RELIGIOUS.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS—THE DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention reassembled yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The exercises of the day were opened by the reading of morning prayers by the Rev. B. Webb of Somers, assisted by the Rev. H. E. Duncan of Fishkill Landing.

In the absence of the Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin J. Haight occupied the chair. The calling of names of members of the Diocese absent at yesterday's session and the examination of credentials occupied considerable time. Among the present yesterday were ex-Gov. Fish, Cyrus Curtis, Gen. Dix, and Henry Pierrepont. The Convention then proceeded to the election of the Standing Committee and the Missionary Committee, with the following results:

Standing Committee—The Rev. John McVickar, D. D., the Rev. Ed. Y. Hinber, D. D., the Rev. Wm. E. Eigenbrodt, D. D., the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., the Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, Stephen P. Nash, esq., Floyd Smith, esq., George T. Strong, esq.

Missionary Committee—The Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D., the Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., the Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., the Rev. Henry C. Montgomery, D. D., the Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, D. D., Stephen Cambreleng, esq., George C. Collins, esq., George Merritt, esq., James Pott, esq., Hamilton Bruce, esq.

REPORTS.

The Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Clergymen reported that the Treasurer of the Board had received during the year, ending at date, the following:

Contributions from parishes	$42,533 28
Interest on investments	2,653 75
Balance of funds at last Convention	5,304 76
	$13,212 09
Principal of a bond and mortgage paid off	5,000 00
Total receipts	$18,212 09

During the year the treasurer has made the following disbursements:

For beneficiaries	$5,912 50
Contingent expenses	363 11
Investments for permanent fund	8,000 00
Total	$14,275 61
Leaving a balance fund of	3,936 48
Total	$18,212 09
Investments heretofore reported	44,700 00
Bond and mortgage paid off	5,000 00
	$49,700 00
Investments above reported	8,000 00
Total permanent investments	47,000 00

The Trustees also report that no beneficiaries have died during the past year; 17 clergymen are receiving regular stipends; special appropriations were made during the year for temporary relief in 11 cases.

The report of the Trustees of the Conscription Fund, which was created during the war to protect clergymen of the Diocese from the draft, was read by the Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, the Secretary of the Board. The report states that, pursuant to the resolution of the Convention of 1865, the Treasurer had paid over to the Treasurer of the Parochial Fund the balance remaining on hand as reported last year—$583 60. The report goes on to say: "In thus closing the account of this Fund, the Treasurer should state that the total amount contributed by the Diocese during the late civil war, to save its clergy from conscription, was $2,464 30. Of this sum the amount required and paid was $1,881, and the expense of managing the Fund was $1,579, leaving the balance $583 60.

The township of Pelham, Westchester County, has recently raised by law, and refunded to those of its inhabitants who were conscripted and commuted the amounts paid for such commutation. Among them was the Rev. S. Chevers, then of Grace Church, City Island, Westchester County, but now of Ohio, who was aided from this fund. Mr. Chevers having been repaid, has returned the amount, $385, to the fund, and it is for the Convention to direct its final disposition.

A delegate said that he had been authorized by the former parish of the Rev. Mr. Chevers to request the amount to be returned to them. The rector of the parish in question stated the church desired nothing of the kind. The amount was directed by the Convention to be returned to the Diocesan Fund.

The Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt called up his motion to alter the Canon relating to the election of deputies to General Conventions, so as to have the elections of delegates take place immediately before the meeting of those Conventions. Dr. Eigenbrodt supported the resolution showing that it often occurred that matters of the greatest moment were first brought to notice on the eve of the General Convention, and it would be a great advantage if the delegates to it should be elected with special reference to them. The amendment was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The Rev. Mr. Paddock of Brooklyn offered a resolution to amend the Canon referring to the Missionary Committee, so that that Committee should be composed of fifteen instead of ten members. He urged this increase in the Missionary Committee on the ground that there was a great need of widening the operations of the Committee so as to reach the interior of the State where in counties whose population was numbered by tens of thousands, there were but one or two churches. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Ex-Gov. Fish, Chairman of the Committee on Canons, presented the report of that Committee. The report, which was quite lengthy, recommended the amendment of Section 7 of Canon 2, which was adopted in 1863 to meet the case of free churches incorporated under the act of 1854, but by its language it was made to include a large number of churches not intended to be embraced in its operations, to which its provisions are inapplicable; it would, therefore, cause much embarrassment. The proposed amendments were adopted.

Several other committees presented reports of no special interest to the general public.

BISHOP POTTER'S ADDRESS.

The Bishop having entered the chancel, the Convention prepared to listen to the address, of which we give below a very full report. In beginning he said:

Once more our Heavenly Father has crowned the year with His goodness. Once more, our annual course of duty and of trial, has been run; and here in this holy place, in the midst of a crowded and busy city, quite accustomed from the worldly tumult that rages in the districts all around us, we find ourselves met together in peace and quietness to render the returns of our labors, and to consult what best may be done for the glory of God, the advancement of His charity, for promoting the interests of our great spiritual charge. Welcome, fabrice welcome, dear brethren, to this paternal and loving Conference. Before all other words, let us unite in returning our most humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the preservation of the year; for the manifold blessings bestowed on His people, and for the abundant increase vouchsafed to the ministers of His church. Cold, indeed, must be our hearts, if they rise not a devout gratitude for mercies and good gifts shed down upon us from the heavens. No year, indeed, is all sunshine. Our annual gatherings always show some breaches in our ranks. Some of our brethren of last year are no longer with us in the flesh. They have fought a good fight; they have finished their course. Henceforth there is laid up for them a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give them on that day. And in the case of those who survive to reassemble, it is by no means given to all of us to reappear from all traces of sorrow. There have been tears as well as smiles. Enough, if we know where to look for Him who can wipe away our tears, and teach us how to apply our hearts more earnestly unto wisdom. * * *

The Bishop's reference to the reunion of the Northern and Southern Churches after the war will be looked for with interest. We give this portion of the address entire:

My brethren—When we met in our last annual Convention the Church and the country were in circumstances of great interest. The General Convention was near at hand. The strife which had convulsed the country had passed away. The hinderances incident to a civil war, which had kept several of our dioceses apart from the rest, had ceased to exist, and the hope and expectation were, that all the dioceses would speedily resume their old relations, and make again parts of the one General Convention. This union in the General Convention is provided for purposes of legislation, and convenience of government. It is not indispensable to the integrity of dioceses, nor to the essential unity of the Church, however important it may be to the harmonious and vigorous working. Had the Southern Diocese chosen to adhere to a separate union of their own, for purposes of legislation and government, there can be no doubt that, however such a course might have been regretted, it would not have destroyed the unity of the Church. The constitution of their dioceses would have been entirely valid and perfect, and they would have remained in communion with us, as we are in communion with the Church in England, and in all her provinces.

Nevertheless, the intimate union of all the dioceses in outward organization was of great importance to the dignity, strength and growth of the church; and it was moreover of incalculable importance to the welfare of the country.

Beside, Christian hearts on every side were yearning for union. Old feelings of esteem and love, long held in abeyance, were returning toward these objects as the needle returns toward the pole: and, for one, I never doubted that whatever questioners might say, the instincts of the church were too mighty and too much the dictate of a genuine Christian spirit to be resisted.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the crisis, and with a heart earnestly longing for the fraternal embrace—and, indeed, moved above all, by the feeling that in such an hour there was but one thing for a generous and magnanimous mind to do; and determined to express to you in clear and emphatic terms my view of the Church's duty in regard to our Southern brethren, it was an inexpressible satisfaction to me that my words met with a response from the Convention so cordial, and so conclusive. One instance in that memorable scene we shall not soon forget. It was when one of the most reverated of our laity, moved by a noble impulse—the impulse, at once, of the Christian and the patriot—rose and proposed to you, to unite in an expression of approval, of the words of paternal sympathy and union just uttered. It was an unusual measure, but the greatness of the occasion might well be deemed to justify it. And then, how nobly you crowned your generous and expressive action by rising, as one body, to receive, when presented to you, the Bishop elect of Tennessee. Such a demonstration made by this great Diocese, on the very eve of the meeting of the General Convention, could not but produce a great and most salutary effect upon the Church and upon the country. To myself personally I attribute nothing, but do attribute a great deal of action so emphatic, taken at that critical moment, and by a diocese occupying the position of the Diocese of New-York.

In the House of Bishops, at the General Convention, I did what I could to secure the realization of the views previously expressed to you in my annual address. On the second day of the session, I was invited to a private conference with the Right Rev. the Bishop of North Carolina and the Right Rev. the Missionary Bishop of the South-West, and the result was that I had the happiness of introducing them into the House of Bishops, and of witnessing the cordiality with which they were welcomed back to their old seats. Of the other proceedings of the House of Bishops or of the General Convention I need not dwell in detail. To the criticisms to which some of these proceedings were subjected in certain quarters I never thought it worth while to reply. I may be excused, however, for stating what was then and what will ever continue to be my principle of action while I have the honor of retaining a seat in that body. To every proposed measure which was not deemed essential for such an ecclesiastical council, not in the direct line of her ecclesiastical action, and which was of a nature to disturb harmony and create disunion and alienation, I not only refused concurrence, but opposed an inflexible resistance, as also was the mind of a large majority of both Houses of the General Convention, and such, I earnestly trust and believe, it will ever continue to be.

Every individual in his ordinary relations as a citizen, has a perfect right to do whatever an enlightened sense of his duty as a citizen shall prompt him to do; and in so doing he may discharge his whole duty to the State. Our Ecclesiastical Councils have certain very specified and limited duties to discharge in relation to the practical work of the Church; and to those duties they should be, for a great many reasons, rigidly confined. Thanks to her adorable Head, the Church has nobly met the crisis and accomplished her mission. She has shown how superior she is to the temporal policies of the world. Her widely scattered members have responded to her voice, and have taken hold of each others' hands; and her children, be it observed, are at unity within her embrace, not because of any foreign allegiance, which likes the place of love and of country; not through devotion to any selfish policies, which might make them careless of the nation's weal or woe, for they are keenly alive to everything that touches its honor and well-being; but because they have been trained under an influence which, instead of generating antagonisms, encourages concord; instead of stimulating prejudices, strengthens sympathies; so that, when physical barriers are removed, reunion is for them almost a necessity and a matter of course. The Church, as is her duty, has taken the lead, and given a lesson to the country. May the country have the wisdom to profit by it, and may her statesmen bear in mind the two little remembered truth, that a nation's heart is formed to virtue and greatness not by narrow policies, but by heroic deeds.

The Bishop then referred to the noble aid given by the Convention to the churches in the South.

Bishop Potter next touched upon his own official work during the past year. In turning to the oft-told story of the records of the Diocese he had, he said to present, an account of unremitting labor. Every season brought it duties. There were 2,004 confirmations during the year, an increase of 900 over those of 1865. He would reserve the remainder of the records for the regular journal.

The Bishop seemed much affected when [illegible] he announced that nine clergymen had departed this life during the past year. In enumerating the list he said that the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, the Rector of the Church of the Holy Saviour, had died at 9 o'clock that morning; and that he had received a letter announcing that the Rev. Dr. Colt of Plattsburg was on his deathbed.

[The announcement of the death of Dr. Hawks was received with evident emotion by the Convention.]

After referring to the demise of Robert L. Minturn, whose powerful charity he feelingly exhibited, the Bishop referred to his early labors in the Church to show that he was no novice on the important subject on which he was about to speak. All light was created in the Son of Righteousness, and he dispensed his graces and favors to the poor as marks of his Messiahship when he came into the world. He made the everlasting sentence "Come, ye Blessed," or "Depart from me, ye cursed," depend on the mercy which might be shown to the poor. He washed his disciples' feet as an example to his followers. Wherefore was it needful that He was so rich should make himself so poor. Enough that he had tested death for men. No, it was not enough. With sin, pride, egotism and selfishness came into the world. Where in the whole world was a cure for those distempers? No, the cross was not enough. The power of Divine grace and love was required to cure. He became poor, and it seemed to be not only a duty, but a privilege and an honor, to minister to the needy. It was their duty to present the gospel to the poor. Now what had the churches done to discharge that duty. Much had been done. In this city there was a growing solicitude that those who stood first in the esteem of Our Lord should not be last in the estimation of the church. The institution of the church, and the untold private efforts, all testified that the church was not unmindful of her duties. But much remained to be done; and much of what had been done was accomplished without any regard to Christian effort and influence. In some instances there was no room for the poor in the churches, and the pastors were too much absorbed with the labors among their own flock to look after strangers and bring them lovingly to the Gospel. Of course it was well to have a parish built up and strengthened, but there might be in some of them a refined egotism of religion. These people may be too content with their own privileges to inaugurate an effort to extend them to others. There were parishes where the members were wealthy, but where they made no arrangements for ministrations to the poor. If such parishes really cared for their own comfort and welfare, he really did not know what they could say for themselves. The Bishop then referred to a village where a large portion of the population were without the regular ministration and services of the church. If they went to that church, they would find a respectable congregation. If they excepted the presence of a few light and frivolous people, if they excepted some music which he could have wished were driven out by fire and sword—there was a great deal in that body to commend itself. But suddenly they might hear some of the congregation say that they were going on contentedly, while they never looked after the poor. The Bishop then recommended that the rectors of parishes where there was a large and poor population should call on the generous ladies of his church to assist in providing the poor with gospel publication, and to erect suitable temples where they might attend the Episcopal services.

The hour being late, the Bishop announced that he would defer the remainder of the address till the evening session.

THE DEATH OF DR. HAWKS.

The Rev. Dr. Higbee then offered the following resolutions in relation to the death of the late Rev. Dr. Hawks:

Resolved, That this Convention has heard with deep grief of the death, this morning, of the Rev. Dr. Hawks, long a member of this body, and its chosen deputy to the General Convention, and they desire to record their affection and respect for his distinguished name and character.

Resolved, That we all attend the funeral of our deceased brother, as a mark of grateful remembrance for his memory, and of our profound sorrow for the loss which the Church suffers by his death.

The resolutions were adopted.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled pursuant to adjournment. The delegates were in attendance in full numbers, and the galleries were well filled with spectators, chiefly ladies.

Upon the presentation of the certificate of the Church of the Holy Saviour, whose delegates sought seats in the Convention in accordance with the vote passed yesterday admitting this Church into union with the Convention, it was found there was some informality in the act of incorporation.

After much debate, a resolution that in this and all other cases of informality the papers be referred back to the delegates presenting for remedy, was adopted.

A memorial from chaplains of the army and navy, asking seats in the Convention on the same grade as students of colleges and seminaries, was referred to the Committee on Canons, to be reported on at the next annual convention.

Bishop Potter then came to the desk and recommended his address, which had been suspended at the recess in the afternoon. Before proceeding with the address, however, the Bishop announced that the funeral of Dr. Hawks would take place on Saturday, at 2 o'clock p. m. He referred, also to his announcement of the illness of Dr. Colt of Plattsburg, also made this morning. He now had a telegram to read from Dr. Colt's son, which was this: "Dr. Colt sends his love, and would have you know that he is very low and not expected to live." The Bishop then asked if it was the pleasure of the Convention to pause to offer up prayer for Dr. Colt. A universal "Aye" was the response, and Dr. Haight said the prayer. The Bishop then remarked that he had one more thing preliminary. He had a confession to make. He had committed a sin of omission. At the close of his remarks on preaching the Gospel to the poor, he had forgotten to make any allusion whatever to the missionaries of this Diocese. They did indeed preach the Gospel to the poor. He referred to their stipend of $150 as being very small and utterly inadequate compensation. He wished that an additional $50 should be given to them for this year, if for no more, before the Convention adjourned to-night.

The Rev. Dr. Meads of Albany thought that the necessary sum should be pledged by the representatives of the parishes present, and made a motion that a subscription be taken up at once. The motion was carried, and subscription immediately flowed in until the sum of $3,720 was collected.

This being over a thousand dollars more than was needed to make the desired increase in the stipends of the missionaries, it was moved and carried that the surplus be divided among the missionaries at once.

The Bishop then proceeded with his address. He came at once to the question of dividing the Diocese of New-York; he would say that if he could never bring himself to give his consent to the measure, it would be because it was likely to take from the Diocese of New-York its present commanding position among the dioceses of the country. A practical objection to the measure was the inequality of the division of wealth and population in the diocese. The southern part had long supported charities in the northern district. In the western district of the State the wealth and population was also great. But in the northern districts the population was sparse and the people poor. He was ready to give his assent to division within certain limits. The separation of Long Island from the diocese, if joined in that separation with Staten Island, would not be attended with so much difficulty. One great embarrassment, however, was that Brooklyn was virtually identified with New-York, which would present the anomaly of two Bishops acting in the same city. The Bishop then drew the boundaries of the new diocese, making the line of division pass along the southern boundary of Columbia County.

To that line of separation only would he give his consent. In the case of Staten Island he deemed it advisable that it should be left to themselves to decide whether they would remain with New-York, or go with Long Island. It was necessary for the clergy and laity of both the sections cut off, and of the entire diocese to give their assent to any separation. But was it right that mere numbers of votes should decide in this question? Was it just that a large number of the clergy and laity should be compelled to be governed by votes representing neither pecuniary ability nor influence? It would be in accordance with his own wishes that the division should not take place, but he would not withhold his canonical consent if two-thirds of the diocese, properly represented, should express themselves in favor of it. He would advise that the matter be left to a committee, who should report at the Convention of 1867, the final action to be taken at the Convention of 1868. With regard to the establishment of a new bishopric, the endowment for the bishopric should be at least $40,000. Finally, the consent of the Bishop to any division of the diocese will be dependant on the conditions that such be the wish of the proper majority, ascertained by thorough inquiry; that the geographical division just given be adopted, and that the endowment mentioned be raised.

The Bishop then referred in grateful terms to the gift of a house to himself where he could labor without anneyance, and where he could live on, careless of the rise and fall of rents. He would endeavor to show how deep a sense he entertained of the kindness and delicacy which had marked all this action.

The Bishop having concluded his address, ex-Gov. Fish rose, and, with a few remarks to the effect that the Head of the Diocese, having given the signal for action, it was time to take definite action, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen (eight clergymen and seven laymen) be appointed by the President, to whom shall be referred the whole matter of the erection of a new diocese, or (if they shall deem not inconsistent with article IV of the Constitution of the General Convention) of new dioceses within the limits of the diocese of New-York, in accordance with the conditions suggested in the Bishop's address just delivered, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Convention; that the said Committee be authorized and directed to make inquiry in such way as they may deem best, as to the best wishes and desires of the Clergy and laity of the northern part of the Diocese and on Long Island and Staten Island, as to the erection of a new Diocese in each of these sections of the State; and also to obtain all such further information as may be necessary or proper to prepare the subject for the consideration of the Convention at its next annual session.

Resolved, That the Committee be directed to consider the subject, and report if practicable a plan for an association between the dioceses or dioceses, should such be erected, and the diocese of New York, as shall attend to the protection and preservation of their common interests.

Resolved, That this Committee be directed to confer with the Bishops of the dioceses from time to time as they shall deem to be desirable, and whenever he may wish a conference; and to lay before him the results of their inquiries and deliberations before presenting their report to the Convention.

The introduction of the momentous question of the division of the Diocese of New-York was marked by intense feeling in the Convention.

The Rev. Dr. McVicar spoke with emotion of the associations of his forty years' devoted service in the Diocese of New-York, whose unity, dignity and influence were as dear to his heart as the unity and influence of New-York itself. He had a resolution to offer which proposed the erection of a province from the several dioceses of New-York, if the policy of separation should prevail.

Prof. Ruggles combated the idea that one State could form a province by itself in accordance with the rules of the General Convention.

The Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton also spoke to the resolutions, which were finally unanimously adopted.

After much debate, the assessments directed to be paid by the General Convention for the expenses of that Convention were ordered to be paid.

The alteration proposed to the Canon fixing the time for the election of delegates to the General Convention, which was referred to the committee at the morning session, was reported from the Committee on Canons as not approved.

There being a number of committees on important matters, who were not ready to report, the Convention adjourned this morning at 9 o'clock.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 27, 1866.

At the American Board to-day, ex-Secretary Anderson was elected a member of the Prudential Committee, vice Dr. Stone. The Rev. J. O. Means was made a corporate member in Dr. Worcester's place. The Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark was elected a corresponding secretary. An eloquent eulogium was pronounced upon Secretary Anderson by Dr. Adams of New-York. Resolutions on the state of the country were adopted urging the education of the freedmen. The course of Bishop Staley at Honolulu was severely censured in a special committee report. The Board adjourns to-morrow, but the interest to-night is as intense as at the opening.

METHODIST CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 27.—The Methodist Centennial Celebration here yesterday was attended by 1,000 people. Dr. Cummings of the Wesleyan University presided. Among the speakers were Gov. Hawley and Senator Terry.

BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

MATCH BETWEEN THE ATLANTICS OF BROOKLYN AND THE EUREKAS OF NEWARK, N. J.—DEFEAT OF THE LATTER CLUB.

Several thousand persons assembled yesterday on the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, to witness a game for the championship of base ball between the now champions (Atlantics of Brooklyn) and the Eureka Club of Newark. A great deal of interest was taken in the contest, because some weeks ago the same clubs had a contest in Newark, and the champions were beaten by 26 runs. The rules of the Base Ball Association making it obligatory that only the winning of two games out of three shall entitle the successful club to the honors of the championship, many persons were under the impression that as the Eurekas had beaten the Atlantics so badly in the first contest that they might administer a defeat in the second, thus carrying off the flags. But it was not to be. Both clubs played well; and, as usual, when they play with first-class clubs, the Atlantics were behind in the first few innings. But the old saying that they never commenced to play till they were near their seventh innings, was verified yesterday, for in that inning the contest was decided. The game, until then, was a close one and played well by both clubs, and, indeed, after that the Eurekas made strong efforts to win, but without avail.

At 3 o'clock the game was called, the Atlantics going to the bat. By seven muffs of the Eureka boys, who played rather timidly, they scored five before being put out. By rather poor batting and the excellent fielding of the Atlantics, the Eurekas suffered discouragement in being put out with a blank. Stark put Calloway out; Brentnall reached his first, and ultimately his third; Faitoute suffered at the hands of Pratt, and Mills at the hands of Crane, closing the innings and leaving Brentnall on the third.

But with defeat came determination, and when the Atlantics took their second innings with Pierce at the bat, Calloway soon took his foul ball on the first bound. Start struck a like ball, which Brientnall treated in like way. Chapman struck and would have been out but for a bad throw to first by Terrell. Crane then struck but Terrell put the ball to first, putting the side out for a blank. This was some encouragement for the Eurekas, which was increased when Thomas sent a safe one to right, on which he made his first. Osborne sent a grounder to centre field, which took Thomas to third and gave him a chance to get to the first. Lex sent a fly to Galvin which was nicely caught, but before it was put to base Thomas came home and Osborne reached his third. Terrell followed and sent a ball to Pierce, who put him out. Osborne, however, got in. Ford then took the bat and sent a ball, which first went to Ferguson and then to Start before the striker reached the first.

The third innings commenced for the Atlantics by Galvin at the bat. He sent a nice grounder to the left, and on it made his first. Pratt by a good ball to right field put him on the second—an over-pitch of Lex brought Galvin home and put Pratt on the second. Mills went out at the hands of Thomas. McDonald followed at the hands of Mills, and Ferguson by Thomas. This put the side out, leaving Pratt on the third base. This was a still brighter prospect for the Eurekas and they seemed determined to "catch up." Calloway went to the bat and sent a ball to Crane but the latter overthrew it and the striker made his second. Brentnall followed at the bat; but, before he struck, Calloway ran to the third. Pierce attended to Brentnall's ball. Faitoute following at the bat, sent a ball to left, bringing Calloway in and making the second himself. Mills went to the bat, and sent a grounder to the center field, which was missed by Crane—a miss which gave Faitoute time to get home and Mills to make his second. Before Thomas (who followed) struck, Mills ran to third. Thomas, by a splendid right-fielder, brought him home. Osborne next struck a ball to right-field which was muffed by McDonald, and Thomas went to third and Osborne to second. Lex, at the bat, sent a grounder to the left-field which brought the two latter home, and on it made the second himself. Terrell sent a splendid high ball to Chapman, which was held, but before Chapman sent it home Lex run in ahead of it. Ford got his second on a hit to center field, and a passed ball brought him home. Calloway went out on a foul tip taken by Mills. This put the side out, and placed the Eurekas three ahead.

The fourth innings commenced by Pierce at the bat. He sent a ball to Brentnall, who fielded it very quickly, putting the striker out. Stark struck to right field, and on it made his second. Chapman sent a fly which Terrell caught. Crane struck the ball, which went to Mills, who sent it to Lex, who was on the first, but the latter missed it and Crane made the third, where he remained. Stark was the only one who reached home. Brentnell led for the Eureka's in this innings, but was caught on a foul bound by Chapman. Faitoute sent a ball into Ferguson's hand, who quickly put it into Stark's hands before Faitoute reached the first. Mills sent a splendid fly to center field, which was taken handsomely by Galvin on the run. The innings thus closed for a blank for the Eurekas.

The fifth innings commenced by Pratt at the bat, who sent a ball inside the third base, which, not being attended to, he made his first. Mills sent a ball to Terrell, and he sent it to Mills at first, but the latter dropped it and Mills made his base. Pratt going to second. McDonald struck and Terrell caught it, putting out Mills, who was running to second, and then fielding it to first base, putting out McDonald—a piece of double play which was much applauded. Ferguson on a hit to center field made his second and Pierce brought him home. On a passed ball of Lex, Pierce made his third and Start brought him home. By a wild pitch Stark also added another to his score. Chapman sent a ball to the left field and on it made his first. Crane struck a ball which was caught by Brentnall before Chapman reached the second; thus putting the side out, with the Atlantics two ahead. Nothing discovered, the Eurekas commenced their seventh innings. Thomas went to the bat, but Pierce easily put him out. Osborne followed, and sent a ball through Pierce's hand, making on it his third. Lex sent a ball to the neighborhood of Ferguson, but the latter could not get it to first ahead of the striker. Terrell followed at the bat, and by a splendid hit to center field brought in Lex, and Osborne, making himself the third. Ford brought Terrell home and made the third himself. Calloway took the bat and sent Ford to the third and made himself the second. Brentnall brought Calloway and Ford in and placed himself on the first by a splendid left fielder. Before Faitoute struck Brentnall run to third, and on a passed ball reached home. Faitoute went out at the hands of Ferguson. Mills went to the first on a center-fielder. Thomas was punished by Pratt, which put the side out, with Mills on the second, and the Eurekas four ahead.

In the sixth innings the Atlantics sent Crane to the bat, who put a ball to left field, making on it his third. Galvin brought him home. Pratt sent one which was caught by Thomas, who first put it to Terrell and then to Mills, putting both Galvin and Pratt out. Mills then went to the first on three balls, then to the third on a passed ball. McDonald went out on a fly ball taken by Terrell. This lessened the score two. The Eurekas opened their innings with Osborne at the bat, but he was caught out by Crane. Lex followed, but Ferguson treated him the same way. Terrell suffered also at the same hands—the side going out with a skunk.

The seventh innings (called the Atlantics) opened with a good deal of spirit, as the champions seemed to "go in." Ferguson sent a ball to the left field, which made him his first, and on an overthrow of Osborne he made his third. Pierce sent a ball to center field, bringing Ferguson home and making on it his first, and then, on a passed ball, his third. Start sent a hot one to center field, bringing Pierce home and making his first, and then his second. Chapman struck a ball in front of the home base, bringing Start home and making on it his second, and, on a passed base came home. Crane made his first on a hit to center field, and then his third by bad pitching. Galvin brought Crane home, and made himself his first, then his second. Pratt put Galvin on the third, and himself reached the first. Mills went out at the hands of Miller on the first, who, however, missed a double play. McDonald, by a splendid hit to right field, brought Galvin and Pratt home, and made the first home run. Ferguson went out at the hands of Terrell. Pierce reached his first, and then the third on a passed ball, and while attempting to run home Lex put him out nicely, and with him the side. The Eurekas commenced their seventh innings with this score of 6 against them. Ford went to the bat, and went out on three strikes. Calloway struck, and, the ball being missed by Pierce and Crane, he reached his first. Brentnall struck to the center field, and brought Calloway home and reached himself his second. Faitoute brought him home and on an overthrow of Chapman's, Brentnall followed Calloway's example. Mills went out on a fly at the hands of McDonald. Thomas went to the first on three balls and Faitoute came in. Osborne went out at the first by Start—the innings closing with the Atlantics 3 ahead.

This was rather close and the Atlantics saw that they must work to increase their score on the eighth innings. Start went to the bat first but his ball was fielded quickly by Terrell, but not in time to prevent him making his first—which he soon left for his second. Chapman by a nice hit to center field brought Start in and made his third. Crane went out at the first, by Thomas, but Chapman came in. Galvin made his second on a strike to left field and Pratt brought him home. Mills brought Pratt in and made his first, then second on a passed ball. McDonald went out on a foul tip. Ferguson got Mills in. Pierce was nicely caught on the fly by Lex, putting the side out and leaving Ferguson on the 3d. It was in this innings that Faitoute changed places with Lex. The Atlantics were 10 ahead, and this made the Eurekas rather timid in commencing their eighth, which was not lessened any when Lex went out on a foul tip, and Terrell at the first by the hands of Pearce. Ford got to his first, but was left there, as Calloway was fielded out by Pearce.

It was now evident the Atlantics would win, though that Club seemed determined to increase the difference. Start went to the bat, and sent a high fly to center field, which Lex missed, and he reached his first. Chapman made his first by the ball not being fielded quick enough by Thomas. Crane brought Start and Chapman home, and made himself the second. Galvin brought Crane home. Pratt struck a ball, but Thomas caught it on the fly with one hand and then sent it to the third, putting Galvin, who had attempted to run, in the same category as Pratt—a decidedly fine play, which was appreciated by the crowd. Mills made his first, and then came home on a passed ball. McDonald sent a splendid fly into Ford's hands, which was held. This innings made the Atlantics' score 12 ahead, and all the Eurekas had to do was to try and lessen it. Brientnall went to the bat, and made his first on a good hit; he then ran to the second, holding that position, and ultimately got home. Faitoute went out on first at the hands of Pearce. Mills sent a splendid fly, which was muffed by McDonald, on which he reached his first, and on a passed ball made his third. Thomas struck and the ball was stopped by Ferguson. He sent it to Start who failed to hold, and Thomas made his base, bringing Mills also home. Lex sent a ball to the far field, and every one thought it would go out of Chapman's reach, but his right hand was there and he stopped its progress, amid applause which was well deserved. The following was the score:

ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	EUREKA.	O.	R.
Pearce, s. s.	4	3	Calloway, l. f.	3	3
Start, 1st b.	1	6	Brientnall, 3d b.	2	2
Chapman, l. f.	2	4	Faitoute, c. f.	4	2
Crane, 2d b.	2	4	Mills, 1st b.	3	2
Galvin, c. f.	3	4	Thomas, s. s.	2	2
Pratt, p.	2	3	Osborne, c.	3	3
Mills, c.	4	3	Lex, p.	4	2
McDonald, r. f.	6	1	Terrell, 2d b.	4	1
Ferguson, 3d b.	3	2	Ford, r. f.	2	2
Total	27	30	Total	27	20

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—Totals.
Atlantic	5	0	1	1	4	2	8	5	4—30
Eureka	0	2	7	0	6	0	3	0	2—20

Umpire—Mr. Norton of the Excelsior Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Mowlem and Holden.
Time of game—2:50.
Passed Balls—Osborne 12, Mills 4.
Home Run—McDonald.
Struck Out—Ford 1.
Fly-catches Made—Chapman 2, Galvin 2, Crane 2, McDonald 1—total 7; Terrell 2, Osborne 2, Ford 1, Thomas 1, Lex 1—total 7.
Put Out on Bases—Atlantic 17, Eureka 15.
Put Outs on Fouls—Atlantic 5 times, Eureka 3 times.

The fielding and batting of both clubs was good, although in the latter feature of the game we have seen the Atlantics do better. Their fielding was good, and the base play of Ferguson and Start unsurpassed. Pratt did not pitch as well as usual. Pearce's play was particularly creditable. So was Chapman's. Mills's catching was far better than in the Mutual match. On the Eureka side Terrell's playing at second base (where he was not after first innings) was splendid. Mills at first did very well; so did Brientnall, especially on the earlier innings. Thomas could not have been better, and Calloway's play was also a feature. Faitoute and Ford were excellent. Lex's pitching was noticeable, although it was found the Atlantics could bat his balls too well. Osborne is a good catcher.

Mr. Norton's umpiring was the strictest and best we have seen this season. The only thing objectionable in the entire game was the grumbling at the decisions, and there was too much of this, especially on the part of the pitcher of the Atlantics. He makes too many side remarks, which, although not heard by the crowd, are none the less reprehensible. The next game will be on neutral grounds. The day is not fixed.

THE BASE BALL TOURNAMENT AT NEWTON, N. J.

The matches at Newton, N. J., on the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of October, will be played as follows:

For the United States Ball.—Actives of New-York agt. Irvington, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock p. m.

State Ball, and Championship of the State.—Olympic of Paterson agt. Camden, on Thursday, Oct. 4, a. m. In the afternoon Kearney vs. Irvington.

On Friday, Oct. 5, the winning clubs are to play the deciding game.

The Eurekas have declined to play.

IRVINGTON VS. UNION.

The match named to take place to-day between these clubs for the benefit of George Wright, will not take place, but on Friday next, October 5, a grand match will be played on the St. George's grounds in its place.

EAGLE VS. OLYMPIC OF PATERSON.

The return match between these clubs will be played at Hoboken, this afternoon, at 3 p. m.

ENTERPRISE VS. PECONIC.

These clubs play together on the Capitoline grounds, to-morrow at 3 p. m.

CRICKET.

ST. GEORGE VS. YOUNG AMERICA—A BRILLIANT VICTORY FOR THE DRAGON SLAYERS.

The grand cricket match between the St. George Club of this city and the Young America Club of Philadelphia, which was commenced at Hoboken on Wednesday after noon, terminated yesterday in favor of the St. George Club, whose score exceeded that of their opponents, with six wickets to fall.

The game was resumed at 9:45 yesterday morning, the first innings of the Young America closing for a total score of 43, George and Dan Newhall's 8 each being the principal figures of the innings. St. George opened their first innings very favorably for a large score, the first wicket falling for 28, but after the retirement of Gibbes and Bainbridge, the remainder were disposed of for small scores, the last wicket falling for a total of 45 only.

In the second innings the Young Americas were forced to retire by splendid bowling and fielding for 30, leaving the St. George eleven but 29 to get to win, and this number they secured with the loss of four wickets only.

The victory was a noteworthy one, and the most creditable the St. George's have achieved for several seasons, as their adversaries were not only good batsmen but very strong in the bowling and fielding departments. Appended is the full score of the match:

YOUNG AMERICA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
G. Newhall, c. Wright, b. Gibbes	8	b. Gibbes	1
Bayard, c. Hatfield, b. Gibbes	0	l. b. w., b. G. Wright	6
Vernon, run out			
D. Newhall, c. Winfield, b. Wright	8	b. G. Wright	2
Large, b. Wright	1	b. Gibbes	1
Davis, b. Wright	2	c. G. Wright, b. Gibbes	2
G. Newhall, c. Robinson, b. Gibbes	4	c. Winfield, b. Gibbes	0
Johns, c. Bainbridge, b. Gibbes	2	c. Bainbridge, b. Gibbes	0
Baird, c. Bowman, b. Gibbes	1	b. Gibbes	6
Morris, b. Wright	3	b. G. Wright	0
R. Wister, not out	0	not out	6
Byes 2, leg-byes 1, wides 4	7	Byes 1, leg-byes 3	4
Total	43	Total	30
Grand total			73

ST. GEORGE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Bainbridge, c. R. Wister, b. G. Newhall	13	c. Vernon, b. G. Newhall	0