THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,070. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Virginia with Two Days Later.

Maximilian Not Yet Announced as Emperor of Mexico.

Blockade Running and the Rebel Cotton Loan.

THE DANISH WAR.

The Prussians Assault Duppel by Storm and are Repulsed Along The Entire Line.

A CONFERENCE TO ASSEMBLE IN LONDON.

Austria and Russia Leagued Against Poland.

Wreck of the Steamship City of New York.

Nine Hundred and Fifty Emigrants Landed from the Virginia in New York, &c., &c., &c.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer Virginia, Captain Grace, which left Liverpool on the forenoon of the 29th of March and Queenstown on the 30th, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The news is two days later.

The Virginia has landed nine hundred and fifty-one passengers.

The Queen of England had officially announced her intention to hold a court at Buckingham Palace April 6, at which her Majesty would receive the principal members of the diplomatic corps, and a second court on the 13th of April, which a limited number of distinguished persons would be invited to attend, in order to afford them an opportunity of paying their respects to her Majesty. Drawing room receptions will also be held by the Princess of Wales and levees by the Prince of Wales, in behalf of the Queen, in May and June. State concerts and two State balls will also be given during the season, by command of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace.

The health of the Duke of Newcastle was daily improving.

The Spanish government has notified to the European Powers that all the coasts of St. Domingo have been placed in a state of blockade.

Garibaldi was to enjoy grand civic and municipal receptions in Southampton and other towns of England.

Two magnificent swords, one of gold and the other of silver, intended as presents to the two Kings of Siam by the President of the United States, were brought to Southampton, England, by the steamer Bremen, consigned to the United States Consul at that port, who has to forward them to the East by the Oriental mail packet.

The Canada arrived at Queenstown at five P. M. on the 27th and at Liverpool at three P. M. on the 28th of March.

The Pennsylvania arrived at Queenstown at six o'clock on the evening of the 27th of March.

The St. Andrew, from Portland, called off Queenstown at five A. M. on the 28th of March.

The steamship Glasgow, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 29th of March.

The steamship Sidon, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of March 30.

WRECK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Steamer on a Rock at Cork—Description of the Vessel.

The Inman steamship City of New York arrived off Queenstown at thirty minutes past three on the morning of the 29th of March, and shortly afterwards, on rounding Cork Head, she struck on Daunt's rock, and was unable to move.

A despatch from Liverpool of the 30th of March says:—The City of New York proves a total wreck. The water is in her at high tide.

The City of New York was a new and very fine vessel, belonging to the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (known as the Inman line), and employed in the trade between New York and Liverpool by way of Queenstown. She was an iron propeller of two thousand five hundred tons burden, and rated A1 at the American Lloyds. The City of New York was built by Messrs. Todd & McGregor, of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1861. She had three decks and a draught of twenty-two feet of water. She had a direct acting engine, and two cylinders of a diameter of eighty-five inches, with a stroke of piston of three feet six inches. She was ship rigged and had six water tight bulkheads.

The City of New York left this port on her late and disastrous voyage on the 19th of March, under the command of Captain Kennedy.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Blockade Running and the Cotton Loan.

[From the London Times, March 30.]

The Denbigh, from Mobile, which was reported to have been captured by the federal blockading squadron, is announced to have arrived safely with a cargo of cotton at Havana. This cotton was shipped in payment of a proportionate amount of Confederate bonds, which will be cancelled.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Preparations to Offer the Crown to Maximilian.

[Paris (March 26) correspondence of London Post.]

To-morrow (Sunday), at two o'clock, the Mexican deputation, according to present arrangements, will present the Archduke Maximilian, at Miramar, with the imperial crown, as voted by the notables and people of the greater part of that immense region known as Mexico. The deputation will, it is said, beg his Imperial Majesty to accept supreme powers, but in all probability the future sovereign will declare his intention to rule constitutionally. The loan concluded, and political arrangements completed, nothing has occurred to interfere with the programme which is arranged for their Majesties' departure.

A DIFFICULTY REPORTED.

The London News says, that on the ground of difficulties which have arisen as to the presumptive succession to the Austrian throne, the Archduke Maximilian has deferred the reception of the Mexican notables who were deputed to request his personal acceptance of the Mexican crown.

THE NEW LOAN.

The new Mexican loan was the continued theme of rumors on the Stock Exchange, London.

[Paris (March 26) correspondence of the London Post.]

The subject of attention is the Mexican loan contracted for by Messrs. Glyn & Co. An agent of Messrs. Glyn is now on his way to Miramar to deposit a portion of the loan in the hands of the Emperor, the transaction between the Mexican sovereign and the Glyns being complete. We hear from London that the bondholders are not satisfied with the terms offered. We are told that Glyn & Co. offered the English bondholders, in settlement of the £50 of overdue dividends, £1 10s. in cash and £30 in three per cent new bonds worth, at 150, only £9—total £10 10s. The bondholders will not, we learn, accept less than £24. Representations on this subject have been made to the agents of the future Emperor in Paris, and in all probability some endeavor will be made to reconcile contending interests. On the other hand, I hear from high authority that there is no doubt that the whole of the new Mexican loan would be taken up in the French market if not quoted on the Stock Exchange. Certain it is that large amounts have been applied for.

THE DANISH WAR.

Serious dissensions are reported between Prince Frederick Charles and Marshal Von Wrangel, the Prussian Commander-in-Chief, and Prince Hohenzollern Sigmaringen had left Berlin for the seat of war to endeavor to effect a reconciliation.

A circular by the Danish government, dated March 15, energetically attacks the conduct of the allies in Schleswig.

There was a short but sharp engagement at Gravenstein on the 28th of March, and the Danes were driven behind their intrenchments.

The London Advertiser states, on alleged implicit authority, that Austria has given a pledge to England that she will not send ships of war to the Baltic.

The English invitation to the German Diet to take part in the proposed conference was laid before the Diet on the 26th of March, and referred to a committee to be reported on.

A royal decree is published in Madrid, creating the King of Denmark a Spanish knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

The Danewirke has almost disappeared, but a number of the Danish guns are still in the vicinity, while great quantities of powder and ball have been sent to the allied position before Duppel.

The Bombardment of Fredericia.

THE DANES FIRM AT THEIR GUNS.

On the 20th of March the Danes again manned the No 2 battery on the Wenningbund, notwithstanding an unceasing fire from a battery at Gammemlark, and continued to pour shot and shell into the position of the allies. The guns thundered day and night; sometimes there was a pause of about twenty minutes, and then the fire was resumed with the greatest energy.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* publishes the subjoined brief letter from Veilby, dated the 21st of March:—The bombardment of Fredericia began yesterday, and was replied to, although weakly, by the fortress. It was evident that almost all the shots struck, and it was clear that the operations did not fail, for Fredericia was soon on fire in four or five places, and the bright flames could be clearly seen from the batteries. The Prussians ceased firing about seven o'clock, but the Austrians continued the bombardment at long intervals, so as to keep the soldiers in the fort on the alert during the night.

About eight or nine in the evening a reconnoissance was made, and it was proved that the Danes occupied their batteries in great force. During this reconnoissance musketry fire was kept up for about twenty minutes. The bombardment was resumed early this morning, and was replied to by the Danes. The Prussians held the left, and the Austrians the right wing of the line of attack. The operations were conducted by Field Marshal Von Wrangel in person. The Danish guns did not carry so far as those of the allies, and most of the shots fell short.

The commander at Fredericia reports that the enemy maintained a constant fire from six batteries; that altogether about 1,000 shot and shell were thrown. During the night the enemy fired some shots at intervals of various lengths.

During the day there were nine killed and sixteen wounded.

The following despatch from the commander at Fredericia, and dated on the morning of the 22d of March, has also been made known by the Danish Ministry of War:—The enemy again opened fire yesterday from the same batteries as on the day before, though the attack was somewhat weaker during the forenoon; but it afterwards increased in intensity. Towards evening the fire ceased entirely, and everything appears to be quiet at present. Fourteen wounded came in yesterday. It was announced from Sonderburg at half-past eleven this morning that all was quiet during the night and morning. The artillery fire was somewhat slower to-day; but, generally speaking, there was nothing to report from the Duppel defences.

A despatch dated on the 23d of March states that all was quiet during the preceding night, though the fire from the allied forces began in the morning and was continued.

The Conference.

[Paris (March 27) correspondence of the London Post.]

There is little to add to the intelligence I have already forwarded concerning the conference. M Drouyn de Lhuys has assured her Majesty's government that a representative of France shall meet the envoys of other interested Powers, if they can be got together, although hostilities continue and England cannot find any basis for a conference. Should the conference meet at London, it is understood the ambassadors of the Powers already accredited to the Court of St. James will act.

LIVERPOOL, March 30, 1864.

It is stated that the conference on the Danish question will meet at London on the 12th of April.

The Latest News.

THE ALLIED STORMING ATTACK ON DUPPEL REPULSED.

LIVERPOOL, March 30, 1864.

The Prussians attempted to carry Duppel by storm, but were repulsed after a five hours' engagement along their whole line.

THE ACTION—DANISH REPORT OF THE PRUSSIAN DEFEAT.

COPENHAGEN, March 28, 1864.

At three o'clock this morning the enemy attempted to surprise our position at Dybool. He penetrated between two of our trenches, but was repulsed to his former position. The engagement lasted five hours. The conflict extended along the whole line. Our iron-clad took an effective part in the contest.

It is announced from the north of Schleswig that the Prussians in Jutland are moving southward.

SONDERBURG, March 28—10 A. M.

This morning at three o'clock an attack was made on Bastion No. 6, and on the whole Dybool lines. The Prussians were thrice repulsed. At last the Prussian soldiers refused to obey the command of their officers to advance.

The Rolf Krake fired on the Prussians' right from Wennangbrard. The engagement lasted seven hours. The cannonade continues.

One hundred Danes are killed and two wounded.

Twenty-two Prussian prisoners have been taken.

Only four Danish regiments were engaged.

The War in Poland.

THE INSURRECTION IN GALICIA.

The Austrian authorities in Galicia have placed beyond all doubt their connivance with the Russian authorities in Poland. The declaration of the state of siege was closely followed by an order strictly forbidding the local press to publish anything of an unfavorable tendency to Russia, and now a decree has been issued directing all Polish fugitives from the kingdom to be at once given up to the Russian authorities.

France.

Admiral Penaud died on the 25th of March, of inflammation of the liver.

Negotiations had been resumed for a treaty of commerce between France and Switzerland, but it is said there was little expectation of a successful issue.

The Bourse on the 28th of March was heavy. Rentes closed at 66 05.

Italy.

The Pope was so far restored to health that he officiated at the religious ceremonies of Easter Sunday. On account of rain, however, he bestowed the public benediction inside of St. Peter's, instead of, as is usual, from an exterior balcony.

It is asserted that demonstrations had occurred throughout Venetia in celebration of the anniversary of the revolution of 1848. Several arrests had been made in Venice.

It is denied that the Italian camp of observation is to be formed at Bologna.

India.

Letters have arrived in England from Calcutta to the 22d of February, and Shanghae to the 18th of February. There is no news of interest additional to what has been already received.

The following later telegrams are received:—

CALCUTTA, March 8, 1864.

Exchange 2s. 2½d.

BOMBAY, March 8, 1864.

Cotton goods and twist unchanged. Exchange 2s. 2d. Money tight.

China.

HONG KONG, Feb. 28, 1864.

Shirtings nominal. Exchange 4s. 11d.

SHANGHAE, Feb. 21, 1864.

Tea firm. Silk nominal. Exchange 6s 4½d.

At Shanghae the pressure in the money market appeared to increase as the day of settlement approached.

Japan.

Accounts from Japan have a decidedly pacific aspect. The American Minister had procured several important tariff reductions.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The discount demand at the Bank on the 28th of March was heavy. Rates were unchanged.

There was a holiday on the Stock Exchange on the 28th of March.

LONDON, March 30, 1864.

Opening prices:—Consols for money, 91¼ a 91⅜; account, 91¼ a 91⅜; newthrees, 89⅞ a 89⅞.

Erie shares, 68½ a 69⅜. Illinois Central shares, 17 a 18 discount.

LONDON, March 30—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 91⅜; and for the account, 91⅜ a 91⅝.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—A. M.

The cotton market yesterday was steady, with a fair demand. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL, March 30, P. M.

Market dull. No change. Sales about 5,000 bales on speculation and for export.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

No market since the Persia sailed. To-day's report not yet received.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report—Flour almost unsaleable, and very irregular under large arrivals. Wheat very quiet, and in some cases 1d. a 2d per cental lower. Indian corn quiet at unchanged rates; mixed 28s. 6d. a 29s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef and pork less inquired for and tending downward. Bacon in large supply, but prices steady. Lard quiet but firm, at 42s. a 44s. Tallow steady. North American, 40s. a 42s. Butter steady, at 106s. a 108s. for fine.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet, old pots, 35s.; new, 35s. 6d. Sugar in good demand at full prices. Coffee steady. Rice quiet and unaltered. Linseed oil steady. Rosin in fair demand for French, at 27s. 6d for good common. Spirits of turpentine, 79s. a 80s for French. Petroleum steady. Cloverseed very dull and nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs inactive, but quotations are generally unchanged. The produce markets were closed on the 28th for the usual Easter Monday holiday.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 30, 1864.

Cotton.—The sales yesterday and to day were 9,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 2,000 bales.

The Manchester market is flat and tending downward.

Breadstuffs.—Flour is very dull and tending downward. Wheat quiet and 1d. a 2d. lower for winter red; other kinds unchanged.

Corn quiet and steady.

Provisions quiet and steady. Pork tends downward, and all qualities are slightly higher.

Produce is steady and unchanged.

NEW CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS.

Appointment of Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, as Archbishop of New York, and Bishop Spalding, of Louisville, as Archbishop of Baltimore, &c.

It is rumored in the city that the Papal bulls have arrived in this country from Rome appointing the Right Reverend John McCloskey, Bishop of Albany, Archbishop of New York, in succession to the late Archbishop Hughes, and the Right Reverend Martin John Spalding, Bishop of Louisville, Kentucky, Archbishop of Baltimore, in succession to the late Archbishop Kenrick.

It is said that a messenger has arrived in New York having these important documents in his possession, and that he has already journeyed towards Albany and Buffalo. The rumor is very generally credited in Catholic circles, although we ourselves have not been informed by any of our European correspondents, nor have we seen in any of our foreign exchanges that the Pontifical rescript to such effect had been sent into the Sacred College in Rome before the 26th of March, although the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph*, the organ of the Archbishop of that province, contained the following paragraph in its last issue:—

We learn from a well informed correspondent in Rome that the Apostolic letters confirming the nomination by our prelates of Right Rev. Bishops Spalding and McCloskey, respectively to the Archiepiscopal sees of Baltimore and New York, were to be expedited the week after the date of his letter, early in March.

After the celebration of the "Month's Mind" for the repose of the soul of Archbishop Hughes, it was understood that the clergy of the Archdiocese of New York assembled in council and deliberated on the choice of a successor to that prelate, and that the result of their deliberation was the forwarding to Rome of the names of the Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, the Rev. Bishop Bayley, of Newark, N. J., and the Right Rev. Bishop Timon, of Buffalo. We were then informed that the name of Bishop McCloskey was marked as *dignissimus*; although it does not follow as a matter of rule that the Holy Father should appoint the person so distinguished, nor is it incumbent on him to nominate any one of the three persons so named, the Head of the Church being entirely unfettered in his action, and the Catholic world always acquiescing in his choice.

As it is very probable that the Catholic Church in its wisdom has placed the Archiepiscopal Crozier in the trustworthy hands of Bishops McCloskey and Spalding, we append a sketch of the life and services of each of the individuals so honored:—

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN M'CLOSKEY, D.D., Bishop of the diocese of Albany, is in the prime of life, and ranks as one of the most eloquent and accomplished pulpit orators of the Catholic Church in the United States. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and, having received an excellent education, was ordained a priest. He soon attracted the attention of his superiors by his zeal, benevolence, eloquence and assiduity in the discharge of his sacred duties. On the 10th of March, 1844, Dr. McCloskey was ordained Bishop of Axieren, *in partibus*, and coadjutor to the Bishop of New York, Right Rev. Dr. Hughes, afterwards Archbishop. On the 21st of May, 1847, Dr. McCloskey was transferred to the see of Albany. This see was established in 1847. So that Bishop McCloskey was the first prelate who has ruled it, and it is confessed on all sides that he has done so in the greatest harmony and with the most signal advantages to the Church to which he belongs, as the following record will testify.

When he went to Albany the town contained four Catholic churches. One of these, St. Mary's church, he made his cathedral. Another church was used exclusively by German Catholics. The Orphan Asylum of St. Vincent was established in 1850. It was attended by the Sisters of Charity, who also directed a female school. The remainder of his diocese contained about forty churches, and had less than that number of Catholic clergymen. Bishop McCloskey went to work with fresh zeal in order to endow his diocese with all the wants which his flock required. This was rather a difficult task at first. The Catholics were much scattered over the territory, were far from being wealthy as a body, and it must be acknowledged that in some of the districts there existed a great prejudice against them.

Under the impulse given by Bishop McCloskey the town of Troy founded a female orphan asylum, which he placed under the control of the Sisters of Charity. In the year 1851 the Christian Brothers opened the Academy of Saint Joseph in Troy, and at the same time assumed the direction of a second orphan asylum, for boys. In the same year the Sisters of Charity opened a hospital, which has been of vast benefit to the sick poor of Troy—seven hundred and eighty-nine patients having been received into it in one year. In 1852, on the invitation of the Bishop, a colony of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart arrived in Albany, and founded an academy, where young ladies receive a high degree of education. In 1854 the Bishop completed a new asylum for boys, on a farm distant about a mile from his cathedral. In 1855 he opened an academy in Utica, which cost over seventeen thousand dollars. Since then educational and charitable institutions have gone on extending over the diocese of Albany, under the care of Bishop McCloskey, in a ratio which is truly wonderful, while churches have sprung up in every direction, the new cathedral of Albany being one of the most magnificent temples in this country.

Bishop McCloskey will leave in the diocese of Albany, after a service of seventeen years:—

Churches	113	Academies for boys	3
Chapels	8	Academy for girls	1
Stations	54	Orphan Asylums	6
Priests in the mission	85	Parochial schools under	
Ecclesiastical students	13	secular teachers	15

There are schools attached to every church in the city of Albany, with many religious institutions not enumerated here.

Bishop McCloskey preached, as will be recollected, the very eloquent funeral oration over the body of the late Archbishop Hughes, which was published in the HERALD after his funeral.

The diocese of Albany comprises that part of the State of New York lying north of forty two degrees north and east of the eastern line of Cayuga, Tompkins and Tioga counties.

THE RIGHT REV. MARTIN JOHN SPALDING, D.D., is at present Bishop of the diocese of Louisville, Ky. Dr. Spalding was born in Kentucky, in the early part of the present century and having served at the altar as a priest for many years, was consecrated Bishop of Lengone and coadjutor to the Bishop of Louisville on the 10th of September, 1848. The Bishop of Louisville is a profound theologian, and ranks as a very distinguished prelate of the Catholic Church. He is a most accomplished scholar and eminent writer, and, in his wide range of intellect, counts no subject as foreign to his purpose, provided it affects or can be made to affect the welfare of his fellow men. The very numerous reviews, essays and lectures which have been written and delivered by Bishop Spalding are replete with information most requisite to all classes of people in the present day and at the present moment. His "Evidences of Catholicity," "Review of D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation," "Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions in Kentucky," and "Miscellanies" ranked at once among the standard works of America.

The diocese of Louisville, now governed by Bishop Spalding, was established in the year 1808. It comprises that portion of Kentucky lying west of the Kentucky river, with the counties of Carroll, Owen, Franklin, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Rockcastle, Laurel and Whitley.

Right Rev. Dr. Spalding is the second bishop—the Right Rev. Benedict Joseph Flaget, D. D., being the first. Dr. Flaget was consecrated Bishop of Bardstown. Bardstown diocese has had two coadjutor bishops, viz.—Right Revs. John B. David, D. D., and Grey Ignatius Chabrat, D. D. The Catholic population now under charge of Bishop Spalding numbers over seventy thousand souls, whose spiritual wants are attended to by one hundred and fifty clergymen. They have eighty churches built and five in process of construction.

The Soldiers' Home.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUND.

The fund in behalf of the Soldiers' Home is steadily increasing, and, in addition to the sums of money already received by us, the following contribution from the wife of Colonel Alexander, now in the field, has reached our hands, and will be placed with the moneys already in our possession for this purpose:—

NEW YORK, April 12, 1864.

Mrs. Colonel Alexander presents her compliments to the editor of the HERALD. Noticing that he is receiving contributions for the purpose of establishing a Soldiers' Home, and being convinced of the necessity for such an institution for the maimed soldier after his return from the war, begs to enclose twenty dollars as her mite towards that praiseworthy object.

We are pleased to find the widows, wives and mothers of soldiers taking such an interest in this matter. There are many ladies whose relatives are not actually engaged in this struggle, but this should not prevent them also from feeling an interest in the fate of those who have preserved their homes from the scourge of war and prevented the rebels from crossing their borders. We notice that New Jersey has already started in earnest in this matter, and, although the Empire State should have been first in the field in so glorious a cause, still there is room for a Soldiers' Home in every State in the Union, and every one that can be built will be needed when the war is over.

ITALIAN OPERA.—After the temporary repose of last night at the Academy, Faust will be again given this evening, with its powerful cast, we believe for the last time this season. Those who have enjoyed its fresh beauties at previous performances will, no doubt, avail themselves of what may possibly be the last opportunity for some time to come, and those who have not should seize the occasion to indulge in a treat not always to be acquired. On Thursday Robert le Diable will be produced, which we understand, will also be the last night of its performance.

THE FAIR.

Thirty Thousand Visitors Yesterday.

The Fourteenth Street Building Crammed.

Seven Thousand and Seventy-four Votes for the Sword.

THE CONTEST VERY CLOSE AND EXCITING

Admission to be Fifty Cents To-day, &c., &c., &c.

Yesterday was a "great day at the Fair." The attendance was vastly more numerous than on any day since the opening. The crowd was great, immense, overwhelming. Morning, afternoon and evening, both the buildings, Palace Garden and Union square, swarmed with visitors—so much so that even the Executive Committee, who are supposed to know a thing or two, and the reporters, who of course know everything, were completely astounded. The committee were more than ever convinced that Sanitary was a great institution, and the knights of the steel (not quill) came to the original conclusion that the country was great beyond all question.

In the morning the committee held a meeting and made a mistake. The mistake was in resolving to reduce the price of admission to fifty cents on and after to-day, or until further notice. Before evening the committee became wise, and repented of their error. But the repentance came too late. The announcement had gone forth and was irrevocable. Besides, the committee had become scattered, and, with the crush, it was no easy thing to get them together. The crowds at a dollar per head were found to be quite as unmanageable as your fifty cent crowds, and paid just as little respect to the silver badges of the committee—who, by-the-way, bore a stronger resemblance to an executed than an executive body. Of necessity, therefore, the morning resolution had to stand, although several members of the committee, as they knocked against each other in the crowd, expressed themselves very decidedly in favor of a change of base.

"It's a great mistake," says one. "I know it, my dear fellow," says another; "but what's to be done?" "Better hold a meeting," replies one. "Hold the devil," says the other; "how can we; don't you see——" The rest of the confab is lost in the whirl which the excited committeemen suddenly experience. One is carried along to New Jersey on the west side; while the other, perhaps, pulls up at the restaurant or the Fire Department.

Where the bosses of the Fair navigated so insecurely of course there was a very poor chance for ordinary individuals. Our reporter, after desperate struggling, succeeded in making an irregular circuit of the main hall, and finally reached the entrance to the room of the Arms and Trophies, where there was a perfect whirlwind of excitement about the

ARMY SWORD,

for which the admirers of Grant and McClellan are having such a warm contest. The stand of the bookkeeper was literally besieged with voters, and dollar bills flew around in the most extravagant manner, like bits of waste paper. Voters on the outer rim of the circle, unable to get close enough to write their names, and too impatient to wait for their turns, crumpled up their tens and twenties and cast them in the shape of balls over the heads of the crowd at the head of the bookkeeper, who exhibited considerable dexterity in catching them. Pleasant bullets those to get shot with—much pleasanter, decidedly, than the Minnies with which generals and soldiers are, or ought to be, familiar. Some of the voters put down their names for one hundred votes and dollars. One gentleman voted two hundred and fifty times for Grant. "The American Boy" put down one hundred dollars for "Little Mac." "Albino" went twenty-five for Grant. A whole family from New Jersey, six or seven in number, voted for Fitz John Porter. The majority of McClellan, which was 627 in the morning, was pulled down to 98 at eight o'clock in the evening, when the vote stood:—

McClellan	3,865
Grant	3,250

At the closing of the polls last night the total vote cast was 7,074, which was thus divided:—

McClellan	3,598
Grant	3,436
Scattering	40
McClellan's majority	162

A branch stand and book have been opened in the Union square building, where the following vote was registered yesterday:—McClellan 25; Grant 46.

THE OHIO DEPARTMENT,

under the management and superintendance of a society of Ohio ladies residents of New York, is one of the most energetic and interesting features of the Fair. The assortment on exhibition for sale at this table, we notice, is made up of useful as well as ornamental articles, and the neat and tasteful character of the work does great credit to the society. The ladies complain that they have not half room enough to display their collection, but nevertheless they make good use of the small space allotted to them. An interesting feature in this department is a miniature tent complete in every particular, "with all the appertenances thereunto belonging," and in every respect up to the "regulation standard." This tent is the contribution of a wounded Ohio soldier now in the hospital at David's Island. In addition to the tent there are a number of other ingenious specimens of the handiwork of wounded Ohio soldiers.

GENERAL M'COOK GETS A NEW BONNET.

Among the visitors at the Fair on Monday evening was Major General Alexander McDowell McCook, who has recently been restored to his command and ordered to report to General Sherman. Learning that his native State (Ohio) was represented at the Fair, he very naturally found his way to the Ohio Department. The ladies at once determined to present him with a token of their high appreciation of his services on the field, and selected for the purpose the most costly and beautiful hat in their assortment, to be presented to Mrs. McCook with their compliments. The bonnet is of straw, beautifully trimmed, and contains fifty pieces of the straw braid—eight hundred yards—so delicately wrought that it is impossible to distinguish in any part of the hat where the braid is joined. It is believed to be the finest straw bonnet ever made in America, and challenges a comparison with any ever imported. Surmounting the department is a beautiful white silk flag, with the coat of arms of Ohio skilfully embroidered in the centre and elegantly mounted. It is the intention of the ladies to present it to the Ohio regiment that most distinguishes itself in battle during the war. The flag contains this inscription—"From Ohio ladies resident in New York to —— regiment Ohio Volunteers—first in valor, first in achievement." The number of the regiment is left blank, to be filled when the selection is made. The sales warrant the hope that the treasury of the Fair will be increased to the amount of about five thousand dollars through this department.

MAKE ROOM FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

A good deal of talk is heard in every part of the Fair concerning the holders of season tickets, who, it is said, pour into the buildings at all hours of the day and night and monopolize the lion's share of space. One of these ticket holders has written us the following note, which is worthy of some attention:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I have found a good deal of fault with the Department, because my children have not had the chance to see a fair purchase there what we had expected they could. But I under stand the trouble. Mrs. Cognac and her assistants are not in fault; but the season tickets do the mischief—crowding the children aways and paying nothing. It is hardly generous to the little children, who ought to have one hour in the afternoon each day to themselves in their own fair. Why not? Will not ticket holders co operate?

ONE OF THEM.

MONEY MATTERS AGAIN.

The financial arrangements at the fair remain in the same mixed up state as last week. Upon making inquiries at headquarters yesterday our reporter was informed that the subject had been taken into consideration and that provisions had been made to have the financial machinery put in perfect working order. There was no evidence of this desirable change exhibited. To the query, "Have you an account of the total receipts from all branches of the Fair?" the Treasurer gave the usual and brief reply of "No," when our reporter made his customary evening visitation to that official. This state of affairs is, to say the least of it, very curious. At present there appears to be any quantity of treasurers. The Union square building has three, and each of a department at Palace Garden has one. What objection can there be to have all these make daily returns to the common treasurer? Clearly none, at least there ought to be none. Prudence dictates that even charitable affairs, when money is involved, should be conducted on business principles. It is always the best plan, and if the Fair managers do not adopt it, it is feared that some confusion, if nothing worse, will occur at the final accounting. The receipts yesterday, up to three o'clock, at the Fourteenth street building, were:—For sales, $15,433; for admission, $7,424; donations, $17,826. Total, $38,684.

A New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers.

TRENTON, N. J., April 12, 1864.

The Legislature have to day passed joint resolutions appointing Hon. Marcus L. Ward, ex Governor Haines, ex Governor Newell, Edwin A. Stevens, Esq., ex Governor Olden, and Theodore F. Pain, Esq., commissioners to make arrangements for a State retreat or home for disabled soldiers.

THE TRAGEDY IN SOUTH STREET.

Trial of Daniel Brooks for the Murder of William Smith—Aristocratic Darkies in Court—Interesting Testimony for the Prosecution—Opening for the Defence—The Act Committed in Self-Defence, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge A. D. Russel.

APRIL 12.—At the opening of the Court of Sessions this morning, City Judge A. D. Russel presiding, Mr. Luther C. Tibbetts, who, about six weeks back, created a great sensation in the Corn Exchange, came up and offered bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear when notified and answer to the indictment which has been found against him. It charges that in February last Mr. Tibbetts committed an assault and battery with intent to kill, by stabbing Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, janitor of the Corn Exchange, with a knife. The magistrate before whom the complaint was originally made did not forward the papers to the District Attorney's office, and when Mr. Vanderbilt called on Mr. Hall in relation to the matter the case was referred to the Grand Jury of the March term, by whom the indictment was found. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Frank Haughtaln, one of the officers of the court, who served it on Mr. Tibbetts. Mr. James A. Neal, of 34 West Fifteenth street, became his bondsman.

TRIAL OF BROOKS FOR MURDER.

Mr. Hall then moved on for trial the case of Daniel Brooks, indicted for murder. The prisoner is a slightly built, good looking quadroon, of medium height. He was attended by his wife, a ladylike, fashionably dressed person, also a quadroon, and his son, a boy about fourteen years of age. Amongst the spectators were a large number of colored people of all shades.

District Attorney A. Oakey Hall appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. James T. Brady and Charles S. Spencer for the defence.

About an hour was taken up in empannelling a jury, a number of those called being challenged by counsel for the defence.

The following gentlemen were finally sworn to try the case:—Edwin T. Butler, merchant; James J. Boas, baker; William Callender, flour merchant; Harrison Liscomb, spice factory; George W. Pratt, jeweller; Orrin B. Anderson, expressman; Joseph S. Adams, clerk; Philander P. Hall, merchant; Calvin E. Knox, merchant; Edward J. Godfrey, marble dealer; Moses K. Glines, merchant, and William Beard, Jr., builder.

THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Hall, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the prisoner, Daniel Brooks, was to be tried on an indictment for homicide of the degree of murder. It charged that about six o'clock on the morning of the 2d of February the prisoner, in company with two other men, entered the saloon of Mr. McKinley, at the corner of Fulton and South streets, for the purpose of taking a drink. Some words took place between them and the barkeeper, William Smith, which resulted in Brooks shooting Smith, while the latter was endeavoring to shield himself by crouching down behind the counter. Mr. Hall then exhibited a plan of the premises, which he first explained and then handed to the jury for their inspection. He then read the evidence of Dr. Frank P. Foster, house surgeon of the New York Hospital, taken before Coroner Lewis Nauman, from which it appears that deceased was admitted to the New York Hospital on the 2d of February, suffering from a pistol or gun shot wound in the chest, from the effects of which he died in two days afterwards.

Mr. William Barker was the first witness called to the stand, and testified that he knew the deceased, William Smith; was at Mr. McKinley's saloon at six o'clock on the morning of the 2d of February; entered by the South street door and went to the water closet at the lower end of the barroom; did not see any one in the large barroom when he went in except Smith and a young man; went immediately to the water closet, while there he heard some one enter the barroom and heard some words; heard something said, but did not know who spoke; heard some swearing, but would not dare to swear who spoke; the noise continued but a few minutes; remained in the closet until he heard the report of a pistol; it was not over three minutes after he heard the swearing; then came out and saw Smith in front of the bar and a young man was holding him up; no one else was in the room; witness went for a doctor; did not see either a policeman or the prisoner; returned in about five minutes; would not swear that he heard Smith say anything when the swearing took place.

Mr. Brady had no questions to ask on the cross-examination.

Coroner Lewis Nauman testified that he was called upon during the forenoon of the 2d or 3d of February to look after the deceased; had never seen him before; went to the New York Hospital to see him; conversed with him at the hospital on the subject of his health; when he first visited him he asked Smith whether he was not going to make a deposition, and whether he did not believe he was going to die; he answered yes to both questions; took down in writing a statement in relation to the shooting in South street.

Mr. Hall then offered to read the deposition, and Mr. Brady claimed a right to cross-examine the witness first, which was allowed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Had never seen Smith before a nurse took him to his bedside; a number of persons, including Mr. McKinley, were within hearing when Smith's deposition was made; it was written down while he was making it, each sentence just as he uttered it, in his own language; his voice was low, but very distinct; everything Smith said was taken down and afterwards read over to him.

Mr. Hall then offered to read the declaration of the dying man, taken before the Coroner.

Mr. Brady objected to it on the ground that it could not be strictly considered a dying declaration, and also on the ground that it contained matter not strictly belonging to such a declaration.

Mr. Hall said he intended to offer the writing in evidence at a later stage of the proceedings.

The Court decided to consider Mr. Brady's objection at the time the offer should be made.

John Flynn, a boy about seventeen years of age, testified that in February last he was engaged in selling milk, and lived at 343½ Water street; was at McKinley's on the morning in question; went there about five o'clock in the morning; entered McKinley's saloon by the South street door; there were several persons there; saw the prisoner in about half an hour afterwards; at the time he entered witness and David Nagle were in the barroom and Smith was behind the bar; two other men entered with the prisoner; Smith was behind the bar; they walked up to the bar and asked Smith for drinks; Smith stepped up to the bar and said, "Gentlemen, I cannot wait on you;" they asked, "Why so?" and he said, "Gentlemen, I cannot wait on you—don't you understand me;" one of them made an insulting rejoinder; Smith took up a small piece of ice and fired it at one of them; the man ran out and used some bad language, when Smith followed him up to the door; Brooks then followed Smith to the door, and said, "Although he is black he is a gentleman, while you are a dirty son of a bitch;" Smith put his hand to Brooks' breast and shoved him outside the door; prisoner drew a pistol, and Smith ran and jumped over the bar, when he tripped over a Tom and Jerry bowl and fell, and the prisoner leaned over the bar and shot him; Smith exclaimed he was shot, and the prisoner turned round and threatened to shoot all in the room; witness went out into South street and came back by the Fulton street door, when Smith said, "Johnny, cannot you do something for me?" saw Brooks again, under arrest, a few minutes afterwards; when Smith pushed the prisoner out Brooks said, "I'll blow your brains out," and drew a pistol from his breast pocket.

Cross examined by Mr. Brady.—Had been in the habit of going to the barroom for about one month previously; had known Nagle for about six or eight months; had never known Mike Barry before that morning; the night before he had been to a wake since nine o'clock; did not have anything to drink except some coffee about three o'clock in the morning; went to McKinley's to get a paper of tobacco, and was asked to stop and help sweep out the store, did not take a drop of anything to drink; the saloon was lighted up with gas; did not know Mr. McKinley, had never seen him before that morning; Mr. McKinley asked him to give his evidence at the coroner's inquest; never talked the matter over with McKinley; when Smith spoke the first time to Brooks and the others he did so in a mild tone, but the second time he spoke more earnestly and roughly; did not see Smith throw a tumbler, only a small piece of ice.

The pistol was here produced, and was a small single barrelled one.

David Nagle testified he was a barkeeper for Mr. McKinley; knew Smith for a few weeks before the 2d of February; witness reached the bar about four o'clock on the morning of the 2d of February; Smith was behind the bar and a few strangers in front of it; saw the prisoner that morning; three colored men walked up to the bar and called for drinks; Smith said, "