure clause from the Prohibitory bill was defeated—the vote being Yeas, 10; Nays, 18. This puts at rest any lingering doubt of its passage. An amendment of an unfortunate character was, however, carried by the votes of Messrs. Bazzard, Goodwin, Sherrill, and Walker, all of whom had just voted to keep in the search and seizure clause. The motion was made by Mr. Brooks that the law go into effect on the 1st of July, and this was carried—15 to 13.

The Know-Nothings are said to have taken possession of the offices and spoils of the City of New-Orleans at the charter election day before yesterday. The same crowd, of the Hindoo and Bum stripe, yesterday made a rush for the Supervisors of the Town of Rye, but Rye was firm, and Hindoos caught a fall.

Major Thomas Fitzgerald, who served in the War of 1812, and an old settler of Michigan, is dead. Maj. F. was appointed by the Governor of Michigan, in 1848, the successor of Gen. Cass, who resigned his seat in the United States Senate when he accepted the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Maj. F. not long ago met with an accident at Niles, Mich., which has doubtless been the cause of his death. He had been a prominent politician in Michigan in Territorial times, and was of the Hunker Democratic school.

We have news of the destruction, by fire, on the Mississippi, of the steamer Ballista, and twenty-three passengers are said to be missing, but whether dead or not our dispatch does not state. The steamer Huntville has also been burned.

A murder was perpetrated last night, in a low rum-hole in Hudson-st.; John Scott being mauled to death by two other men.

A foray was made last night upon the abandoned women who throng Broadway, and a large number were locked up. That distinguished magistrate and exemplary citizen Justice Bogert appeared at one of the Station Houses soon after the girls were caught, and wanted to let some of them loose, but the officer in charge was firm, and the Judge went away without effecting anything. It may be a matter of taste, but we should think it would look quite as well for a criminal judge not to interfere in cases of that kind until they came regularly before him in Court.

THE ATLANTIC NEWS. Louis Napoleon seems determined that he shall stand ever as the prominent character on the European stage. Europe is still agitated with the sudden shock occasioned by the death of the great Czar, when he starts it afresh by a threatened disruption—at least such is the rumor—of that alliance of counterfeit affection which has hitherto subsisted with such apparent harmony between England and France. We had never, from the hour of its unnatural birth, placed any faith in the duration of that wonderful alliance, nor could we believe it was ever destined to fill an emblazoned page in the history of England. Those healthy rules which are good for an individual, are equally good for a nation. The honest citizen will not form a partnership with the reckless gambler. The Government aspiring to be considered constitutional should not consort with the desperate despot. Some unpleasant memories of the past must sometimes too have stolen upon the tenderest hours of France and England—incongruous union—and at last a difference, which required the meeting of Louis Napoleon and the English Foreign Minister at Boulogne, to prevent it growing into a rupture, has suddenly arisen out of one of those small incidents from which great events so often spring.

To that inquisition upon the aristocratic authors of the Crimean blunders, which was established on the motion of Mr. Roebuck, and is now daily holding its searching sittings, under his direction, Louis Napoleon has imperable objection. He fears that the disclosures which this inquiry will unfold may rouse the English people into ruder action than they have yet evinced, and that the wave of popular anger may, in its strong rebound, lash with some of its spray even his own throne. He therefore resolved to carry out in England somewhat of a similar coup to that he carried out in France. Cavaignac, Lamoriciere and Barrat were seized and banished because they aspired to maintain freedom. Roebuck, Layard and Lowe are to be squelched because they aspire to obtain justice. This is the only construction which we can put on the choice presented with cool audacity by Louis Napoleon to England, between a dissolution of the Roebuck Committee or a dissolution of the French Alliance.

The momentary countenance given to so monstrous a proposal in Lord Clarendon's going to Boulogne, is sufficiently humiliating to England. But if her people once fully take in the notion that Louis Napoleon, not satisfied with being Dictator of France, aspires, also, to be Dictator of England, we much mistake their character if they still precedes a storm. As long as the just demands of the people are granted, they rest satisfied; but if any attempt is made to interrupt a fair inquiry, a spirit may at a moment rise which would threaten even the throne of Victoria. One thing is certain, this insolent dictation of Napoleon will strike a rude blow at his popularity in England, and shivers with of the cement which holds together the alliance. And this feeling will gather additional strength from the publication of the forbidden Crimean disclosures, in which Napoleon figures as the sole deviser of the Sevastopol failure, and the creator of many of those disasters which have disgraced the conduct of the whole campaign.

In the English House of Lords we have the full explanation of the celebrated charge of "the brave six hundred of Balaklava," which relieves Lord Raglan completely of blame and fixes the crime of that fatal rashness upon Lord Lucan. We never for a moment entertained the smallest doubt as to this officer's entire incapacity. He had never seen any service, and had passed the

greater part of his military life on half-pay. He is perhaps the purest example which military annals, laden with such injustices, afford of an appointment due entirely to position, and of the fatal consequence of the English system.

The news of the Czar's death has been received in England with a coarse and ungenerous rejoicing. We are not of those who sanction that maudlin sentiment:

"De mortuis nil nisi bonum!" "When blackguards die let all bosoms 'em!" but there was much of grandeur in the position of a man like Nicholas, battling with his single brain the Powers of Europe, and in his nature many large and many qualities which should have surrounded, even to an enemy, his death, if not with sorrow, at least with silence. Such course joy over the corpse of the dead lion as was exhibited at Drury lane and Nottingham, in the boisterous shout, and singing of the national anthem, was gross, and ill became a noble people. The feeling which, on the day after battle, makes the soldier bury, with respect and sadness, his dead foe, should have forbidden this degrading outburst of brute passion. In France how different! Louis Napoleon at once, when the news of the Czar's death arrived, postponed a party at the Tuileries. And we honor the sentiment which such a graceful act displays, even though it be but the homage which virtue receives from vice.

The other portions of Europe are naturally restless and uneasy, and Switzerland has broken into some ominous disturbance. It would be a strange coincidence if, for a second time, Switzerland, as in '48, sounded the first call which started Europe into revolution.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

The death of the Emperor Nicholas, with its immediate and prospective consequences, overtops all other news brought by the Atlantic. As THE TRIBUNE informed its readers would be the case, contrary to the opinion of nearly all the journals of this City, when the news arrived last week, Alexander H. quietly assumed the inheritance of his father. European writers speculate upon the course which the new Emperor will pursue in the ominous conflict now pending. Until yet, however, and in conformity with what we stated last week, the few public acts of Alexander show that he intends to pursue the same course with his predecessor. The manifesto to the nation, of which only the most interesting part is published in the European journals, declares that the new Czar will do all in his power to maintain Russia in the high position which she holds, and that he shall continue the policy of Peter, Catherine, Alexander, and of his deceased father. Such a declaration is very natural in the mouth of a new Sovereign, but it would be preposterous to draw conclusions therefrom as to his future acts. Such words are neither for war nor peace, and other indications are required in order to judge of his intentions. One of these is that he has no liking for the English; and another is the nomination of Count Rudiger as War Minister, instead of Prince Dolgoroucki, who filled this post under the deceased Czar, and was his favorite. These are the only changes yet known to be made, among the higher dignitaries of the Empire, and they followed almost immediately on the death of Nicholas. We perceive in them a demonstration that the new Emperor is preparing for extremities, and for an energetic prosecution of the war, should the Conference of Vienna prove a failure.

As we long ago stated, it was the practice of Nicholas to direct personally, all the movements of his armies and the destination and location of his troops. In a word, he was his own War-Minister. Prince Dolgoroucki, a man of secondary capacity, without any military experience, was a good Secretary—laborious and exact in the execution of orders, but unable alone to conceive any plans, or combine or energetically organize new resources. The present Emperor himself, inexperienced in military matters, and having never really devoted to them much of his time, has, in appointing Count Radiger Minister of War, compensated for his own deficiencies. This Minister is one of the oldest Generals of Russia, having served with distinction in inferior grades during the Crimean campaign, as General against the Turks in 1828-29, as the commander of a corps in the Polish campaign of 1831, and having finally contributed chiefly to bring to an end the Hungarian invasion. Georger surrendering to him. He is beyond seventy years, but active, very energetic, and a military man to the marrow, enjoying great consideration in the army as well as at St. Petersburg. He was highly esteemed by Nicholas, and was always a favorite with the present Emperor. Personally he is rather an unfriendly terms with Prince Paskiewitch and Prince Gorchakoff, the late commander on the Danube, and now in the Crimea. Count Radiger has represented the German party, but that must not be confounded with a peace-party. The Germans in the military service of Russia are more warlike than the Russians themselves. War is for them the only way of acquiring distinction and rising to elevated positions. Radiger is descended from an ancient family in the Baltic provinces, as are nearly all the Germans in the Russian service. These noble descendants of the ancient Teutonic Knights have preserved all the warlike traditions and the aristocratic character of their ancestors, and all of them prefer to enter the army, war being for them an object of ambition as well as an attraction. The elevation, therefore, of Radiger, though a German, would give a new and powerful impulse to the preparations for war.

On the rest of the Continent all is in suspense, or the diplomatic entanglements are as great as ever. The separate negotiation between Prussia and the two Western Allies have not progressed. Up to the present moment Prussia does not profess any concessions to the Allies, and still preserves in maintaining the independence of her separate movements; and, on the other side, it appears that the originally peremptory tone used by the French Minister toward the Cabinet of Berlin, is now lowered.

It seems that France and England would have no objection to Prussia remaining neutral, if she would not prevent the other German powers from siding with Austria. In Frankfurt, the seat of the German Diet, the antagonism of Prussia and Austria is as active as ever. The one opposes every project presented by the other for mobilizing the army. Bavaria interposes continually as a mediator, and in the great question of naming a Commander-in-Chief for the German Federal Army—a dignity which Austria wishes to be conferred on Francis Joseph, and to which Prussia never will submit—Bavaria suggests that the respective forces of the two Powers remain

under the command of their own Generals, and only the remaining federal contingents be put under a federal commander. So much for German unity.

It is evident that the Atlantic could not bring any news concerning the Conference of Vienna, which did not even begin, notwithstanding the new Czar had confirmed the powers of Prince Gorchakoff and Mr. Tioff. The daily expected arrival of the Casner steamer will, very likely, throw more light on these obscure matters.

THE CRIMEAN INQUEST.

Some weeks ago, The London Times reprinted an article of ours on the maladministration of the British Army, and the mismanagement of the Crimean campaign—thus acknowledging the justice of our remarks. We have now the greater satisfaction of seeing their truth confirmed by the statements of the witnesses examined on the first four days completely bear out everything we have said with regard to the military blunders, dating from Gallipoli down to Balaklava, to the systematic failure of all the departments, and to the sacrifice of the transports in the storm of Nov. 14. As the subject is one of great interest, we will, for the information of our readers sum up the evidence given before the Committee under these three heads.

Captain Wrottesley, of the Royal Engineers, whose duty it was to assist Mr. Calvert, the English Consul at Gallipoli, in the preparation of quarters for the army, tells us that great inconvenience was felt there already for want of conveniences, both for the transport of tents and of engineering tools from Gallipoli; and that there, too, the men were already badly supplied with rations. General Sir De Lacy Evans, on his arrival at Malta, which was the depot, ascertained that no purchases of mules had been thought of. At Gallipoli, he found fault with the absence of the same arrangements as complained of by the previous witnesses. As they went on to Scutari, and as the troops began to accumulate, difficulties of all manner accumulated in the same ratio, both with regard to the feeding of the troops and horses, and to the means of transport. "The men had, frequently, to wait four or five hours for their rations. There was only one small store of forage for several thousand horses. During the whole of this time very little was done toward increasing the number of transport-carriages. As the country, at that time, was full of provisions, there would have been no difficulty in obtaining plentiful supplies." At Scutari it was manifest that the Treasury-regulations were calculated to ruin the army, regulations directly originating with Lord Aberdeen. On the whole, the evidence of Gen. Evans is remarkable for tracing the conduct of the army in Bulgaria home to the Government.

"At Varna," he says, "very little preparation was made for the sick, because the war was commenced, with an impression at home, that there would be no sickness or wounds at all. The war was commenced under the delusion that matters would be settled without an explosion of gunpowder, and that there was no necessity for any magazines at all. It was true that the Commissariat was under the Commander-in-Chief, but nevertheless it was closely connected also with the Treasury, in the writing of letters to whom the clerks of the Commissariat had been much employed. The Treasury and their officers must have had the impression that laying out the money required was extravagant. Arrangements were not made to enable them to take the field at once. When the Russians had crossed the Danube, Omer Pasha applied for assistance, and the answer was that the army had not the means of transport, which ought to have been provided for long before." On this point the evidence of Captain Wrottesley is even more complete. He says: "Omer Pasha promised to send us 500 bullock wagons, and they were sent to us, but the Commissariat Department, when they got them, did not know what to do with them, for there was no organization among the bullocks—no, among the Commissariat." To return to General Evans: "The Government," says he, "was constantly waiting for notes and protocols from Vienna, and no great exertions were made to put the army in a condition to move. The Russians were carrying on the siege of Silistria, and still the army was not in readiness to move, and still the Government was waiting for notes. For delay of this kind, the Commissariat was not responsible, but the Government." Evans further tells us what what were the consequences of these delays, not to the Turks, but to the British army: "About a month before the army started, the cholera broke out. The general state of health of the men had been good, but their illness had arisen from depression, from their having been so long inactive. The weather was very hot, and the men did not know what they were really to do."

We also learn from Captain Wrottesley's evidence, that, "the siege train was never landed at Varna; it was sent out without any horses to draw it. It arrived at Varna in the middle of summer. In July." On the general condition of the army in Bulgaria, the same witness remarks: "No person who had not seen Bulgaria, could imagine the utterly destitute state of it, and many of the French officers said they had never seen anything like it, even in Algeria. The Government which sends an army there must be supposed to know the wants of the country. We see, then, that during the period, including the landing at Gallipoli and the bivouac at Varna, the defective state of the British army organization was chiefly aggravated by the conduct of the Treasury, or rather by the Government at home and its policy. A peculiar instance of the good will of that Government toward the army is given by the evidence of General Bentinck, who, let us observe, appears otherwise to have been most anxious to screen the Government. "The tools supplied to the pioneers from London were bad; they were too few, and of inferior quality. The same tools had been tried at Chobham and found inefficient; yet the tools supplied to the pioneers in the Crimea were of the same kind."

We have often stated before that it was principally the overworking of the troops in the trenches, and otherwise, which caused the ruin of the Crimean army. Gen. Evans entirely confirms that view, defeating at the same time the insidious attempt to throw the blame on the French, by the statement that the English force on the day of landing really amounted to 23,000, while the French had only 20,000. Everybody knows that the causes of the overworking of the British army were simply the insufficient strength of the whole

invading force, and the scanty supply of British reinforcements, owing to Lord Palmerston's refusal to embody the militia at an earlier time. With regard to the other great cause of the ruin of the British army, namely, the absence of a road from Balaklava to the camp, Gen. Evans states that 1,000 men could have made that road in ten days, but that they could not be spared.

The spontaneous mischief produced by the organization of the departments is borne witness to in every stage of the inquiry, surpassing the very worst of our predictions and previous statements. Notwithstanding their full command of the sea, the British army absolutely wanted everything—food, fuel, clothing, shelter, medicaments, and forage. Before we enter on these matters in detail, we will quote the statement of Gen. Evans concerning Mr. Filder, the chief of the Commissariat. "Filder never consulted with him as to the wants of his division; it was his duty to do so; he wanted him to do it, but Filder declined." Of the same Mr. Filder Mr. Lyard says: "Mr. Filder was very unwilling to listen to anything that clashed with his own views." Let us remark that Mr. Filder, too, is an old penular reminiscence.

Now, for some details of the Commissariat management. The cavalry might be expected to have been well off, as it was encamped only one mile from Balaklava. Geo. Dundas, M.P., who was at Balaklava from the 17th to the 23rd of December, reports that he "found the cavalry-horses standing at their pickets with no rugs on, totally unprotected from the weather, and apparently they had very little to eat; many of them had died quite recently, as the ground in the vicinity was covered with dead bodies. Many must have died on the preceding night. Almost every other horse was on the ground. Some of them had died, some he saw dying; and he was led to suppose not only from the attenuated state of the horses, that they were in want of forage, but he observed that many of them had their manes and tails eaten off. Nevertheless, a considerable quantity of bran in bags was lying on the shore of Balaklava Harbor, which continued there till he left. There was also a quantity of hay floating about in the harbor, and washed up on the beach. He saw the bran; he could not assign any reason why the authorities in charge should not have looked to it."

While the horses were starving at a mile from a harbor obstructed with bran and hay, we find the men shivering with cold on a beach strewn with planks of wrecked ships, which they were forbidden from gathering; rotting with scorbatic diseases, with vegetables decaying on board ships in Balaklava; and dying with famine on the coasts of a sea whose Asiatic shores abound with live cattle; or with sickness, under tents, for want of transport to the hospitals of Scutari, while men of war, with capacities for transporting a thousand lay idle at anchor. Thus Mr. Lyard states that he told the Government as far back as a twelvemonth, that they might have ample supplies of fresh meat from the Asiatic coast; but his warning was not listened to, although several times repeated since. As to vegetables, Dr. Vaux, surgeon of the Harbinger steamer, reports to the Committee that the "Harbinger was, on her second voyage, dispatched in haste from Balaklava to Constantinople for a cargo of vegetables. On returning to Balaklava they reported their arrival to Capt. Christie, and he reported it to the Commissariat. They were a fortnight discharging their cargo, which was assigned to the Commissariat. He never heard that the vegetables actually got up to the camp. Capt. Christie would not unload the vegetables until ordered by Mr. Filder, and the commander of the Harbinger could not do it till ordered by Capt. Christie. The vegetables were at last landed on the shore, and a sentry placed over them. Some were taken away, but nearly the whole cargo rotted on the beach. There was bread spoiling on the beach also." While those stores were rotting away on the beach, the larger houses of Balaklava were occupied by single men connected with headquarters.

We pass over the chapter of the treatment of the sick on board the transports and at Scutari, our readers being sufficiently acquainted with these facts, and proceed to the history of the storm of Nov. 14. We have on this point the evidence of Mr. Stephen Owen, the surviving officer of the ship Resolute, from which he saved eight men. He arrived at Balaklava in the Resolute about the beginning of October. His captain would not, at first, anchor off Balaklava, as the water was not sufficiently deep, the anchorage not good, the coast iron-bound, and the winter before them. They got into the harbor on the morning after their arrival, and were there until Oct. 27, having received several orders from Capt. Christie to go out of the harbor before their cargo—consisting of gunpowder, Minie rifles, and cartridges—had been delivered. It appears from the further statements of Mr. Owen that the whole disaster arose merely from the orders given by Capt. Christie to ships to anchor outside the harbor. Mr. Owen states literally that "Capt. Lewis, the commander of the Resolute, remonstrated with Capt. Christie as to the position of his ship, on the ground that, considering the nature of the coast and the winter coming on, if a gale should come, it would be sure to drive us on shore. He asked permission to go inside the harbor until he should go off on the next voyage. It rested with Capt. Christie whether ships should lie outside of the harbor. On the remonstrance of Capt. Lewis no change took place, and we remained outside the harbor. New remonstrances were made to Capt. Christie. Capt. Lewis went on board several times for that purpose, and the day before the gale he wrote to Capt. Christie as to his intentions. He sent his secretary with his letter, but the answer he received was very unsatisfactory. I heard Capt. Lewis say to Mr. Stephen: 'This is too bad.' Mr. Stephen said: 'I would put it to you; to which Capt. Lewis replied: 'If I put to sea, and disobey orders, I shall be liable for the loss of the ship.' There had been a southerly wind for three or four days. If the gale continued, Capt. Lewis considered that his ship would be exposed to considerable danger. There were fifteen or sixteen vessels outside the harbor, anchored in a similar manner; ten of these vessels were lost, and only twenty-five men out of the whole number were saved. As a rough guess, except the Prince, which had 130 men, the other ships had between 50 and 60. Quite as many as 600 men were lost. If all the other transports ordered outside had been in the harbor, there would not

have been so much damage in consequence of the gale, as there would have been there not so much room for the ships to ride against the wind. We were not ordered out of the harbor to make room for other vessels, because as other vessels went in. The Prince could have entered the harbor, for there were several days when she could have done so. If the Captain had been ordered to put to sea in the gale, there would not have been so much danger as in lying off Balaklava. If the vessels had been in harbor, there would have been no companions to the danger and loss of life experienced. During the twenty-seven days we were in the harbor, there was plenty of room on the quay to have unloaded our cargo, and there would have been no difficulty in our doing so. There were plenty of houses at Balaklava, where they could have deposited their cargo; there were plenty of places where it could have been put. If out of each vessel as much had been taken as was wanted for the day, every vessel would have landed her cargo. Thus, we see that the season, or the disposition of Providence, as Mr. Sidney Herbert called it, in his great speech in Parliament, had nothing to do with the disaster, but that it was all the fault of the officials of the British Government. It is certainly not much to expect that the people should hold them to a rigorous account.

PLANS FOR THE NEW CITY HALL.

The right man for the right work, is now the great cry on the other side of the Atlantic, and as we make it a point to follow suit in all things of our English cousins, we hope we shall take up hereafter the right man for the place, from the President downward. Anybody can see at a glance that in the question of our public buildings, heretofore, the money-man has, by some municipal fatality, always been hit on. But there are indications of a new dispensation in civic affairs, and the right man for the right work having been put into the Mayor's office in spite of our teeth, we hope that the next selection of an important City servant will be equally auspicious.

The City needs a new Hall for the accommodation of its public offices and on the wisdom shown in his selection depends the convenience, comfort and gratification of our posterity for many generations to come. We must not delude ourselves with the idea that the right kind of man for this immense work is to be found in every builder's shop. It required the united efforts of four of the greatest geniuses that Italy has produced to design St. Peter's at Rome, and the great West had to make three designs for St. Paul's before he succeeded in pleasing his master, and then it required a life prolonged ten years beyond the allotted space, to finish it. Great architects have been the rarest of all the different forms of human greatness. A splendid opportunity is afforded for the architectural genius of our countrymen in furnishing a design for our new City Hall, which should be a structure of such magnitude and magnificence as to dwarf all other buildings appropriated for civic purposes in the world; and we think it will be. Yesterday there was an exhibition of several new designs in the Common Council chamber of the City Hall, but one of which, however, had sufficient merit to entitle it to serious consideration; and we are glad to learn that it has not only been approved by the Committee who have the matter in charge, but also by all the intelligent officers of the City Government, including the Judges of our Courts, who have examined it.

This plan is the one designed by Mr. Gilbert, which may be called the "Quadrangular Plan," a rude drawing of which was exhibited in the office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies last winter, and of which we then gave a brief description and general approval. It was the only plan which made a proper disposition of the present Hall, and afforded the number of offices required by the exigencies of the public business of the City, while in its ornamental character it fulfilled the exactness of the cultivated taste of the times. We need hardly describe the other plans that have been offered, as they are so inferior to that of Mr. Gilbert, and are so defective in design and arrangements, as to leave no doubt of their rejection. Mr. Gilbert proposes a four-storied building with fronts on Broadway, Chambers-st., and Centre-st., forming a quadrangle with the present City Hall, and central open court of two acres, with a fountain in the center of the inclosure. The principal front, on Chambers-st., will be five hundred and twenty feet, and the two wings on Broadway and Centre-st. three hundred and sixty-five feet; the distance of the front from Broadway will be fifty feet, and the open space between the wings and the present Hall will be thirty-five feet. On the basement floor there are forty-three apartments, the largest of which is ninety-two by forty-four feet, and the smallest twenty-nine by twenty-five. There are about the same number of rooms on each of the four floors, with the exception of the second floor, which has a magnificent apartment in the Broadway wing 140 by 94 feet, and 45 feet in height; so that the entire building will contain about one hundred and fifty rooms. There are entrances on each front, but that on Chambers-st. will be the grand entrance, directly from the street, by a hall fifty feet in width; the entrances on Broadway and Centre-st. are but forty feet. There is a corridor of fifteen feet wide extending the entire length of the building on each floor, so that each room will be perfectly lighted and ventilated.

It is intended to have the entire structure of white marble, and the general style of ornamentation, which looks extremely beautiful in the elevation on paper, is to harmonize with the present hall. But we fear that the crystal and statues which the architect has so liberally bestowed upon the edifice, will be found too costly to admit of realization in marble, and the iron dome of sixty feet span and seventy feet height from the roof, which he has put upon the principal front, we would advise him to erase. An ornamental dome of such dimensions, to serve no purpose but that of external decoration, is a costly piece of frivolity which New Yorkers would be likely to regard with derision. With the single exception of the dome, which we learn was not in the original design of the architect, we see nothing to cavil at, but everything to approve in this plan. It would be impossible to make anything like an accurate estimate of the cost of such a structure, as so much would depend upon the finish of the interior, and the amount of ornamentation bestowed upon it; but it is roughly estimated that it would cost not far from two millions and a half of dollars. Even that seemingly large sum would be a much more economical expenditure than the

TO THE BALD, OR THOSE WHO ARE LOSING THEIR HAIR.—Having been afflicted with this complaint for several years, and having tried every remedy, I have at last found relief in the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have now a full growth of hair, and my complexion is greatly improved. I feel compelled to state this, as it may be of service to others who are afflicted with the same complaint. W. J. FALMER, in our Agents in New-York, for the sale of THE TRIBUNE.

Our Agents. Mr. W. H. MORRELL is authorized to receive subscriptions to THE TRIBUNE in Canada and to receive therefor. W. J. FALMER is our Agent in New-York for the sale of THE TRIBUNE.

CONDITION OF THE RIVER.—The water in the river is unusually low for this season of the year, so that vessels of an ordinary draft ground on the bars. The steamer Isaac Newton grounded on Cuyler's bar this morning, and did not get off until 9 o'clock. This is an extraordinary occurrence, for at this season heavy freshets and high water have prevailed, much to the annoyance of those occupying buildings near the river. (Albany Eve. Journal, 27th.)