THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY

THE LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS PARTY.

STATE TICKET.—
For Secretary of State.....Aaron Ward.
For Comptroller.....Lemuel Stetson.
For Treasurer.....Joseph M. Lyon.
For Attorney General.....Samuel J. Tilden.
For State Engineer.....John D. Fay.
For Canal Commissioner.....Frederick Follett.
For State Prison Inspector.....Patrick H. Agan.
Judges Court Appeals—Long term.....Samuel Selden.
Short term.....Nicholas Hill, Jr.

PROHIBITION AND THE POLITICIANS.

The example presented by the prohibition party ought to convince all liquor dealers of the danger of allowing their organization to fall into the hands of politicians, who only wish to obtain control of it, in order that they may make it subservient to their own purposes. The leaders who for sometime directed the prohibitory movement, had managed to seize upon a prejudice inflamed to the point of fanaticism by continued agitation, and had used it as a valuable accessory to their schemes for the attainment of power. They saw the strength of the feeling, and not caring for consequences, or, perhaps, not having sufficient sagacity to foresee them, they encouraged the growing prejudice until it become a passion which abjured reason, and insisted on obtaining immediate expression in a legislative form. This was, probably, what the leaders had not calculated on. They wished the question kept alive by agitation as long as they could make it serviceable to their views; but they had no idea of settling it so soon as to lose the office and social place of the power it had acquired. Nevertheless, they had raised a storm which they could not allay. Some of them yielded to its fury, but others sought refuge from it on the opposite. The editor of the Times who had contributed to institute himself into the second office of the State by the adroit manner in which he took advantage of the prohibition feeling, had no doubt become safely ensconced than he turned his back contemptuously on the friends who had elevated him to power, no doubt congratulating himself that he was not quite so green as they took him for. The prohibitionists consoled themselves by reflecting that politicians were always a slippery fellow, and the editor of the Times no better than the rest. They took the matter into their own hands, and succeeded in passing the law, in spite of the treachery of the leaders in whose hands they had entrusted their cause. The secretary of the Times is now hard pressed by the profession to say anything on the question, which is certainly of more local importance than any other now before the people of this State. The Kansas troubles sink into insignificance in comparison with the Liquor law, which directly affects the rights and indirectly affects the property of every citizen in the community. Yet the Times can devote column after column to the discussion of a subject which, however important in its ultimate results, scarcely has any present significance, and find not a single line for the virtues and beauties of prohibition. We have heard of men kicking over the ladder by which they had ascended to power; but we never saw a more striking illustration of it than is furnished by the editor of the Times. He scarcely seems to know that there is any such question before the people of the State as the doctrine of prohibition or the repeal of the Maine Liquor law. He is probably unaware that any such law ever was passed, or probably had come to think it a matter of no consequence whether it was passed or not. While the prohibitionists are making the air vocal with their appeals in behalf of the law, and their denunciations of "rum and the rum seller," and the opponents of the law are inveighing against its unconstitutionality and injustice, he remains charmingly oblivious, and discusses the Kansas question, as if it were the only point on which the people of the State are called upon to decide. The Tribune does not manifest its ingratitude in so striking a degree. Always the consistent champion of prohibition—perhaps its originator in this State—that paper does not deliberately reject and abandon its offspring before it is old enough and strong enough to stand alone. It still exhibits some traces of parental affection, and every once a week or more, endeavors to interpose between its bantling and the destruction with which it is menaced. But the efforts of the Tribune are not characterized by that warmth and strength that they displayed when prohibition was in its earliest infancy. Its attacks upon those ogres, the rum sellers, are less frequent, and less vigorous than they were before the birth of its second child "fusion." Perhaps the throes of a double parturition may have been too much for its constitution, but the energy with which it fights in behalf of fusion is scarcely consistent with this theory. The fact is, that the Tribune, too, has begun to affect the ways of politicians. Last year it thought nothing of so much importance as prohibition; it was a doctrine never to be abandoned; it was a principle paramount to all others, and which it had determined should be engrafted on the policy of the State. This year it has sunk so much in importance as to have become of secondary instead of primary consequence. Indeed, the Tribune, with manifestations of compunction it is true, has evinced a willingness even to sacrifice it, in order to secure the success of the fusion ticket. At the fusion convention its editor spoke against and voted against making prohibition a part of the platform, though he consented to permit the passage of a resolution endorsing the principle, as a simple expression of opinion on the part of the convention. The Tribune afterwards defended this course on the ground that it might have prejudiced the chances of the fusion ticket by driving off voters possessed of "rum sentiments." The Tribune is perfectly willing to take their votes now, to associate with them, to defend them, and even to support them for office, though until recently they were the objects of its most bitter invective and furious denunciation. The Tribune, notwithstanding its assumptions to the contrary, is evidently not impressed with any very decided conviction that a majority of the people of this State are in favor of the Maine Liquor law. Had it truly thought so it would have been willing to incorporate the principle of prohibition into its platform. That it refused to do so shows that it has no confidence in its own assertions on this point. Truly, the reformers are no more saints than we poor sinners.

EFFECTS OF THE MAINE LAW AND PUBLIC OPINION CONTRASTED.

We know from authentic sources that since the operation of the Maine law in the State of Maine, more liquor has been consumed in private houses than at any time previous to the passage of the law. Meeting the Maine liquor men on the moral ground which they have assumed, we would ask them whether the private or public consumption of liquor is more injurious to public morality. By the common consent of the community the drunkard is a loathsome, disgusting object—public opinion has stamped him as such, and its voice has within the last twenty years decreased the number of habitual inebriates to an extent that can scarcely be calculated. Let the prohibitionists deny this fact if they can, or if they dare; we are willing to meet them on the question.

Look at the public hotels, at the private boarding houses, where the brandy bottle was formerly considered as an essential; is it now to be seen? Let the prohibitionists answer the question.

Why has it been withdrawn? By penal enactment? No, but from the desire to meet the wishes of those who conscientiously believed it to be unnecessary and improper, and who were willing to rest their claims on the good sense of their fellow citizens. The ultra views of the prohibitionists were not to be satisfied with concession they saw, or imagined they saw, political aggrandisement in the back ground of the picture, and drawing the veil of temperance before hypocrisy, sought to erect a political platform on a doubtful theory of morality.

What is and what will be, the effect of their labors? In the State of Maine the recent election has decided for ever the Maine liquor law question. In our state the "vox populi" will soon record to it a corresponding and as just a fate.

SINGLENESS OF PURPOSE.

We cannot too strongly impress upon our friends the necessity of "singleness in purpose." They may be attached, politically, to different parties; they may have preferences difficult to overcome, but the repeal of the liquor law should be their sole object. No sacrifice of party feeling should be considered too great to accomplish this, our grand object. It should be the bond of an irresistable union—an alliance which the adherents of former political parties, among the liquor dealers, should swear fidelity to each other, and offer up every other political aspiration to their common cause.

EQUALITY IN LAWS.

We have yet to learn, in the great outcry against the sale of alcoholic liquors, that in the private walks of life the luxury of a good glass of Burgundy or Champagne is abolished. The latter yet maintains its price, both of the foreign and home manufacture, and the wines of France and Madeira still grace, as profusely as before the passage of the Maine law, the tables of our merchant princes.

It is the artisan and the mechanic, the laborer, to whom a glass of stimulus must be refused, and to him who, having no well filled cellar at home, beyond the reach of the Maine law is to be denied the privilege which the richer may with safety enjoy.

The spirit of our institutions enjoins that all men who bear equal burdens shall be entitled to equal rights. Is this principle to be violated? The sober second thought of New Yorkers will soon obliterate the odious enactment from our statute book, and put an end to the frequent collisions that its continued existence inevitably provokes.

BANGOR AND THE LIQUOR LAW.

By some spirit or spirituous influence, it seems the plundered liquor, seized under the Maine law at Bangor, has most mysteriously disappeared. The prohibitionists are excited and alarmed, the City Marshal is suspected, and all the public functionaries will come in for some share of disrust.

What a comment on this odious measure. Even in its birth place, under the eye of the city officials, in all probability with their connivance, the seized liquor disappears from under the grips of an oppressive law! If those who are to execute the law thus shrink from performing the task imposed by it, to whom will the prohibitionist look for aid? Will not their New York brethren call a sympathizing meeting and appoint a delegation to weep over their departing glories? Do, gentlemen, let us have it; show your consistency before the time of election arrives; it may happen after that eventful day, that you will not be able to form a quorum.

THE CITY AND THE STATE.

The prohibitionists console themselves, in anticipation, for the loss of the city, and the most of the State officers, by declaring that in the rural districts they will inevitably succeed; that the coming Legislature will have a majority of their own number, and that the Maine law cannot be repealed. There is an old adage about counting chickens before they are hatched, and we would beg of our brethren, the prohibitionists, to remember it. There is a revulsion in public opinion on this mere wave, which may destroy their fond anticipations. There is such a doctrine as that of expediency, and however the members to be elected in the rural districts may feel inclined to aid the prohibitionists, they will look not only to the present but the future—they will see the Empire city, with her more than half a million of freemen, rising in her strength to crush the violation of the rights of property; they will see the prominent State offices filled with men opposed to the Maine liquor law and its unconstitutional provisions; they will consider the millions of dollars invested in the liquor business, and the moral and political strength embodied in the ranks of the anti prohibitionists; they will remember that the law has been weighed in the balances and found wanting; that our juries and judges shrinks from its enforcement; they will look to the example of Maine in hastening to renounce her former oppressors, and shrink under these considerations from any decided action against the repeal of this law.

THE TIME, THE SPIRIT AND THE DECLARATION.

"The time is at hand, the spirit has gone forth, the declaration is planted," said the celebrated Grattan, in speaking of the oppressive measures of England towards Ireland. We repeat the same sentiment in relation to the Maine liquor law; the time is at hand, the spirit is gone forth, the declaration is planted, and its irrevocable decree is repeal; its object and its end are clearly discernible. Based in bigotry and fanaticism, the cloak of political hypocrisy, the sacrifice of principle at the shrine of avarice and ambition, the product of honesty bartered for power at the mart of the pioneers in political apostacy, it will quickly be blotted from our statute book amid the triumphant rejoicings of justice and the wailings of tyranny.

THE POLLS! THE POLLS!

Let us remember the 6th of November; it will furnish an era in our city's annals—a day to be remembered in the future as an emancipation from civil and political thraldom; let all other avocations for twenty-four hours be laid aside for the grand object of electing men to official station who will regard our rights as freemen, and not seek to ruin us by partial legislation which has no foundation in the Constitution. Vigilance should be our watchword previous to the 6th; untiring energy on the day.

NEAL DOW ON THE LIQUOR LAW.

Neal Dow has been writing a letter, which we take the liberty of reproducing in order to show what sort of a fanatic he is:—

"PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 3, 1855.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROHIBITIONIST—Dear Sir:—Your note of the 1st is just received, with the enclosed slip from an Albany paper. Similar statements have been going the rounds of the press everywhere. Such is the statement, having originated in this city, in the columns of a paper notorious for its mendacity. But even that press did not venture to say that the law is no longer enforced, but merely that "we understand," &c., &c. I take no notice of the falsehoods which the rum presses circulate in relation to myself, my doings or sayings, and it is only in answer to your inquiry that I say the statement which you have enclosed to me is untrue. As a comment upon the subject, quite apropos, I send you a slip from this morning's Advertiser, as follows:—

"SEIZURES.—The Marshal entered the house of N. E. Jaques yesterday, with a search warrant, and there found some dozen jugs and bottles. He also entered the store or shop of T. Orborne, and there found a quantity, all of which was taken to the lock up. Deputy Marshal Bing also went with a warrant to the store of A. McGinchy, and there made a seizure.'

"This will show that the law is in full force, and that whenever the rum fiend shows his head, he receives a blow which drives him howling back to his dark den. As a sure indication of the great progress which our cause has made, I may mention, that at the time of our last election I withdrew the police from the wharf at which the steamers arrive, because smuggling by them had ceased, or nearly so, and because their hours of arrival were very inconvenient to us. This act was made a subject of serious complaint by the Argus, which is our most violent opponent, and I was called upon by that paper to enforce the law, else the people would hold me responsible. This is very significant, when we consider that when I ordered the police, for the first time, during my former administration in 1851, to seize contraband liquors at the wharves and railway stations—to permit none to be smuggled into the city in violation of law—a great excitement was created by the act, and even timid temperance men feared it might be going too far. But now that practice has been constantly kept up until recently, and when the police were withdrawn temporarily from the wharves even our enemies cried out against the act as a dereliction of duty, by which the city might be again flooded by rum. The course of policy which in 1851 was generally regarded as ultra Jacksonian—even our friends being startled by it—is now regarded, as a matter of course, all right and proper, and its temporary suspension as an act to be complained of by our bitterest opponents. Tell everybody that the people of Maine mean to put the grog shops down, with the blessing of heaven. Temporary reverses do not discourage us; wicked men and devils allied cannot prevent us. Truly yours, NEAL DOW."

The apostle of prohibition is anxious to parade his infamy to the world. The Portland massacre was not enough for his ambition. He will not be content till he has blazoned his wickedness through the columns of every newspaper in the land. He will not submit to be whitewashed. He insists on exhibiting his native blackness. The ordinary measures of petty tyrants do not suit his towering ambition. Nothing but the tremendous infamy of a Nero or a Caligula can excite his emulation. Yet now it seems he is resting himself from his more important labors. He has ceased for a time to slaughter the citizens of Portland, but is keeping his hand in by carrying on an active campaign against jugs and bottles. We are told that in the course of the warfare against these fearful enemies, three houses were broken into and searched in one day, thus driving the "rum fiend back to his dark den." The precise locality of the den inhabited by this noisy fiend is not indicated so as to guide the ambitious Dow; though if we may infer from his movements we should imagine that the monster had taken up his abode in a lot of empty jugs and bottles. Truly Neal Dow is a hero, and deserves the adoration of all who worship indiscriminate heroism. Whether he is precisely that kind of hero that we have been accustomed to admire, we need not ask; it is sufficient that he has reduced a whole city to subjection, and forced the people to submit to his rule. Dow considers himself a second Jackson, as we may perceive by the last sentence of his letter. He certainly resembles him in one respect; but in one important point he differs. Jackson slew the enemies of his country; Dow slaughtered his fellow citizens. The likeness is all in the killing. There the resemblance begins and ends.

SPECIAL NOTICE—LIQUOR DEALERS' CENTRAL CONVENTION.

The delegates to the Liquor Dealers' Central Convention are requested to meet this (Thursday) evening, Nov. 1, at National Hall, at ½ o'clock. P. W. ENGS, President.
P. S. MOLONEY, Vice President.
C. W. SCHAFFER, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FEMALE BLUEBEARD.—The Female Bluebeard; or, the Woman With Many Husbands; by Eugene Sue; price 25 cents only, is published this day at T. B. PETERSON'S, No. 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, And for sale by booksellers and news agents everywhere.

THE FEMALE BLUEBEARD.—This fascinating story, by Eugene Sue, has just been published by T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut street. All who would know what a "woman with many husbands" did with her "huge lords," should read this book.—Sunday Mercury, Oct 28, 1855.

Copies of it will be sent free of postage to any one, on receipt of 25 cents.

NEW MUSICAL GIFT BOOK.—EARLY IN NOVEMber will be published the "Musical Cadeau" for 1856, containing songs, pieces and dance music, by Jullien, König, D'Albert, and other eminent composers, illustrated in gold and colors by Brandard, and forming an elegant and appropriate gift book for the holidays. Each book will contain $10 worth of music, the price of which will be to subscribers $5, non-subscribers $7; mailed free. Subscriptions received at DANSKIN'S Musical Agency, 519 Broadway.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Valentines.—The subscriber is now prepared to fill orders of any amount for the coming valentine season. From the large and varied stock he has on hand, dealers would do well to select their orders. Being all made under his own superintendence, he has greater facilities to sell cheaper for cash than any others in the market. Valentines selected now can be forwarded at any time prior to the 14th February.
T. W. STRONG, 98 Nassau street.

EMPLOYMENT.—STIMSON & CO., WAR-PICTURE AND map publishers, 33 Broadway, N. Y., wish to engage, immediately, one or more young men, in each State and in Canada, to sell Stimson's pictures of war scenes in the Crimea, and maps of the war localities, viz.:—
Sebastopol Taken, and the Allies in Possession.
The Landing of the Forces in Eupatoria.
The Battle of the Alma.
The Battle of Inkermann.
The Battle of Balaklava.
The English Generals and their Staff.
The Sortie from the Orthodox Redan.
The Brilliant Cavalry Action at Balaklava.
The Death of the Czar.
The War Bulletin Express Rider.
The Great Picture of Cronstadt.
Maps of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.
Large Lithographed Military and Naval Maps of the Seat of War (approved by Gen. Scott).
And Maps of the Black and Baltic Seas.
The above named engravings are mostly larger than any other war pictures &c., published in this country. They are accurately colored, and retail readily at from 12½ to 25 cents each. The demand for them (owing to the excitement upon the subject of the war) has been greater recently than could be supplied, and many thousands are wanted throughout this country and Canada.
Price—The entire series, with the descriptions appended, and a chronological recapitulation of the principal events of the war, (forming a complete pictorial history,) will be mailed, post paid, to any address within 2,000 miles, upon the receipt of $1. To any young man proposing to act as agent for the sale, two complete sets will be mailed, post paid, upon receiving $1 to STIMSON & CO.,
Publishers, 33 Broadway, New York.

NEWSPAPERS.

PREPARE TO GRIN—LOOK OUT FOR YE LAMENtable pome of ye
WILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH,
Fully illustrated with twenty four original comic cuts, in the New York Picayune, published on Saturday. Price 3 cents. Sold everywhere. Office 114 Nassau street.

THE CRITERION—A NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL OF literature, science and art. The first number is now ready, and can be had of the news agents and at the office, No. 113 Nassau street. 6 cents per copy.
CHARLES R. RODE, Publisher.

THE MILITARY.

AT A MEETING OF THE 33D COUNCIL DISTRICT, 13TH ward, half shell, held at the house of Mr. Chas. Koster, on Monday evening, Oct. 29, on motion Mr. CHARLES LOTY was unanimously nominated for Councilman of the above district. DAVID FARRINGTON, Chairman.
JAS. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.
Committee—Willet W. Laton, D. Johnson, Fred. Stopenhagen.

AT A MEETING OF THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSketeers, composed of the employés of Messrs. D. D. Badger & Co.'s architectural iron works, Fourteenth street, East river, on their return from their first annual target excursion to Flushing, October 27, it was
Resolved, That the thanks of the company be tendered to Messrs. D. D. Badger & Co. for the beautiful prize—consisting of silver tea set, caster, cake basket, cup, &c.—presented by them; also to P. Gilsey, Esq., of Gilsey's building, for the elegant silver pitcher presented by him; also to the invited guests in general, for the impartial manner in which they distributed the prizes. Also,
Resolved, That the thanks of the company be tendered to Capt. A. P. Rogers, for his gentlemanly and soldierlike conduct to the company.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published. Capt. A. P. ROGERS, Chairman.
W. F. LLOYD, Secretary.

BOWDEN GUARD.—THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY are requested to meet at Ward & Bowden's, corner of Grand street and Broadway, on Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as this will be the last meeting previous to the parade.
JAMES M. TURNER, Commandant.
GEO. P. WILSON, Secretary.

BOWDEN GUARD.—THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY are requested to meet at Ward & Bowden's, corner of Grand street and Broadway, on Friday, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock, A. M. JAMES M. TURNER, Commandant.
GEO. P. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE VAN VELSOR MUSketeers will be held at Blaninger Hall, corner of Duane and Greenwich streets, on Thursday evening, November 1, 1855, at 7½ P. M. Punctual attendance requested. By order of the captain. U. P. WARD, Jr., Captain.
GEO. PHILLIPS, Orderly Sergeant.

SAILMAKER GUARDS ON DECK!—A MEETING AND drill will take place on Friday evening, November 2, at 7½ o'clock, at Central Hall, opposite Centre market, Grand street. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of
D. N. HOLLY, Commandant.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Orderly.

THE WATCH CASE MAKERS' GUARDS WILL ASsemble for drill, on Thursday evening, November 1st, at half past seven o'clock, at the "Crystal," Grand street, between Bowery and Elizabeth street; particular attention is requested. By order B. F. GOTT, Captain.
SAM. H. H. PRENTON, Orderly Sergeant.

ULSTER GUARD.—THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY will meet at the Eagle Drill Room, former of Delancey and Christie streets, on Saturday, Nov. 3d, at 7½ o'clock.
P. J. BRADY, Orderly. WILLIAM GORMAN, Captain.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—A REGULAR MEETING of the corps will be held at H. Hall's, Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard street, on Friday evening, Nov. 2, at half past 7 o'clock, on business of importance. By order,
WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

CLOTHING, &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CAST OFF CLOTHING wanted.—Thomas D. Conroy, licensed to buy second hand clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots, will receive the very highest price for them by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, 491 Pearl street.

CAST OFF CLOTHING AND FURNITURE WANTED. Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest prices for the above articles, by sending through post or otherwise, to Mrs. MANUS, 466 Broadway, up stairs. Gentlemen attended by Mr. M.

CAST OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THE HIGHEST price given and cash paid in current money. Gentlemen desirous of converting their superfluous clothing into cash will find it to their advantage to call on or send for JAMES MORONEY, 11 Baxter street, off Chatham.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, GIVE YOUR ATTENTION—Read this.—All cast off clothing, second hand furniture, and all kinds of houseware bought, and highest price given in cash. Call, or address by note, J. HARRIS, 122 Seventh avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

Annual Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace.

TRIAL OF FIRE ENGINES.

In accordance with a previous announcement the trial of the engines on exhibition at the Crystal Palace took place yesterday. The occasion was one of interest not only to the firemen but a large number of our citizens. About five thousand persons altogether were present, of whom at least one thousand were assembled outside the building. The affair was got up at the suggestion of Mr. Geissenhainer, one of the Committee on the Exhibition. The judges selected for the occasion were: Horace J. Pioneer, Mayor of Newark; D. Van Voorhies, Chief Engineer of Brooklyn; John Coger, Ed. Brown, Wm. Adams, Peter B. Anderson and Samuel A. French. Of these the five last named are exempt firemen.

The engines were worked inside of the Palace; while the streams were thrown up alongside of the Observatory from the roof of an adjoining building which was fifty feet in height. From this roof to within a distance of fifteen or twenty feet of the top of the Observatory, there was a scale of feet to mark the height to which the water was thrown, and which was carried up 154 feet, making the whole height from the ground about 210 feet. The length of hose allowed was 3,450 feet, while for the level only 150 were permitted to be used. The water was supplied from two hydrants and a tank in one of the towers, which was filled by a steam pump.

Frst class engines were required to play through a 1½ inch nozzle; second class through a 1 inch, and the third class through a ¾ inch nozzle. The following are the engines which were entered for trial:—

FIRST CLASS.

Atlantic, No. 13, of Brooklyn; double-decker, side levers 8½ inch cylinder, 12 inch stroke; built by James Smith, of New York; manned by 50 men.

Niagara, No. 6, of Brooklyn; double decker, outside levers, 12 inch stroke, 10 inch cylinder; built by Wm. Jeffers, of Pawtucket, R. I.; manned by 44 men.

SECOND CLASS.

Manhattan, No. 8, of New York; double decker, 8 inch cylinder, 9 inch stroke; built by John Rogers & Son, of Baltimore; manned by 48 men.

Oceanus, No. 11, of New York; double decker, 8 inch cylinder, 9 inch stroke; manned by 44 men; built by W. H. Forbes, of New York.

Guardian, No. 29, of New York, double decker, 8 inch cylinder; 9 inch stroke; manned by 44 men; built by W. H. Forbes, of New York.

Aurora, No. 45, of New York; side lever, square box, four seven inch cylinders, five inch stroke; Carson's patent; built by Pine & Hartshorn of New York.

THIRD CLASS.

Pacific, No. 28, of New York; side lever, crane neck, 7½ inch cylinder, seven inch stroke; built by James Smith of New York; manned by forty-four men.

Marion, No. 9, of New York, though entered, refused to play on account of an insufficient supply of water. She is said to be the largest engine in the United States, and is built on Mr. Carson's patent.

The trial commenced about twelve o'clock, the hose having been carried to the top of the building adjoining the observatory, and on which the judges took their position. The Atlantic was the first, and everything being in readiness the order to begin was given.

The water was forced through the pipe somewhat slowly at first, but increased in volume and velocity as the men inside put forth all their strength. About half a minute after they started the hose burst, and there was a delay of ten minutes before a new section could be attached. As soon as this was accomplished, however, they went to work with renewed vigor, and succeeded in throwing a stream to the height of seventy-four feet, when the hose burst a second time, causing a sudden dispersion of the spectators and sprinkling a considerable number, to the delight of those who escaped. The third time, however, they were more successful, and before the two minutes allotted to each company for the trial of their engine expired, they had reached a height of one hundred and four feet. The next trial of the engine was on a horizontal line, with the same nozzle, with which they threw a stream to the length of 206 feet 10 inches. When the result of both trials was announced to the firemen inside, the building resounded with cheers, and the yells of their "tigers" were perfectly frightful.

No. 13 was now removed, and her place taken by No. 8 of Brooklyn. She had many favorites and it was confidently predicted by them that she would take all competitors down. The members went to work with an earnestness and an energy that showed they were determined to do their utmost in exhibiting the full powers of their "machine." Before the expiration of the two minutes they reached a height of 110 feet, which was six feet higher than No. 13. The announcement of their success was received with deafening cheers, and they prepared with renewed confidence to test the engine in throwing a horizontal stream. This time they forced a steady stream to a length of 206 feet. There was some dispute with regard to the height, but the judges decided that it was 110 feet, and their decision was received with general assent.

It was now the turn of Manhattan Engine, No. 8, of New York, the first of the second class entered for trial. She was manned by forty men, and played through an inch nozzle. The length of the stream was 89 feet, and length on the level, 164½.

No. 11, which is considered a crack engine of the second class, was worked by the same number of men, and threw a stream of 90 feet in height and 149 feet 3 inches in a horizontal direction, complaints were made by the men that the supply of water was not sufficient, and they appeared to regard the trial as an unfair test of the power of their machine. It was said that she had done better on a former occasion, and would have surpassed herself this time but for this drawback. One of the engines, as we have already stated, was obliged to withdraw on this account.

The following table gives the exact height and length of the streams thrown by all engines, as recorded by the judges themselves:—

	Height.	Level.
FIRST CLASS.		
No. 13, of Brooklyn	feet. 101	ft. 206-10
No. 8, do.	110	206
SECOND CLASS.		
No. 8, of New York	80	164-5
No. 11, do.	90	149-3
No. 29, do.	86	154-6
No. 45, do.	80	160-6
THIRD CLASS.		
No. 28, of New York	89	189-6

Cricket.

THE ALBANY AND HARLEM CLUBS.

The return match between the Albany and Harlem Cricket Clubs terminated on Tuesday afternoon, after a well contested game, in favor of the Albany Club, by 35 runs. The Albanians brought into the field a compact eleven, who throughout the match played with great spirit. The bowling of White and Rose being swift underhand, and dead on the wicket, left no room for taking liberties with it, Wilby, who had made his scores in fine style, and had played very free with it, being taken at last. S. and H. Wright, Bates, Godwin and Syner played well for their scores, as did Byron and Henry, who, good ones at the bat, but who on this occasion played for well for a long time without any result, till they lost their wickets. The Harlem wides, as will be seen by the score, gave Albany the game, this being the second victory they have gained over Harlem this year, and it will be an incentive to their looking for higher game next year. On their side the batting of Gillespie, Hobbs, Moore and Cooper was particularly fine, whilst Hill, White and Rose made their scores very well—the last named giving several chances, which were not taken. Some of the Harlemites are woefully deficient in fielding. Godwin, at long stop, had a hard time of it, considering the 37 wides, the 4 byes on the 23 innings of Albany being made towards sundown on the first day, while the sun shone directly in the eyes of the long stop. The game ended in the happiest manner, and the ball was delivered up by the President of the Harlem Club, with the usual complimentary remarks, and appropriately responded to by their gentlemanly President, Mr. Lacy, of the Albany *Daily Register*, who, with his brother cricketers, had been entertained at a dinner given by the Harlem Club, at Conrad's Mount Morris Hotel. This being the last match of the season, and delightful cricketing weather, there was quite a large attendance of visiters on the ground. The following is the score:—

SCORE.

ALBANY CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Smith c.S.Wright b.Wilby	1	c. Osborn b. S. Wright	3
Gillespie b. Wilby	4	b. H. Wright	3
Rose b. Byron	4	b. S. Wright	14
Moore b. Byron	11	c. Syner b. S. Wright	21
Hill run out	8	st. Bates b. S. Wright	0
White b. Byron	5	c. S. Wright b. H. Wright	1
Smith, Jr. b. Wilby	1	c. H. Wright b. S. Wright	2
Hobbs b. Wilby	0	c. Henry b. Byron	17
Cooper b. Wilby	8	b. Byron	2
Sanders run out	3	not out	0
Lacy not out	0	c. Pope b. H. Wright	0
Byes 1; leg byes 1; wides 19	21	Byes 4; leg byes 1; wides 18	23
Total	66	Total	86

HARLEM CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H. Wright b. White	1	b. White	5
Syner b. Rose	0	b. White	3
Bates c. Smith, Jr. b. White	3	leg b. wkt. White	18
S. Wright c. Smith, Jr. b. White	0	b. White	5
Wilby b. White	32	b. White	26
Byron b. White	3	c. Saunders b. Rose	0
Godwin b. White	2	c. Cooper b. Hill	4
White run out	8	b. Rose	0
Osborn c. Rose b. White	3	c. and b. White	2
Pope c. and b. White	0	not out	1
Henry not out	0	c. Rose b. White	0
Byes 1; no balls 2	3	Byes	3
Total	50	Total	67

Williamsburg City Politics.

KNOW NOTHING NOMINATIONS.—The Know Nothing Council No. 14, of the Thirteenth ward, have nominated for Supervisor, Wm. Wall; for Alderman, Benj. Disbrow; for Captain of Police, Wm. Bell.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS, SEVENTH WARD.—For Supervisor, John Schneider; for Alderman, Alexander Hamilton.

Anniversary of the Southern Aid Society.

The second anniversary of this society was held last evening in Dr. Parker's church, on the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The audience was small, there being present not more than one hundred, including both ladies and gentlemen.

The exercises of the evening were opened by Rev. Dr. Skinner, who presided, and who read the 524th hymn, after which the Rev. Mr. Hamlin, of Baltimore, offered up an impressive prayer. The treasurer, Mr. Gerard Hallock, then presented the treasurer's report, from which we make the following extract:

Balance in Treasury at last report	$322 34
Received since Oct. 23, 1855	8,885 27
Total	$9,207 61
Total expenses during the year	6,123 10
Balance on hand	$3,084 50

The Rev. Dr. STILES, the general agent of the society, then presented the annual report, from which we make the following extracts:—

This day marks the second anniversary of the Southern Aid Society; a brief life, but all-sufficient to assure us that if a good cause does sometimes encounter the oppositions of earth, it is sure in the end to experience the fidelities of heaven. Various influences have contributed to embarrass the progress of this institution. The development of Christian benevolence in our day has reached two results; it enlists every good man in regular contributions to a selected catalogue of our countless charities, and then it is sure to besiege him with an endless multitude of irregular and perplexing appeals, against which he has no protection, either as to time or place. Every new organization, therefore, must encounter the disadvantage of applying for patronage to persons whose charitable resources have not only been abundantly preoccupied, but whose benevolent promptings have been harassed by an unceasing succession of charitable calls. This embarrassment the Southern Aid Society has felt. It will be remembered that the last two years have been distinguished as a period of commercial depression and bitter sectional animosity. The latter exists in a large portion of the people in opposition to our enterprise. The former incapacitates another portion to render the assistance they have it in heart to bestow. Against these discouragements also, the Southern Aid Society has been called to contend. We might mention the additional fact that various unnerved assaults upon this society, in papers political and religious, and in different sections of the country, may have temporarily damaged our cause by placing us in a false light before the public. Thus it may not have often happened that a Christian institution in our country has been called to press its way through a larger body of discouraging influences than has fallen to our lot.

The following language is addressed to us by the Synod of Tennessee:

"Your promptness adds value to your benefaction: for we had truly come to a strait; and I cannot express to you the weight of gratitude we are under to your society, which, as one born in the fulness of time, came forward to save things ready to perish. May the Lord bless and prosper your efforts, that every portion of the destitute field you propose to aid, may have like reason with us, not only to hope for increased efficiency by the stimulus your benefactions give, but to praise the Lord of the harvest, who thus sends in co-laborers to gather from fields already ripe."

"Our Virginia brethren thus write us:—"Nor did we need much entreaty to receive the gift; for not only was our treasury well nigh exhausted when its timely repletion by your munificence relieved us of apprehended embarrassment, but there was a sweet smelling savor in the gift; it was a most refreshing expression of christian principle—fruit of the incorruptible seed of the word, calculated to excite a grateful appreciation of the christian brotherly kindness of our Northern friends, and to awaken a harmonious response in the heart of their Southern beneficiaries."

Multiplied similar testimonials assure us that the hundreds of churches scattered through these Synods have been greatly refreshed by our benefactions.

We trust that the colored population of the South have felt the benefit of our last year's appropriations. All missionary moneys expended in that region must reach this class of the people.

It is believed that tract missionaries constitute about the happiest instrumentality to convey the Gospel to the destitute masses which compose so large an element of population in our great cities. The society has engaged to bear half the expense of two such missionaries in the city of New Orleans, under the care of the session of the Second Presbyterian church (old school) of that city, and thus hope to send the blessings of the Gospel to multitudes of her famishing poor. Indeed, the society has stretched her arm still farther to the South, and expended a few hundred dollars in diffusing Gospel truth in Texas.

Rev. Mr. COMSTOCK, of Virginia, was then introduced to the audience. He said he arose with confidence to address a Northern audience upon the objects of this association. He expected that another gentleman would take his place in addressing the audience. I have a right to plead for you here, on behalf of the colored people at the South. Because I sympathize with the colored population here, why should the gospel be hindered in approach to us at the South? Is it because we are sinners above others that we should not have the gospel preached to us? If this be so, this is the very reason I think why the gospel should be proclaimed in our ears. But I do not admit this fact. Living, as I have been, at the North and at the South, I believe there is an average amount of social virtues and morality there equal with the North. It may be said, and it is said, that slavery exists there. Is this any reason why the Gospel should be withheld from us? This is the very reason why the Gospel should be preached to us, I repeat again. I am not going to express my views or define my position upon the question of slavery. I take the facts as they are. Slaves exist there, and they need the Gospel, and to you they look for aid. They are numerous, but poor and the white population being small, they are not able to bear the burdens necessary to give the Gospel to all the slaves. The speaker continued to speak of the necessity of giving assistance to the society in their efforts to spread the Gospel over the South. I believe that the colored man is to be, at some future time, the ambassador of the Gospel in Africa. The white man, as you know, is cut off from his mission there. It is the black man who must carry the Gospel and civilization to their benighted brethren across the water. Let the Gospel have its perfect work at the South—let it go forth to the black and prepare him for the missionary labors for which he is destined.

Rev. Mr. BARTIX, of Baltimore, was next introduced. He said it was hardly necessary for him to say anything after the address which had already been given. This society was formed to cover the ground not occupied by any other. It conflicted with no ecclesiastical body. It was organized to spread Christianity. Its operations were benevolent, and the whole Christian church were grateful for this service. The South was destitute and in need of this assistance, and great good had been done under the blessings of Providence during the past year, but he hoped this was only a tithe of the good that would yet be accomplished.

The meeting then adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

THE GREAT COUNTERFEITING CASE.

The examination in the case of Jas. L. Breeze, in whose possession about $10,000 in counterfeit bank notes were found a few days since, and in that of his alleged confederate, Charles A. Hurlbut, was resumed yesterday before Justice Brennan. Mrs. Ritter, the landlady of Breeze, upon whom he had passed a $5 counterfeit bill, was examined at great length by the counsel for the prisoner, but nothing conflicting with the previous testimony was elicited, viz:—that she had received from him a counterfeit bill in payment for board. She further stated that she had seen many persons call at the house for Breeze, but did not know the name of any of them except one who called to make arrangements for board,