INTERESTING POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MUNICIPAL REFORMERS.

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THE ANTI-RENT CONVENTION.

THE WHIG VIEW OF THE ANTI-RENTERS—THE NOMINATION OF THE CONVENTION.

[From the Albany Register (Whig), Oct 21.]

With the falling of the first leaves, and the snow flakes of autumn, as a general thing, comes Peter Finkle and Anti-Rentism from the gorges and mountain fastnesses of the Helderberg. Where they tabernacle in the summer months, or hide themselves in the dog-days, we have no knowledge. But when the Legislature adjourns in the spring, and the robins begin to hop around on the lawns and chirrup their first notes among the budding branches, Anti-Rentism and Peter Finkle begin gradually to disappear; and by the time that the leaves are green on the trees the grass green in the meadows, and the songs of the spring birds wake the morning, Anti-Rentism and Peter Finkle are all gone. They go with the frost, and come with the frost. Some think them migratory—traveling with winter and the cold breezes round and round the earth—that they love the chill winds, the icy sweep of the northwest blasts, and that the genial spring and summer air have no charms for their tastes. Well, we do not know how this is. The theory may be true, or false; but one thing is certain—as November approaches Peter Finkle and anti-Rentism are sure to turn up. They come, no ody knows whence, unheralded save by the storms of the equinox, the fall winds, and the drooping of the leaves. On Thursday morning we "looked out from our lattice," and saw the snow flakes fall lig. How gently they came down, resting for a moment on the roofs of the houses, the side walks, and the pavements, and then now quietly they vanished away. As we saw them thus falling as if a thousand fairies were picking swans away up in the sky, and scattering them down around on all the air, we said surely it is time for Anti Rentism to awake—surely Peter Finkle will be here.

Well we were right. With the falling snow flakes came Peter Finkle, came anti rentism, came the Anti-Rent Convention, with Joseph Gregory, of Rensselaer, for its President, and Peter Finkle for its Secretary. Everybody greeted anti-rentism, everybody hailed the Anti-Rent Convention, and everybody shook hands with Peter Finkle, as he stood placidly in the barroom of Beardsley's Hotel, with his beard and shaven forehead, and his pleasant smile beaming so blandly from his kindly countenance. It was a goodly sight to see how anti-rentism stood on the corners, stalked into barrooms, wandered among the grog shops, showing itself in all the political market places, inviting bidders for its influence, and how dull were the prospects of sale. Oh! change! change! ten years ago anti rent stock was A No. 1. Everybody bid for it, everybody invested in it, candidates hoarded it up, political aspirants competed anxiously for it. But tight political times came on, "over issues" and "fraudulent issues" flooded the market, and anti-rentism went down to par, down to seventy, down to fifty, thirty, twenty, ten, a cypher, and then, like that of certain "stone" and "gold" fancies, disappeared from the political stock board forever. Anti-rentism is in market and finds no sale! Oh! Peter Finkle, Peter Finkle! It was offered all day on Thursday, first to Seymour, but Seymour was shy, then to Bronson, but Bronson would not invest, then to Clark, and Clark had no fancy for speculation, and anti rentism was a drug, a dead cock in the pit. "We have piped," said the anti-renters to the political brokers, "all the day, and ye would not dance!" Oh! Peter Finkle, Peter Finkle!

But the Anti Rent Convention has postponed its own sale to the 26th instant, when it will be put up for bidders again, at "Beardsley's Hotel in Washington street." Mr. Joseph Gregory, the President, will be there; Peter Finkle, the Secretary, will be there. There will be plenty of certificates of value to be seen, plenty of statistics of its past, and estimates of future exhibited. Who will bid for anti-rentism? Who will invest in its stocks—who take its bonds—who a first mortgage on its "running equipments?" Come up to the political stock board, democracy, both hard and soft; come up with your anti temperance traders, your Executive veloes, your thousands collected from the distilleries, the breweries, the hotels, the groceries and the dens in the narrow, the dark, and the filthy streets and alleys of the cities. Come up to the political stock board, and bid for anti-rentism. It will be in market at what it will bring; the sale will be positive and without reserve, and with or without warrantee, at the option of buyers. Come up to the sale on the 26th, at "Beardsley's Hotel, in Washington street!" "Going! going! gone," is the word. Oh! Peter Finkle! Peter Finkle!

THE RESULT OF THE ANTI RENT STATE MASS CONVENTION.

This body assembled at Beardsley's Hotel in the city of Albany, at 12 M., Oct. 26, 1854, and was called to order by Hon John I. Slingerland of Albany, on whose motion Joseph Gregory was appointed President, and Edward V. Rifkins of Albany, Secretary.

The several counties were all represented.

The convention then proceeded to consider the subject of a State ticket; and after a full interchange of views, made choice of the following candidates:—

Governor.....*Myron Holly Clark, of Ontario.*
Lieut. *Governor*.....Bradford K. Wood, of Albany.
Canal Commissioner.....Henry Kirkhugh, of Oswego.
Prison Inspector.....Norwood Bowne, of Delaware.

The following resolutions were then adopted:—

Resolved, That we, the freemen of Eastern New York, resident upon her soil, claim that as our own, and assert our right thereto, as the burial place of our fathers, our own homes and the rightful heritage of our children.

Resolved, That although the Court of Appeals have reversed the decision recently given by Judge Harris in reference to lands in controversy in the manorial counties, it has shown to us the way of obtaining redress; that said lands, purporting to be grants made to certain individuals, commonly known as the Patrons, were not, according to law, the proper subject of grant, the Indian title not having been extinguished, but being now legal and in full force; and that, therefore, we call upon the Legislature of 1855 to enact a law similar in its provisions to the bill introduced into the last Legislature by Hon. Jesse S. Willis, of Jefferson, as the only remedy adequate to the necessities of the case.

Resolved, That we present the freemen of our constituency with confidence, pride and pleasure, the Anti-rent State ticket, as one deserving of their support, not sullied by the name of a recreant, an ingrate or a tool of tyranny.

Resolved, That we will support no man for the Assembly who is not one of us, pledged to resist the encroachments of land-claimants, having no right in law, equity, or even in reliable tradition.

Mr. Haddock, of Madison, now read an address, setting forth the history, nature and state of the present controversy.

The following State Central Committee were then appointed:—Sherman Frink, of Albany; Joseph Gregory, of Rensselaer; John Vaughn, of Schoharie; Gamaliel Bowdish, of Montgomery; Neil Benson, of Sullivan; Calvin Finkle, of Columbia; Daniel Stuart, of Delaware.

Adjourned *sine die*.

JOSEPH GREGORY, President.
EDWARD V. RIFKINS, Secretary.

CITY POLITICS.

YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

A meeting of this club was held last evening at 663 Broadway, C. G. Gunther officiating as chairman, in the absence of the President, Mr James T. Brady. There was a very small attendance of members, and the greater part of the evening was taken up in discussing a resolution in relation to the hard shell candidate for the mayoralty, and the resignation of Mr. Schell. They were finally adopted, as follows:—

Whereas, we hear with sincere regret that our candidate for the mayoralty of the city of New York, Mr. Augustus Schell, has for the reasons contained in his letter to the nominating committee, determined to decline the nomination so unanimously tendered him, therefore,

Resolved, That we accept as our next choice that well tried democrat, Wilson G. Hunt, and will give him with a hearty good will, that firm and unanimous support to which his fidelity to our party, his high standing as a citizen, and his well earned reputation in our community, so pre-eminently entitle him.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.

A regular monthly meeting of this club was held yesterday evening at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. The attendance was about the same as usual; but all that was done was to prepare for the ratification meeting to come off in Tammany Hall on the 24 of next month.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPAL REFORM COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK.

FELLOW CITIZENS—The federal government and the State government, in their respective spheres, are of importance in a self-governing country, but the city government reaches your firesides, and becomes your chief safeguard for life and property. Exterior governments may be good or bad without immediately affecting you; but upon this home government, all about you depends, even the healthiness of the air you breathe, the purity of the water you drink, if not the food you eat. Other elections make Presidents, Congressmen, Governors, and canal officers, for other people, but this charter election makes Judges of your courts, a Mayor, a police dependent upon his vigor, an officer for the prosecution of crime—indeed, conservators of the peace and executors of the law. Hence, next to family government, the city government comes most directly home to your highest earthly interests. To reform that city government, and to secure good, honest men in its administration, we again invoke your attention to your duties as voters, and as fellow citizens as much interested in the public welfare as we can be.

THE STATE OF THE CITY.

It is obvious to you, as it is to us all, that our taxes are enormously high, without any corresponding recompense in the security or comforts given us in return for paying them—that our houses and shops are unsafe from burglars and robbers—that murders here are of weekly occurrence, that crime stalks abroad unpunished; that, in short, while this is about the costliest governed city in the world, it is about the filthiest in its streets, and the most unsafe in the protection afforded to human life. For all these things, while our republican institutions are in the main elsewhere working well, there must be here some adequate cause; and what that cause is we now propose briefly to examine.

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The most afflicting characteristic of the day is the almost utter neglect by our fellow citizens of their political duties, and the consequent abandonment of them to these outcasts and outlaws of whom we speak. It is a melancholy and frightful fact, which cannot be gainsayed, that in the main our highest and lowest political offices are named and created in what are called "primary meetings," by what are known as "primary elections," in which a few bold men of both the great parties contrive to secure, by violence or fraud the control of the nominations, and hence the election of such men as they desire. There can scarcely be known to you, fellow citizens, unless you have given your attention to the subject, the monstrous iniquities of this primary election system. Till within two or three years past these primary elections were under the control of whigs or democrats, in their respective parties—but it is now known that there are organized bands of unprincipled and reckless men who sell out their services to aspirants for place, without any regard to party association. If a corrupt whig Alderman of a ward desires a re-election he bargains with a corrupt democratic Aldreman in a neighboring ward, to lend the democrat his forces to carry a primary election, and the democrat in return lends him his to carry a whig primary election. Hence, whigs promiscuously vote in democratic ballot boxes, and democrats in whig ballot boxes—while the honest whig or democrat destined to vote, may be thankful if permitted to go through the farce of voting at all. If there be not enough of these parasites who have been living through the year upon the city treasury to carry these primary elections for this whig or that democratic Alderman, some organized band of unfortunate outcasts or villains is employed, who, though the money may be advanced by the Aldermen, are yet, in fact, paid, in the end, out of the city treasury, in jobs, or contracts or frauds of one class or another, such as we daily read of in the public press. If there be, as there are in some of the more attentive wards, good citizens devoting themselves to these elections, and with enough of power to vote down these leeches upon the city treasury, then, by securing what are called the "Inspectors of Election," the ballot boxes are filled before a vote is given, with any necessary amount of votes, or even if this is prevented, and honest men have outvoted their opponents and all their frauds, then these inspectors of election often, with utter shamelessness, count the votes as they please without any regard to numbers, and return men elected who have never received in fact a quarter of the numerical vote. In other cases, where these organized forces cannot, or dare not, undertake to exclude *bona fide* citizens, they, and their accomplices, vote over and over again, and so overawe the inspectors into receiving their votes, or they bring in voters from neighboring wards, without distinction of party, or discrimination as to citizenship, or any other disqualification. In some wards it has become as much as a man's life is worth to vote at all, unless he votes as he is ordered. In other wards, the respectable citizens of both parties have retired from all primary elections in disgust or affright, and abandoned them entirely to bullies or blackleg, who now have there the especial control.

HOW THEY ARE MANAGED.

Under this system of primary elections there have grown up in the city a large class of men known in the slang of the city as "Suckers" and "Strikers." The "Strikers" are a bold class of marauders, who "come down" upon a candidate for a place, and demand of him money, with threats that if he does not give it they will be "down upon him" in the primary elections, or in the nominating conventions, and who generally frighten timid or corrupt men into pay. The "Suckers" are a more genteel class, who hang about the porter houses where the nominating conventions meet, and who "suck" out pay. These Strikers" and "Suckers" make it their trade to get upon the nominating committees, and in connexion with outside forces, they generally succeed. The man who does not wish to be known as taking money in person, puts into these nominating committees these "Strikers" and "Suckers," and they notoriously sell their votes, not alone to the highest bidder, but often over and over again, to all the bidders; and hence it is well known that the nominating committees, more or less, are marketable as cattle, or slaves in the slave pen—not for one sale, however, as are cattle and slaves, but for sale over and over again, at the same moment, to different buyers according as they find dupes to dupe or asphrants to buy them. Some whig or democrat, eminent in his party, often finds his name in a primary election, on the same ticket with some unknown "Striker" or "Sucker," or with some distinguished bully, but he is not expected to take the trouble to attend the nominating conventions and if he does he will often find himself wearied out, or worried out, by numerous adjournments, and to such places where decency can scarcely go with safety. It is sometimes the custom, on a ticket where five men are to serve, to put on two well known democrats or whigs, and two "Suckers" or "Strikers," and for the fifth man some "Peter Funk," as he is known in our mock auction vocabulary, or better known now as "a Greenwood man," that is, a dead man, —there being, in short, no such man, and the name being a mere invention. The two "Suckers" or "Strickers" generally find when their convention assembles, one or both of the well known democrats or whigs among the absentees, and they not only fill his place, or their places, with other "Suckers" or "Strikers," but the "Greenwood" man's place also; and hence, starting with only two "Suckers" or "Strikers," they generally end with five. Men who, night and day, though more by night than by day, make politics their trade, and their only trade, of course, can deceive their inattentive fellow citizens; and the way they dupe and fool "the green ones," is a standing joke with them over their cups.

THEIR OBJECTS AND AIMS.

These persons that carry these primary elections not only have money in view—in the end all taken from the city treasury—but higher objects, and they are independence of the magistracy of the city and of the law, exemption from punishment for the crimes they commit, the robberies they may be guilty of, and even the blood they may shed in sudden affrays or in cool and deliberate malice. They reason, and they reason well, that if they can create the magistracy, they can overawe it and control it. They reason, and they reason well, that if they can make judges, they can be as powerful as the judges themselves. They reason, and they reason well, that if they are the manufacturers of the justices and the police, their manufactured machinary must work out their will. To be a bully with impunity, and to be allowed to pommel others at the polls of the primary elections, in the gambling houses and elsewhere, there must be a security for protection from punishment in the officers of the law, and that security they have when in the primary elections of one or the other party they make or unmake them at will. Hence, here in New York it is so hard to punish crime, and hence crime so often escapes. Hence, too, from this frequent escape it has become so audacious that murder or manslaughter are crimes almost of daily occurrence. It is notorious—and we can name the characters—that men who have been indicted for high crimes and misdemeanors, and escaped only by influences they created in primary elections, have this year named the judiciary of the city, or been over and over again on the most important nominating committees. Decency alone forbids our naming characters and places that influence and carry, or act, in these primary elections, which would shock the community by their very mention. Suffice it to say, that in the main, the primary elections, in several wards, in both parties, are now the offsprings of the gambling houses and bawdy houses of the city.

THEIR CONSEQUENCES.

Now, fellow citizens, if these primary elections died off in the filthy and seething stews where they are bred, they would not be worthy of this brief exposure we have made of them; but they have been the means of electing here, for two or three years back, many of the men who make our laws, administer justice for us—many of our aldermen and councilmen, and other important magistrates of the city. We are expected to vote for the candidates whom outcasts of the community hand over to us as "the regularly nominated candidates." We are "no whigs," "no democrats," if we do not vote for the offsprings of the very stews and sewers of the city! It may be true, that they often name for us some very good men to vote for—(and there are good men and true on both the whig and democratic tickets, this year)—but such men are put on only to cloak rascality concealed elsewhere, or to avoid disgusting the community outright. They will give us any time five honest, able men, if at the same time they can smuggle into some great money-giving place, some unblushing, reckless officer. They care but little what men have "the honors" of office, if they can only have "the game." It is not then altogether the men we complain of, in these nominations, but it is the accursed system which demoralizes the city, and sows broadcast the basest seeds of corruption. For two great parties to allow such persons as we have described even to name candidates, is a crime, because it subjects the city to their power. It is about enough to know that they have named a man, to refrain voting for him. It certainly is fair *prima facie* proof of collusion of the candidates with such men that they have been named by them—and it becomes the business of such candidates to be purged of their origin, before they call upon us for our votes. It is a fair inference that they are pledged to the influences of their birth places as candidates—and it is our duty to reject them until they publicly disown those influences that started them into life.

OUR DUTIES AS CITIZENS.

Now, fellow citizens, having but briefly, very briefly though, opened to you a view of the sources of our city corruptions and crimes, we beg you, we implore you to join us, and to come to the rescue of the city. Great cities are not necessarily "great sores" on the body politic, and they only become so as good citizens abandon their political duties to the classes of men we have been describing. But one thing is very certain, and that is, if you do not come to the rescue now, and break down these misnamed "primary elections," these classes of men will increase, and grow, and tax you more year after year, and yearly render more insecure both life and property. They will subdue you if you do not rise and subdue them. Already they put up your great municipal officers to the highest bidder—not in public market overt, at Bull's Head, or the Change, where such like business should be done, if done at all, but in the very lowest porterhouses, gambling houses and bawdy houses of the city! Already they obtrude themselves into your judicial conventions! Already, as official men, on official committees from these primary elections, they show themselves before your candidates, officially to announce that they are the persons who selected and made them! Effrontery such as this, if not put down now, must grow more audacious hereafter. They who can thus go on in successful city robbery will end in public brigandage anon, when our only remedy will be arms and revolution.

If we have volunteered, fellow citizens, as some say, to strike this alarm bell, it is not less your duty to volunteer than ours. We have always welcomed you, and shall always welcome with delight, all good men among us. It is no pleasant duty to be striking and striking the alarm bell in the midst of the plunderers of our city treasury—but when there is danger, somebody must give the alarm, or the wolf will go with impunity on his walk. Come then, to the rescue, one and all; come now before it is too late. Whatever duty you may owe to your party, remember that you owe a higher one to your homes, your families, your firesides, your wives and your children.

PETER COOPER, Chairman.
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Secretary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your journal of the 20th inst it was erroneously stated that I had received the nomination by the Temperance Committee for Councilman for the Thirteenth district, Sixth ward. Permit me to say that I was nominated by the Democratic Republican Committee, which differs materially from the above. By inserting this correction you will greatly oblige yours, respectfully,

ASHBEL L. BULKLEY, No. 7 Mulberry street.
New York, Oct. 27, 1854.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD REFORMERS.

MEETING LAST EVENING—A TICKET NOMINATED—COMPROMISE WITH THE KNOW NOTHINGS—SPICY DEBATE.

In accordance with a call issued to the members of the Reform Committee in the Eighteenth ward, a meeting was holden last evening in the church edifice, on Fourth avenue, near Twenty-third street.

Mr. Peter Cooper was called to the Chair. Mr. Royal Phelps was first renominated, but peremptorily declined.

The report of the Executive Committee was then read. The committee recommended the adoption of the following ticket:—

For Councilman, Fifty-seventh district—F. E. Mather.
Fifty sixth district—Wm. M. Baxter.
For School Commissioner of Eighteenth ward—Wm. Neilson. Inspector—Joseph F. Joy. Trustees—E. Delafield Smith, Peter Cooper, Jas M. Edney, J. H. Burlesson. For Constables—Amos Bishop, Wm. Tompkins.

Judge VANDERPOEL made a lengthy speech, commending the course of the reform Aldermen, and Councilmen. He was particularly laudatory of Mr. Mather.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS said that it had been rumored that his name had been left off the ticket (he had been a School Commissioner, and was to be nominated for one of the Trustees) on account of a coalition with another organization. He wished to have the facts in the case. He had always done his duty by the reform party in every instance.

Mr LEFEVERE (School Commissioner) said he regretted that Mr Phelps' name had been left off the ticket. He had served on the board with that gentleman, and thought that the interest of the schools in the ward would be seriously damaged by his withdrawal.

Mr. SMITH thought that he could throw some light on the matter. As he understood it, the executive committee nominated part of the ticket, and then left the rest of it to a sub-committee, with the understanding that this last committee was to confer with the organization of the know Nothings. The conference was held—the Know Nothings agreed to support the Reform candidates for Councilmen, and they took the rest of the ticket.

Mr PHELPS objected to any such arrangement. This movement had always claimed that it had nothing to do with any other party. If he was to be put aside to day for a Know Nothing, he might be put aside next day for a whig or a democrat. He was not a Know Nothing, but he was an American of three generations. He cared nothing for this or any other office, but having retired to give place to another candidate, (Mr. Neilson,) for the Commissionership, he expected the nomination of trustee as an act of common courtesy.

The CHAIRMAN avoided his willingness to withdraw his name from the ticket, and give place to any person who received the nomination.

Judge VANDERPOEL said that things had changed since the reform party had resolved to stand aloof from all others. It was necessary now to be a little politic, and therefore this sub-committee had been appointed to confer with a powerful organization already existing in the ward. A compromise was effected, and the result was the ticket before the meeting. A spirit of self sacrifice had been manifested all along, and he had hoped that such would be the case to-night. He was pained that his friend (Mr. Phelps) viewed the matter as a personal slight, and he should be more pained if the party should split on so small a snag. He trusted that his friend would re-consider his opinion, and, eschewing all his party predilections, come upon the platform which they all occupied. He knew that Royal Phelps did not want this office. He thought he was contending for a principle. The speaker thought he was wrong.

Mr. BONNER said that the committee did not ostracise Mr. Phelps because he was not a Know Nothing; but they did the best they could for the party.

Mr. PHELPS moved that the question be taken on each nomination separately.

Mr. LORD moved that Mr Phelps' name be substituted on the ticket for that of Mr. Cooper.

Mr J W. GERARD thought that, for the sake of the schools in the ward, Mr Phelps' name should be kept on the ticket. The matter was a very important one, and the welfare of thousands of children depended upon it. These officers (school trustees) were, in his opinion, more important than the councilmen. He (Mr. Gerard) was willing to resign his office as Inspector, to which he had often been elected, both by whigs and democrats, if anybody wanted it; but he hoped that all the old officers would not be left off the ticket to give place to strangers.

Judge VANDERPOEL rose to speak, when Mr. Phelps requested that he would adopt some means to end the debate. The Judge went on to say that there never was a man so transcendently good that his equal could not be found. This principle of sticking to particular men was sufficient to sound the death knell to any party, and in the present state of things it was suicidal for the reformers to ask for the whole or nothing. We are sure of our Councilmen, he said, under this arrangement, and if we don't agree to it we are consummate fools.

Mr. SMITH thought the schools would do well enough. It was certainly important to get good men into the Council.

Mr LEFEVERE replied to Judge Vanderpoel, and said that he (the speaker) had endeavored to support the right, and that he could not do so too warmly. He should, however, support the ticket whatever it might be.

After some faint opposition on the part of Mr. Phelps and a few others, the ticket as given above, was ratified, and then the meeting dissolved.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.

The Brooklyn Democratic City Convention met at the Kings County Hotel, corner of First and South Seventh streets, Eastern district, (Williamsburg,) yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for city offices. The chair was occupied by John Dugan, of the Fifteenth ward. Thomas Mulcahy, of the Twelfth ward; and Richard M. Coit, of the Fifteenth ward, were appointed Secretaries.

After the acceptance of the credentials of the delegates, an informal ballot was entered into for a candidate for Mayor, with the following result:—

Martin Kalbfleisch	26
John A. Dayton	10
Samuel S. Powell	18

Whole number of votes cast.....54

A formal ballot was taken, but there was no choice, when the second regular ballot was had, which resulted in the selection of Martin Kalbfleisch, by the following vote:—

Kalbfleisch	33
Powell	20
Dayton	1

Whole number.....54

Mr Kalbfleisch having been declared regularly nominated, a regular ballot was entered into for City Judge, with the following result:—

Samuel E. Johnson	41
Henry Hagner	7
Henry N. Birdsall	4
Henry A. Moore	1

Whole number.....53

Mr. Johnson was declared the nominee of the convention; when, on motion,

Ethan Estabrook was nominated for the office of Comptroller by acclamation.

Auditor—Thomas J. Gerald was nominated for Auditor on the first formal ballot.

City Treasurer—John S. Mackay was nominated for this office on the first ballot.

Chief of Police—John Tucker was nearly unanimously nominated for this office on the first ballot.

Collector of Eastern District—For this office John W. Braisted was nominated by acclamation.

A committee was then appointed to wait upon the candidates, and the convention adjourned.

WILLIAMSBURG POLITICS.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A meeting of the friends of temperance was held at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, in Williamsburg, on Thursday evening. It was called by the Executive Temperance Committee, for the purpose of selecting suitable men to be supported at the ensuing election.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of Mr. Clark for Governor, and Mr. Raymond for Lieutenant Governor. Committees were appointed to select candidates for Assembly, city and ward officers, to be presented at a meeting to be held on Monday evening next.

WARD NOMINATIONS

The third ticket for the Fourteenth ward is as follows:—

Aldermen—Caleb Pink, John Lindsay.
Supervisor—J. H. Mann.
Assessor—Philip Brady.
Captain of Police—Thomas Murphy.
Commissioner of Excise—Jas H. Coggswell.
Constable—Owen Dennin.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NOMINATIONS REPUDIATED.

UTICA, Oct. 27, 1854.

The independent democrats, in district convention, met here last evening, and in order to restore harmony in the party, passed resolutions repudiating the nomination of A. B. Matteson and D. Skinner for Congress.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Arrangements have been made with Madam Grisi and Signor Mario for twelve nights, being the only time they will appear here prior to their return to Europe. The series will commence on Monday evening next, with Rossini's grand tragic opera of "Semiramide," which will be produced in great splendor. The costumes are new, and the number of the chorus is increased—there will also be a *corps de ballet*. Madam Grisi will sustain her great character of Semiramide, Queen of Babylon, and Signorina Donovani as Arsace, Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The other characters will be filled by Signori Susini, Bernardi, Fabricatore, and other artists of celebrity. In act 2d, a grand *Pas de Deux* by Mr. G. W. Smith and Senorita Soto.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The benefit of Miss Louisa Pyne, and last appearance of the English opera company, will take place this evening, a fact which we feel confident will be much regretted, judging from the very great success which has attended their representations, for the theatre was crowded to excess every night. The popular opera of the "Crown Diamonds" is to be played, in which the Misses Pyne, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Borrani will appear. The farce of "Poor Pillicoddy" will conclude all. Miss Agnes Robertson is engaged, and will appear on Monday.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The bill of entertainment for this evening is unusually attractive, comprising the "Queen of the Abruzzi," the comedy of the "Serious Family," and the domestic drama of "My Poll and My Partner Joe." The popular comedian, S. Glenn, is to sustain the characters of Gulfardo, Sleek and Sam Sculler; and G. J. Arnold that of Henry Hallyard. J. Dunn, Miss Herring and Mrs. Yeomans will also appear. A new nautical drama is to be produced on Monday, and Mr. Wemyss' benefit will come off on Tuesday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The much admired Bateman Children and the celebrated dancers, the sisters Rousset, are to appear again this evening. The Bateman Children will appear in the first act of Shakspere's tragedy of "Hamlet," and the laughable farce of "the Spoiled Child;" and the Roussets will perform in the Spanish ballet of "La Maja de Seville" and the ballet divertisement of "Les Follies."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—This theatre continues to be crowded every night. To-night the favorite comedy of the "Breach of Promise," the laughable farce of the "Filibuster," and the new and successful comedy of "Ben Bolt," are to be played, the casts embracing the names of Messrs. Burton, Fisher, Johnston, Marchant, Jordan, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Burton and Miss Annie Lee. "David Copperfield" and the "Poor Soldier" will be played on Monday.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. C. J. Smith and Miss A. Hathaway are to appear again this evening. Mr. Smith will appear as Marteau, in the "Carpenter of Rouen," assisted by Messrs. Barry, Fox, Carroll, and Mrs. Nichols; and Miss Hathaway will sustain three characters in the pantomimic drama of the "Wizard Skiff." The comic pantomime of the "Magic Rose" is also to be played, forming altogether a very attractive bill. The second sacred concert will be given to-morrow evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The fine comedy of "London Assurance" is increasing in attraction every night. It will be repeated this evening, with the same inimitable cast, together with the farce of the "Windmill." The comedy is produced in a very superior manner, the acting throughout being natural, and the scenic effect complete. "Much Ado About Nothing" will be played on Monday night, Mr. Wallack and Miss Bennett appearing in it.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—A great combination of attraction is announced for this evening. It comprises the drama of the "Rag Picker of Paris," in which Mr. E. Eddy appears; the popular drama of the "Maniac Lover," Mr. W. Marshall and Mrs M. Jones sustaining the leading characters, and the comedy of "Katharine and Petruchio." The business of this beautiful theatre has increased much during the past week.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—This place of amusement is as popular as ever. Both afternoon and evening performances are well patronised. The selection for this day is the drama of "Raphael." There will also be an exhibition of foreign poultry and rare birds, in great variety, just imported from Europe.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—This band is doing a large business. The burlesque of "Black Blunders" and negro minstrelsy are announced again for this evening.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—This favorite band, in consequence of the excellent manner in which they have produced the burlesque operas, receive every night the most marked applause.

WOOD'S WHITE AND ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, located at 472 Broadway, are well patronized—the female dancers are a great acquisition to the company.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The equestrian troupe now playing at this establishment is justly receiving extensive patronage. There will be an afternoon and evening performance to day.

PAUL JULIEN, the celebrated youthful violinist, is now on his way to St Louis, to fulfil an engagement there. He has been travelling with great success since he left this city in the fall, and has given performances in the eastern States, in the cities of Portland, Portsmouth, Concord, Manchester, Lowell, Salem, Taunton, and Montreal. From Montreal the artist found it necessary to start immediately to St. Louis, to be there in time to meet his engagement. As an evidence of the interest which Paul Julien has created wherever he has been, we may mention that on his opening night in Montreal, shortly before the performance commenced, a large fire broke out near the theatre, that was both dangerous and a grand spectacle to behold. Notwithstanding, the theatre was crowded to overflowing, and Paul received with an enthusiastic welcome. We understand that Paul Julien has separated from his agent, who up to this time has transacted his business.

City Intelligence.

MACDOUGAL STREET CHURCH—REV. DUNCAN DUNBAR.—We are informed that this church has again secured the services of their former pastor, Rev Duncan Dunbar. Last Sabbath he responded to the unanimous call of the church and congregation, in the presence of a large and interested assembly, and will preach to morrow at the usual hours, in their place of worship.

ST. ANN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, IN THE N. Y. UNIVERSITY.—The usual morning service with the voice will be conducted to-morrow, the 29th instant, by the Rev. Augustus Fitch. At 7½ o'clock P. M., the service by signs will be held. The Rev. Dr. Spencer, Secretary of the Church Book Society, is expected to deliver a discourse which will be translated by the Rector. All persons interested in the success of this church are invited to attend.

CRICKET.—The match between the "Free Academy" and "Union" Cricket Clubs, will be concluded at Hoboken, to-day.

The game stands at present: "Free Academy Club," 1st innings, 65; 2d innings, 41. "Union Club," 1st innings, 45; 2d innings, 39; and four wickets to go down for 23 runs to get to win.—Montrose and Banks, being in at the bat, and Cutting, Muller and Beach to go in.

DEATH OF MR RIDLEY.—We have learned that Mr. Ridley who fell from the upper story of the new India rubber factory up town, striking his head against the beams in his fall, on Monday last, died on Wednesday.

FIRE IN A SMOKE HOUSE IN WASHINGTON STREET.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire took place in the smoke house connected with the provision establishment of Wm K Dietrich, No 529 Washington street. The firemen succeeded by making too much blaze in the smoke house, which set fire to the meat and spread up to the top of the house. The firemen were quickly on the spot, and extinguished it. The damage is estimated at between $400 and $500. The loss is covered by an insurance in the Market and Merchants' insurance companies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

DEAR SIR—I noticed in your journal of Friday, a notice of the parade of the Young American Guard. It should have been the Young American Guard, Capt. John J. Blair, who were on their fifth annual target excursion. By giving the above few lines a place in your valuable journal, you will much oblige the company.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 26	MOON SETS	11 09
SUN SETS	5 02	HIGH WATER	00 37

Port of New York, October 27, 1854.

CLEARED.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool, E K Collins.
Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan, C Morgan.
Ship Martha (Brem), Thirnean, Akyab, El, G J Bechtel.
Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Fletcher, Liverpool, C Grinnell.
Ship M E Whittier, Cate, Havana, C C Duncan & Co.
Ship M D Embil, Percy, Havana, Nesmith & Sons.
Ship Josephine Harding, Jordan, Charleston, C C Duncan & Co.
Ship Don Quixote, Callaghan, Boston, Cary & Co.
Brig Johanne Louise (Brem), Osterloh, Bremen, Gudewill & Mohr.
Bark Hannibal, Kline, Rio Janeiro, M M Freeman & Co.
Bark Emelie (Olden), Gross, Port au Prince, Hennings, Muller & Gosling.
Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa, Brown, Travis & Co.
Bark John Stroud, Stet on, St Marys, J W Elwell & Co.
Bark Gallot Jantiene Roeline (Dutch), Schrender, Cork, W F Schmidt & Co.
Brig Trefig, Molander, Lisbon, Funch & Meincke.
Brig Voador (Braz), Coelho, Maranham, H K Corning.
Brig Plover, Gosbee, Halifax, Kelly & Smithers.
Brig Northern Light (Br), Esdale, Haughtsport, J S Whitney & Co.
Schr Indianola, Cathcart, Kingston, McCready, Mott & Co.
Schr J Darling, Davis, Apalachicola, R Post.
Schr B L Perry, Nelson, Beaufort, Davis & Holmes.
Schr M E Hooper, Krause, Washington, J H Mathews.
Schr D H Baldwin, Janes, Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Sleght.
Schr J C Brooks, Graham, Portland, S W Lewis.
Schr Geo Millard, Spear, Salem, Metcalf & Lovejoy.
Schr Rume, Phinney, Wareham, master.
Steamer Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia, J & N Briggs.

ARRIVED.

Steamship George Law, Fox, Aspinwall, Oct 17, 6:45 PM, with passengers and mdse, to M O Roberts. Encountered a constant succession of strong northerly gales since passing Cuba, with a very heavy sea.

Steamship Star of the West, Turner, San Juan, Nic, Oct 15, with 550 passengers and $800,000 in specie, to C Morgan. On night of 15th spoke bark Martha Clark, from San Juan for Mobile, with a portion of her crew sick, but wished no assistance; 19th, off Sand Key light, exchanged signals with ship Winfield Scott, bound S [hence for Mobile].

Ship Metropolitan (clipper), Smith, Havre 28 days, with 445 passengers, to Lane, West & Co. Oct 24, lat 37, lon 66, saw a ship standing NE, and lying to under close reef main topsail, showing a white signal with a red star in it, with loss of fore and main topgallant masts; had a full figure head and a poop. The Mate 31 deaths on the passage of cholera.

Ship Otaheite (Brem), Elberfeld, Bremen, 44 days, with 250 passengers, to Henschen & Unkart.

Bark Robert (of Boston), Prince Havre, 24 days, with 425 passengers, to Post & Ryerson add E D Hurlbut & Co. Had five deaths.

Schr M A Guest, Ireland, Philadelphia for Taunton.
Schr Daylight, Mitchell, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr J Wolcott, Brown, Albany for Providence.
Schr Elmira, Stone, Amboy for Boston.

BELOW.

Ship Phœnix, from ——, by pilotboat E K Collins.
Also, two barks, and two brigs, unknown.

SAILED.

Steamship Northern Light, San Juan.
Wind during the day from S.

Memoranda.

Bark W T Sayward, at San Francisco 17th ult from Boston, was 35 days to Rio Janeiro, where she put in, having sprung her mast, and had to put in a new one. July 11 put into the island of Juan Fernandez for water and provisions. Sailed again on the 21st July, was off Cape Horn 14 days, with strong SW gales; crossed the equator Aug 7, lon 110 12, after which time had light baffling winds up to 14th, after which had the wind from SW. At Juan Fernandez saw two of the crew of ship Townsend, lately burnt; the rest had left for Rio Janeiro.

Ship Competitor, at do 23d from New York, passed Staten Land in 51 days; was off Cape Horn 18 days in heavy weather, wind from NW; had been north of 25 N last since Sept 1, with light airs and calms; crossed the equator Aug 22, lon 111, after which had light winds; was 23 days within 800 miles of port, and within 100 miles for the last five days; calms and foggy.

Brig Susan Soule, at do 25th from Portland, experienced heavy weather off Cape