THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE FIREMEN'S OVATION.

Grand Triennial Parade of the New York Fire Department—Programme of Arrangements—Route of March—Visiting Fire Companies—Description of the New Fire Department Banner, &c., &c., &c.

To-morrow, the second grand triennial parade of the New York Fire Department will take place, when every engine, hose and hook and ladder apparatus, which have been painted and decorated for the occasion, will be out, and the various companies will parade a full complement of men. We doubt not but what the parade will be grand and very attractive to those who may have the good fortune to witness it. The procession will form on the Fifth avenue, and proceed down to Fourteenth street, thence to Eighth avenue, to Bleecker street, to Broadway, to the Park, and pass in review by the Mayor and Common Council, in front of the City Hall. Up Chatham street to East Broadway, turning into Grand street, and through to the Bowery, up the Fourth avenue to Union square. The parades of the Fire Department take place but once in three years, and as this is the only chance to see the whole department for some years, a large turn out may be expected.

Besides our own firemen, there will be quite an array of visitors from abroad, who have brought their apparatus with them to assist in the display. Subjoined we give the names:—

Delegation of the Charlestown (Massachusetts) Fire Department; American Engine Company No. 2, of Newark, N. J.; Eagle Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Patterson, N. J.; Damper Engine Company No. 4, of Hartford, Conn.; Ringold Hose Company No. 1, of Newburgh, N. Y.; Boston Engine Company No. 8, of Boston, Mass.; Roxbury Engine Company, of Roxbury, Mass.; Crockett Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, of Newark, N. J.; United Hose Company No. 40, of Philadelphia.

The following is the official programme as adopted by the Board of Engineers.

Chief HARRY HOWARD,
Grand Marshal.
Assistant Engineers John A. Cregier and John Baulch,
Special Aids.

The line will meet and be formed at ten o'clock A. M., on Fifth avenue, in the following order:—

FIRST DIVISION.
Assistant Engineer John Decker, Marshal.
Visiting Companies.

SECOND DIVISION.
Assistant Engineer Peter N. Cornwell, Marshal.
Colt's Hartford Brass Band.
Open Barouche, with ex-Chiefs Uzziah Wenman, James Gulick and Alfred Carson.
Ex-Assistant Engineers.
Association of Exempt Fireman.
Board of Fire Commissioners and ex-Fire Commissioners.
Exempt Engine Company.
Officers and Trustees of the New York Fire Department.
New York Fire Department Banner, in charge of Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company, No. 11.
Grand Marshal and Special Aids.
Whitworth Brass Band.
Eagle Hose Company, No. 1.
Hudson Engine Company, No. 1.
Mutual Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1.
Newburg Brass Band.
Excelsior Engine Company No. 2.
Niagara Hose Company No. 2.
Independence Hose Company No. 3.
Troy Cornet band.
Niagara Engine Company No. 4.
Marion Hose Company No. 4.
Protection Engine Company No. 5.

THIRD DIVISION.
Assistant Engineer Elisha Kingsland—Marshal.
Turner's Brass Band.
Americus Engine Company No. 6.
New York Hose Company No. 5.
Croton Hose Company No. 6.
Yonkers Brass Band.
Lexington Engine Company No. 7.
City Hose Company No. 8.
Chelsea Hook and Ladder Company No. 2
Ringgold Brass Band.
Ringgold Hose Company No. 7.
Columbian Hose Company No. 9.
Sing Sing Brass Band.
Manhattan Engine Company, with tender, No. 8.
Liberty Hose Company No. 10.
Water Witch Engine Company No. 10.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Assistant Engineer Wm. T. Mawbey—Marshal.
Sixth Regiment Brass Band.
Marion Engine Company No. 9.
Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.
Tompkins Brass Band.
Oceanus Engine Company No. 11.
Minute Hose Company No. 12.
Gulick Hose Company Company No. 11.
Gulick Brass Band.
Knickerbocker Engine Company No. 12.
Eagle Hook and Ladder Company No. 4.
Middletown Brass Band.
Eagle Engine Company No. 13.
Jackson Hose Company No. 13.
Governor's Island Brass Band.
Columbia Engine Company No. 14.
Tompkins Hose Company No. 16.
Eighth Regiment Drum Corps.
Atlantic Hose Company No. 15.
Chatham Engine Company No. 15.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Assistant Engineer Timothy L. West—Marshal.
National Guard Brass Band.
Excelsior Hose Company No. 14.
Clinton Hose Company No. 17.
Wannamacker's Brass Band.
Mohawk Engine Company No. 16.
Franklin Hose Company No. 18.
Union Brass Band.
Union Engine Company No. 18.
Lafayette Engine Company No. 19.
Liberty Brass Band.
East River Engine Company No. 17.
Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 6.
North Carolina Brass Band.
American Hose Company No. 19.
Humane Hose Company No. 20.
Washington Newark Brass Band.
Washington Engine Company No. 20.
Hudson Hose Company No. 21.

SIXTH DIVISION.
Assistant Engineer Edw. W. Jacobs—Marshal.
Union Brass Band.
Union Hook and Ladder Company No. 5.
Protector Engine Company No. 22.
Perry Hose Company No. 23.
Hartford Brass Band.
Fulton Engine Company No. 21.
United States Engine Company No. 23.
Mechanics Hook and Ladder Company No. 7.
Rubles' Brass Band.
Phoenix Hose Company No. 22.
United States Hose Company No. 25.
Fort Washington Engine Company No. 27.
Torl's Brass Band.
Jackson Engine Company No. 24.
Rutgers Hose Company No. 26.

SEVENTH DIVISION.
Assistant Engineer G. Joseph Ruch—Marshal.
National Brass Band.
National Hose Company No. 24.
Neptune Hose Company No. 27.
Cataract Drum Corps.
Cataract Engine Company No. 25.
Pearl Hose Company No. 28.
Pacific Brass Band.
Pacific Engine Company No. 28.
Laurel Hose Company No. 30.
Band.
Metamora Hose Company No. 29.
Empire Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.
Jefferson Brass Band.
Jefferson Engine Company, No. 26.
Putnam Hose Company No. 31.
Robinson Brass Band.
Guardian Engine Company No. 29.
Index Hose Company No. 32.
Drum Corps.
North River Engine Company No. 30.
Narraganett Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.

EIGHTH DIVISION.
Assistant Engineer John Brice, Marshal.
Rohn's Brass Band.
Black Joke Engine Company No. 33.
Adriatic Engine Company No. 31.
Hackensack Brass Band.
Warren Hose Company No. 33.
Shelton's Brass Band.
Howard Engine Company No. 34.
Lafayette Hose Company No. 34.
Schottie's Brass Band.
Columbus Engine Company No. 35.
Albany Cornet Band.
Washington Hook and Ladder Company No. 9.
Tradesmen's Engine Company No. 37.
Manahan's Brass Band.
Harry Howard Engine Company No. 36.
Mohawk Hose Company No. 39.
Shelton's Brass Band.
Oceana Hose Company No. 36.
Franklin Engine Company No. 39.

NINTH DIVISION.
Assistant Engineer Daniel Donnovan, Marshal.
Meyer's Brass Band.
Madison Hose Company No. 37.
Lady Washington Engine Company No. 40.
Wallace's Brass Band.
Southwark Engine Company No. 38.
Alert Hose Company No. 41.
Fifty fifth Regiment Brass Band.
Amity Hose Company No. 38.
Manhattan Engine Company No. 43.
Stewart's Brass Band,
Friendship Hook and Ladder Company No. 12.
Maseppa Hose Company No. 42.
Adkin's Brass Band.
Empire Hose Company No. 40.
Pocahontas Engine Company No. 49.
Clinton Brass Band.
Clinton Engine Company No. 41.
Pioneer Hose Company No. 46.

TENTH DIVISION.
Assistant Engineer William Hacket—Marshal.
Dodworth's Brass Band.
Empire Engine Company No 42.
Washington Irving Hose Company No. 44.
Ryer's Brass Band.
Live Oak Engine Company No. 44.
Mechanics' Hose Company No. 47.
College Point Brass Band.
Aurora Engine Company No. 45.
Americus Hose Company No. 48.
Castle's Brass Band.
Valley Forge Hose Company No 46.
Relief Hose Company No. 51.
Rohn's Brass Band.
Marion Hook and Ladder Company No. 13.
Undine Hose Company No. 52.
Drum Corps.
Maseppa Engine Company No. 48.
Naiad Hose Company No. 53.
Meyer's Brass Band.
Hope Hose Company No. 50.
Harry Howard Hose Company No. 55.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.
Assistant Engineer Stephen Mitchell—Marshal.
Cercilion Band.
Columbian Hook and Ladder Company No. 14.
Nassau Hose Company No. 56.
Empire Brass Band.
Liberty Engine Company No. 50.
Forrest Hose Company No. 58.
Nier's Brass Band.
Paulding Hose Company No. 57.
Mutual Engine Company No. 51.
Band.
M. T. Brennan Hose Company No. 60.
Manhattan Hook and Ladder Company No. 16.
Adkins' Brass Band.
Zephyr Hose Company No. 61.
Ion Hose Company No. 59.
Dodworth's Band.
Baxter Hook and Ladder Company No. 15.

The several divisions will form as follows:—

First Division—Visiting Companies, west side of Fifth avenue, right resting on Thirty-fifth street.

Second Division—New York Fire Department, east side of Fifth avenue, right on Thirty-fifth street.

Third Division—East side of Fifth avenue, right on Thirty-second street.

Fourth Division—East side of Fifth avenue, right on Twenty-ninth street.

Fifth Division—East side of Fifth avenue, right on Twenty-sixth street.

Sixth Division—East side of Fifth avenue, right on Twenty-third street.

Seventh Division—East side of Fifth avenue, right on Twentieth street.

Eighth Division—East side of Fifth avenue, right on Seventeenth street.

Ninth Division—On Fourteenth street, south side, right on Fifth avenue.

Tenth Division—On Fourteenth street, right on Sixth avenue.

Eleventh Division—On Fourteenth street, right on Seventh avenue.

GRAND MARSHAL'S SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

Smoking in the line will be strictly prohibited. Any violation of this rule will cause the expulsion from the line of the person or persons so offending.

In case of fire the Marshals of the several divisions will designate the companies to leave the line, and companies are directed to retain their positions until so ordered.

Officers of companies are requested to be punctual at ten o'clock, A. M., as the line will move precisely at eleven o'clock.

Companies will be prohibited from taking their place in the line with more men than they are entitled to by law.

Companies parading with steam engines are directed to take their place in the line without steam.

No companies will be permitted to parade with more than one apparatus, except steamers who have tenders used in connection with their engines.

The firemen of the various fire companies throughout the city and county of New York are hereby ordered to take their spare hose from the hose racks, and reel the same on tenders to be kept in the house on the day of procession; and those who have no tenders will coil the hose and place it near the front door of their respective houses, in order that the police and other citizens may have free access to the houses in case of fire (and more particularly in the lower part of the city). The foremen of companies will leave a key at the station house of the ward in which his apparatus is located for that day.

No boys will be allowed to take any part whatever in the parade.

The Marshals will appear in dark clothes, red shirts, white comforters, brass trumpets and their badges of office. By order of

Chief HARRY HOWARD, Grand Marshal.

THE NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT BANNER.

On Monday morning at nine o'clock the new banner will be presented by the Mayor, on behalf of the city, to the New York Fire Department. It is at present placed in the City Hall, City Library Rooms, and has been severely criticized by hundreds of people.

The resolution granting a new banner to the Fire Department was adopted in November, 1857, and at that time a committee was appointed from the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department to take charge of the matter. The Common Council very considerately placed the choice of a design in the hands of the officers of the Fire Department Fund, and to them belongs the credit of the excellence of the work.

The President of the Fire Department will receive the gift of the city on the part of the Fire Department, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 11 will carry it throughout the day. Engine Company No. 14 have kindly consented to escort it to the line. The banner is the largest and most costly ever exhibited in this or any other city.

It is of heavy double silk, nine by twelve feet in size. One side is of the best blue Italian silk, known as the Marie Louise quality. The tableau on the face is embraced in an oval, and consists of a representation of a widow and her children rescued by a fireman. The goddess of protection, riding upon the clouds in the back ground, is presenting the keys of the Fire Department to Neptune, who, with his Tritons, are awaiting orders upon the brink of the sea. The figure of the water god is strikingly delineated. Charity is placing in the hand of the widow money, and points to Cornucopia at her feet, as the earnest of future plenty. Below are some of the symbolical emblems of the department; the whole appear surrounded by clouds of smoke, from the summit of which appear two smiling cherubs. The principal inscription on the face is:—"New York Fire Department, chartered March 20th, 1795."

The obverse side of the banner is painted upon royal purple silk, and consists of a repetition of the representation of the billowy fire-clouds, in the centre of which is a large oval bearing the arms of the city of New York, most uniquely formed by the rope that drags an engine. Above, is a medallion containing a view of the Firemen's Monument in Greenwood Cemetery; below are the remaining emblematic types of the department, besides a representation of the certificates of membership and dismissal; between which, at the bottom of the banner, is a hydrant with two lengths of hose, artistically introduced in the whole picture. The motto on this side is:—"Presented by the Corporation of the City of New York, October 17, 1859." The banner, for size, grouping, design and execution, stands unrivalled in the history of banner painting. At once bold and free, the figures and emblems are in brilliant and distinct relief, which renders them easily discernible at a distance, and yet finished with a softness of touch that will compare favorably with many cabinet paintings.

It was executed by Joseph H. Johnson, a young artist of this city. The banner is superbly trimmed with gold lace and tassels. It will be delivered to Comptroller Haws to-day by the Aldermanic Committee on Fire Department, and will be on exhibition in the City Library, City Hall, from three o'clock P. M., until its presentation on Monday. It cost $1,500.

The frame is of polished hickory, with the iron frame work gilded. On the top are an eagle and Fire Department emblems. We know the Fire Department will appreciate this gift from the city and keep it safely. The old banner, presented at the time of the Croton Water Celebration in 1842, has been used on every occasion where the Fire Department have been called out. Seventeen years of continual use have now worn it out. The new banner will, of course, be placed in Firemen's Hall, and in charge of the Trustees of the Fire Department. Nearly all our down town companies will be present at the time of the presentation. The early hour selected—nine o'clock—will admit of every company being present and allow plenty of time to form the line. Engineers Decker, Baulch and Kingsland have been selected as a committee from the Board of Engineers, and will have charge of the formation of the banner escort.

CAREER OF A POPULAR ARTIST.—Some ten years ago a very vivacious, bright-eyed young man, full of life, ambition and animal spirits, obtained a pleasant notoriety as a promising actor in characters, of minor importance in themselves, but rendered of consequence by the earnestness and ability of the youthful aspirant for future theatrical fame. This tyro in the dramatic art, like many others now eminent in dramatic annals, was originally an employé of the *Courier and Enquirer* office, and by that means received occasional theatrical admissions, and thereby, it may be fairly presumed, received his first dramatic impulses. Ten years of a theatrical life have passed, the printer's boy, the youthful aspirant, the struggling tyro, has returned among us, after three years' absence, with all the proud distinctions of unexampled success, and the more solid advantages of an honorably earned and handsome independency. The fame made in this country has been acknowledged justly earned—in England, Ireland and Scotland—and the welcome given to Barney Williams and his Yankee wife has been such as their merits well deserved.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear at Niblo's on Monday next, October 17, when, we predict, the house will be filled to its utmost extent to give them a welcome to the city where they have ever been so kindly received, and where they have so often contributed to the rational amusements of the largest audiences ever attracted by any artists.

Colonel Baron Reilles, who, as already announced, has been sent by the Emperor Napoleon to present the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor to the hereditary Grand Duke of Russia on his coming of age, arrived at Stettin on the 17th ult., and embarked on the following day on board a steamer for St. Petersburg.

CRICKET AND BASE BALL.

The English Cricketers and the Proposed Base Ball Match—The Two Games Described and Compared.

The interest created among the general public by the report of a proposed base ball match between nine of the celebrated English cricketers now in this country and nine of the most accomplished players of this city and Brooklyn, is so great that we append, for the information of our readers, a full and explicit description of the two games of cricket and base ball. It will be seen that there is not the slightest probability of such a match taking place at the present time.

We have the authority of the English cricketers for contradicting *in toto* the statements lately made in reference to a contemplated base ball match. Our reporter saw them at the railroad station yesterday afternoon, just as they were on the point of leaving Philadelphia, and they assured him that the statements made of their having offered to play a match for a certain amount of money, of having received a specimen base ball bat and book of instructions, &c., are false in every respect. They never play for money; they have never received a challenge to play a match at base ball, or offered one; they came here on invitation from the representatives of Cricket Clubs in Montreal and New York, with whom they were acquainted, to play a series of four matches at cricket, and they never purposed entering into a match at a game with which they were unacquainted. They think it due to the courtesy with which they were treated in New York to make this public acknowledgment, and they should feel gratified, if it possibly could be arranged, to arrange a match at base ball with the New York players, if their limited stay in this country would allow them. But it must be remembered that they never play for money; and if outside parties make a match for money stakes they are not responsible for anything that may be done. They commence the fourth of their arranged series of matches on this continent at Hamilton, C. W., to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M. When this game is terminated they proceed to Rochester, where they play a match on Wednesday and the succeeding days.

For the sake of the unimitiated in cricket and base ball—and they are the greater number as regards both games, but particularly cricket, which is scarcely known at all by Americans—we propose to give some explanation of the two games, and to compare and contrast them in those points in which they are similar and different.

Cricket has been only recently introduced into this country, the first club—the St. George's—having been established here about twenty years ago. From this sprang a few other clubs, both in the United States and in Canada. But, on the whole, the game has not extended much, and that for two reasons: first, because base ball—an American national game—was in possession, and was too like cricket to be superseded by it; and, secondly, in the points on which it differs from cricket it is more suited to the genius of the people. It is rapid and simple. Even if there were no base ball in existence cricket could never become a national sport in America—it is too slow, intricate and plodding a game for our go-ahead people.

Cricket—which is derived from the old Saxon word *cric*, a stick or bat—is a purely English game, and base ball—though originally imported from England when England was more "merrie" than she is now—is peculiarly American, while in the old country it is not so general as it was formerly.

Base ball has been from time immemorial a favorite and popular recreation in this country; but it is only within the last fifteen years that the game has been systematized and clubs formed for the purpose of playing at stated periods and under a code of written laws. The Knickerbocker Club, of New York, organised in 1845, was the first, and since then numerous clubs have sprung up in this city and Brooklyn, and throughout the country. But the great increase has been within the last three or four years. Till 1854 there were only four clubs organized here, and in that year two more. In 1859 a convention of the clubs of New York and its vicinity was held for the purpose of establishing a uniform code of regulations. Sixteen clubs were represented. In the last year a second convention was held when a resolution was adopted declaring the Convention permanent. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the society was duly organized as "The National Association of Base Ball Players." The first annual meeting of the association was held at the Cooper Institute on the 9th of March of the present year. Fifty clubs were represented and enrolled—the greater number being of New York and Brooklyn. We suppose the number since has been nearly doubled. The most distinguished clubs at present are the Knickerbocker, of New York; the Union, of Morrisania; the Excelsior, the Star, and the Putnam, of Brooklyn. Perhaps the Excelsior is the best of all.

The good effect produced on the health and strength and morals of the young men engaged in this outdoor exercise is the theme of all who are conversant with them. It has taken them from the unhealthy haunts of dissipation indoors, and given them a taste for manly sports which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect, not only in the physical developement of our citizens, but on the national character. No "refreshments" are allowed on the occasion of matches, which are visited by thousands of spectators, including a large number of ladies.

Base ball, which is played by nine on each side, is so called from the game being played by a ball struck with a bat, whereupon the striker runs to points called "bases," of which there are four, at the four corners of a square, placed diagonally or diamond wise. The batman or striker standing on one corner called the home or last base, after striking away the ball, runs for the first base, which is to his right hand; if he can get there before the ball is caught, he is so far safe; if it is caught he is put out, but if not, and if he thinks he has time to run for the second base, he runs for that too, and likewise to the third and fourth, or home. If he can get to any of these before he is touched with the ball in the hand of his opponent he is safe, and if he makes good the last base, he counts one and retires, and one of his companions on the same side takes the bat and follows his example, till three are put out, and that is called an inning, and the outs then come in and make their inning, and so on alternately, till nine innings are made by each, and that ends the game, the party counting most winning it. Thus in base ball every man gets the bat three times in all to make his runs. In cricket every man only gets the bat twice. In cricket there are two batmen, in base ball only one.

The bases are thirty paces or ninety feet apart; so that a distance of three hundred and sixty feet must be run by each man before he counts one. In cricket the successful running of sixty feet counts one. The first, second and third bases are, or ought to be, canvass bags, painted white and filled with sand or sawdust, covering each a space equal to a square foot. The home base is marked by a flat circular iron plate, painted white. The pitcher's point, that is the spot from which the player pitches the ball to the batman or striker, is likewise designated by a circular iron plate painted white, and is within the square, fifteen yards or forty-five feet from the home base, and in a direct line with the second or furthest base. There is great art in pitching, and the pitcher's position in base ball corresponds with the bowler's in cricket, though not quite so important. The ball must be pitched, not jerked, nor thrown; that is, the hand is held down to the hip or below it, and it must be aimed for the centre of the home base, or at the batman. It must not touch the ground before it reaches the batman; but the art of pitching consists in throwing it with such force that the batman has not time to wind his bat to hit it hard, or so close to his person that he can only hit it a feeble blow, which enables one of his antagonists to get the ball before he has time to reach the first base. The batman strikes overhand at the ball. In cricket he strikes underhand, because the ball is thrown low, and must strike the ground before it reaches the batman.

In base ball, on or before the third fair ball, the batman throws down his bat and runs for the first base; otherwise he is put out. In cricket the batman is never compelled to run till he thinks proper, so that he has rarely any risk in making at least one run of sixty feet between the two wickets. We say sixty feet; for though the wickets are 66 feet apart, it is sufficient for the runner to put the tip of his bat inside the popping crease. If he has time he runs back again, and counts another, and so on; but if he is caught out, it does not deprive him of counting the successful runs he has already made, as is the case in base ball. Hence the English game is so slow and tame, and the American so full of life. In the latter the player is compelled to go. If the ball is caught, either flying or on the first bound from the earth, after being struck with the bat, the batman is put out without counting; or if it is held by the adversary on the first base before the striker touches it, or if at any time he is touched by the ball in the hands of an adversary without some part of his person being on the base. Formerly it was sufficient to strike the adversary with the ball by throwing it at him. This practice is now abolished, as it was dangerous and unnecessary to the game.

At each of the bases is stationed one man to watch the runner, and the fielders, who are outside throw the ball to him in order that he may touch the runner with it before he reaches the base. Hence the necessity of the fielders being fleet of foot and accurate throwers, and of the men guarding the bases being good catchers. The ball is often thrown from an astonishing distance and caught. A blow from it hurts severely, though it is not so heavy in proportion to its size as a cricket ball. The weight of a base ball must not be less than five and three-quarter ounces, nor more than six ounces. It must measure not less than nine and three-quarters, nor more than ten inches in circumference. It is made of India rubber and yarn. The weight of a cricket ball must be not less than five and a half ounces, and not more than five and three-quarter ounces. It must measure not less than nine inches, nor more than nine and a quarter inches in circumference. There is still greater difference in the two bats. The base ball bat must be round, and must not exceed two and a half inches in diameter in the thickest part. It may be of any length. The cricket bat is flat, and must not exceed four and a quarter inches in the widest part; it must not exceed thirty-eight inches in length. In cricket the batmen has his legs cased in leather for protection, and so has the wicketkeeper who stands behind him to catch the ball after it glides off his bat or hand. The wicketkeeper has also strong gloves. Behind the batman in base ball stands a catcher, who, if he catches the ball flying or on the first hop puts out the batman. Thus the batmen in both games correspond, also the pitcher corresponds with the bowler, and the catcher with the wicketkeeper; and these three are the men who, in both games, do the principal part of the work. In both games each man on each side must take the bat in turn; in both games a bowler and a pitcher, a wicket keeper and a catcher are selected for their peculiar skill, and they play these parts throughout. It is important also for a player to be a good batman, otherwise he can count but little. In base ball the man who has charge of first base occupies a highly important position, for by his activity there he cuts short his adversary in his run for the first base. Sometimes the whole four bases are made in one run.

In base ball the game centres around the bases; in cricket it centres around the wickets. In base ball the batman, when he runs, is put out by being touched with the ball when he is off his base. In cricket the batman is put out if he is caught outside of an enclosure in front of the wicket by his adversary, who does not touch him with the ball, but knocks down his wicket either by throwing the ball at it or by throwing it to the wicket keeper or any other player, who, with ball in hand, knocks it down. Thus running and throwing and catching are equally important in both games.

In the game of cricket the wicket consists of three round stakes, called stumps, placed upright in a row, twenty-seven inches out of the ground, and on the top is placed a small piece of wood called a bail, eight inches long, which binds them together, but in such a way that, with the least touch given to it or the stumps, it comes off, and puts the batman out. There are two of these wickets, pitched opposite to each other, at a distance of twenty-two yards, or sixty-six feet; at each of these stands a batman to defend them with his bat against being knocked down by the ball. These two men play against the whole field. In base ball one plays against the whole field. Cricket is played by eleven on each side. The eleven who go in—that is, get first possession of the wickets and bats, which is won by lot or "a toss" of a coin—send two of their number to take those positions, and the remaining nine continue out of-play till they are called in succession, as the two batmen are put out and make vacancies for them, until the whole eleven are thus put out. While they are in each makes all he can, and that is called his score, and the time they are thus in is called their "innings," and their united scores therein are known as so much on their first innings. The party out now come in and make their first innings. Each side has two innings in which to make their scores. Whoever makes most on both innings wins the game. Two batmen of one side are thus continually playing against the whole eleven of the other side. The object of the batman is to score by runs between the wickets; the object of his adversaries is to prevent him, by knocking down his wicket with the ball. The attack is made on the wicket, which he has both to defend and make the runs as best he can. If his wicket is fairly down he is put out, and another of the same side takes his place. The bowler from beside one of the wickets bowls at the opposite one to knock it down. The batman stops the ball with his bat or strikes it away. In this consists the greatest art of the game. The ball must be bowled, and not thrown or jerked, and the hand must not be above the shoulder when delivering the ball, otherwise it is foul. Sometimes the bowler bowls it with great force and very low, direct for the wicket. Often the safest way for the batman is to block it—that is, to put the bat on the ground right before it, as it is hard to get a good stroke at it coming in that way, and if missed it goes into the wicket. Sometimes the artful bowler throws the ball, not direct for the wicket, but at an angle, in order to deceive, and gives it a twist when leaving his hand, which makes it come right to the wicket, for which dodge a good batman is also prepared. If the bowler throws the ball too far from the batman to permit him to strike it, it is called "wide," and counts one in favor of the batman; or as many runs as he can make. A ball thrown foully from the hand is called "no ball," and also counts one for the batman. If the batman drive the ball out of the bounds it is called a "lost ball," and counts six for him without running—in the matches at Hoboken it only counted three, because the bounds were narrow. If a ball is caught in the air without touching the ground no run is reckoned, but the striker is not put out; if it is caught after a hop or rebound, that does not affect the game one way or the other. The difficulty of the batman is to stand near enough to his wicket to protect it and yet be able to give the ball a good stroke; if he winds his bat he is in danger of knocking down his own wicket and of thus being put out, and if he does not drive the ball sufficiently far away he cannot get a run. A stroke called square leg, by which the batman sends the ball with a powerful blow to his left hand side at right angles with the line between the two wickets, is considered a great feat and generally gives him a successful run, or perhaps several; it is difficult to make, and dangerous to attempt this stroke. If the batman stops the ball with his leg or any part of his body when it is going straight for the wicket he is put out; he cannot stop it except by the bat. The striker is out if the bail on either of the wickets be bowled off, or if a stump is bowled out of the ground, or if the ball from his bat or hand is caught before it touches the ground, or if in striking at the ball or at any other time both his feet should be outside of "the popping crease" and his wicket is put down by the adversary, except his bat be grounded within the crease. A batman may therefore either be "bowled out" or "caught out." When a batman makes any number of runs the bowler is said to have "bowled" so many for him, and it is contracted to "b.," and when he is "caught" the letter "c." is used and the player by whom he is caught is named.

We must explain to the reader what the popping crease is. It is a sort of enclosure made by a line in the grass around the wicket, and within this the batman must stand. It is a line drawn parallel to the wicket, four feet distant and in front of it, unlimited in length. We should mention that the bowling crease is a line six feet eight inches long, running parallel to this line and right through the wicket, which is placed in its centre. It has a return crease or line at each end drawn at right angles to it. Within this square enclosure the bowler must deliver his ball, and with one foot behind the front line, and he can select either the left or right side of the wicket to bowl from. There is only one bowler on the ground at the same time, and of course only one wicket is bowled at, but after every fourth ball the bowler changes over and bowls at the other wicket. The batman who guards that wicket which is not bowled at has the privilege of making his run to the other wicket, when the ball is struck, just the same as the striker, and they generally run together, crossing each other. Sometimes they are both successful and sometimes only one, and sometimes both are put out. All who are opposed to them, except the bowler and the wicket keeper, are called the fielders. There are thus always nine fielders out. In base ball there are not so many, for there are three men left to watch first, second and third bases, who with the pitcher, and the catcher, and the stop-short, who stands nearly in front of the batmen, make six, and thus leave only three fielders. The fourth base is sufficiently protected by the stop-short, who looks out for the short balls in front of the bat, and by the catcher behind the bat. In base ball the batman must not send the ball behind the first or third bases, that is the two nearest him on either hand. The exact terms of the rule are:—

If the ball, from the stroke of the bat, is caught behind the range of home and the first base, or behind the range of home and the third base, without having touched the ground, or first touches the ground behind those bases, it shall be termed foul, and must be so declared by the umpire unasked. If the ball first touches the ground, or is caught without having touched the ground, either upon or in front of the range of those bases, it shall be considered fair.

By this rule the number of fielders required is lessened, the ball being driven for the most part to the front. It is to be observed that three of the nine who are in may be all running together; for instance, the man who first takes the bat gains only the first base in his first attempt. After he runs at all he cannot come back. The next on the list takes the bat, and then both run together; if neither of these get home, but only gain another base each, then when the third batman comes in, and runs, all three will run at once.

The only points in which the base ball men would have any advantage over the cricketers, in a game of base ball, are two—first, in the batting, which is overhand, and done with a narrower bat, and secondly, in the fact of the ball being more lively, hopping higher, and requiring a different mode of catching. But the superior activity and practice of the Eleven in fielding would amply make up for this, even if they have not already practised base ball at home, which is more than can be easily determined.

In cricket a very smooth ground is wanted on account of the bowling, as the ball must strike the ground before it reaches the batman or strikes the wicket, and every obstruction on the surface would spoil the bowling. In base ball very smooth ground is not required, but a rather larger space than is necessary for cricket. In both games the players wear a peculiar kind of buckskin shoes with a long spike in the sole, to prevent them from slipping.

In cricket clubs and in base ball clubs the merits of the players are ranked first nine, second nine, third nine, &c.; first eleven, second eleven, third eleven, &c. The captain of the club promotes or puts down men according to their performances. In all matches with other clubs only the first nine in base ball and the first eleven in cricket are selected to play. It occupies on an average about two hours to play a game of base ball—two days to play a game of cricket.

From the foregoing description and comparison of the two games, the reader will see that base ball is better adapted for popular use than cricket. It is more lively and animated, gives more exercise, and is more rapidly concluded. Cricket seems very tame and dull after looking at a game of base ball. It is suited to the aristocracy, who have leisure and love ease; base ball is suited to the people. Cricket is the better game for warm weather; base ball when it is cold. In cricket, those actually engaged, except three—the bowler, the batman and the wicket-keeper—do little or nothing three fourths of the time; and for half the day, sometimes longer, nine out of one side are not on the field at all. In the American game the ins and outs alternate by quick rotation, like our officials, and no man can be out of play longer than a few minutes. Still the game of cricket is one of great merit and skill, and we should be glad to see it cultivated by all who have sufficient time for the purpose. Both games seem suited to the national temperament and character of the people among whom they respectively prevail.

BEST MODE OF ARRANGING THE MATCH OF BASE BALL WITH THE ENGLISH ELEVEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14, 1859.

From a communication in this morning's paper from Philadelphia, one is led to believe that the English cricketers would accept a challenge to play a game of base ball if $5,000 were guaranteed them. At our last Convention fifty-three clubs were represented; and since that time, so popular has the game become, at this moment as many more have sprung into existence. Calculating the number of members in each club at only thirty, we have over three thousand players; and if each member will be influential in procuring two subscribers at $1 a ticket, enough will be immediately obtained, with a surplus for incidental expenses. But, should the above arrangement be realized, all clubs will desire a voice in the selection of a "nine." To overcome such difficulty, let the leading clubs of this city prove which is their champion club, and the Brooklyn clubs do likewise. Then the selection of the "awful nine" can be picked from the two champion clubs, and they will have abundance of time to practice together by the time our English brethren will be able to meet them. We all remember the crowd who went over to the Fashion Course to witness the contest between New York and Brooklyn at this splendid game; and why now lose the opportunity of a contest much more exciting? If the cricketers lack excellence in batting, it is more than made up by their fielding. The fly game is much more interesting to all parties.

A.

BASE BALL AN ENGLISH GAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

FRANKLIN STREET, New York, Oct. 7, 1859.

Allow me to correct a slight error in a leading article of to-day's issue on the cricket match. It is there stated that the game of "base ball" is an American game.

It is played in every school in England, and has been for a century or more, under the name of "Rounders," and is essentially an English game. I trust that your uniform fairness will induce you to give this a place in the HERALD.

COSMOPOLITAN.

Cruise of the Harriet Lane in Search of the Quaker City.

The United States revenue steamer Harriet Lane, Capt. Faunce, arrived in this port yesterday afternoon from her cruise in search of the Quaker City. Although unsuccessful in finding the disabled steamer, Capt. Faunce had the satisfaction of knowing that he sailed over the very spot where the Quaker City was picked up. The Harriet Lane ran as far south as Cape Hatteras, and east as far as the outer edge of the Gulf Stream. Capt. Higgins, late of the Hermann, and Capt. Wilson, agent for the underwriters, accompanied Capt. Faunce on the expedition, as also our correspondent, who has furnished us with the following journal of the trip from the time of the steamer's departure up to her arrival back yesterday:—

TUESDAY, OCT. 11.—Weighed anchor at ten minutes past twelve o'clock, and proceeded down the bay in fine style. At 1:35 passed the Hook; and at 2 o'clock, while off the Highlands, spoke the steamer Augusta, from Savannah. No news of the Quaker City. At sunset the lighthouse at Barnegat hove in sight. Took departure from Barnegat at 7:10 P. M., and altered our course to south by east half east. Kept three men on the lookout all night—one on each paddle box and one on the bow.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.—In the Gulf Stream; weather warm and the air quite balmy. At 3:45 A. M. spoke a brig from Baltimore for Newburyport, Mass. No news of the Quaker City. At 6:50 spoke the brig Andover, for Alexandria, Va. Heard nothing of the Quaker City. At 8:15 spoke the schooner Helen McLeod, of Salem, from Alexandria, Va., for Boston. At 9:45 spoke the schooner S. Thurston from Matanzas for Providence, R. I. At 10 o'clock A. M. spoke the brig Starlight from Porto Rico for Boston. At 10:45 spoke the ship Hesperus, of Boston, from Hampton Roads bound for New York. No news of the Quaker City. At noon spoke the ship E. G. Barney, from New York for Apalachicola, but could not ascertain anything relative to the missing steamer. At 3 P. M. spoke the schooner Laura Gertrude, from Charleston for New York. No news of the Quaker City.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13.—Weather clear and warm, with light wind from the northward. Altered our course at 2 A. M. from south to west northwest, and crossed the Gulf Stream steering towards Cape Henry. Spoke the bark Sumpter, from Havana to Falmouth, England. No news of the missing steamer. At 7 A. M. the temperature of the water in the Gulf Stream was found to be as high as 80. At 8 A. M. the glass showed that we were approaching the inner edge of the Gulf Stream, the temperature of the water having fallen to 71 degrees. At 11:15 A. M. sighted a vessel, which we at first supposed to be the missing steamer, but which subsequently proved to be a fore-and-aft schooner. Land, ho! from the foretop was announced at 1.45 P. M. In half an hour afterwards False Cape, a point of land about twenty miles south of Cape Henry, was visible from the hurricane deck. It was resolved to run up to Hampton Roads, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any news of the Quaker City had been received, and our course was laid for Cape Henry accordingly. About five o'clock, while off the point of the Cape, spoke a pilot boat, and received the pleasing intelligence that the Quaker City was safe, and lying at anchor in Hampton Roads. Passed Old Point Comfort at seven o'clock P. M., and in half an hour afterwards came to anchor within gunshot of the Quaker City. We boarded the disabled steamer during the evening, and upon inquiry learned that Captain Shufeldt had gone to New York with the news of his safe arrival. The remainder of the passengers, twelve in number, accompanied the captain, so that there was no one left on board but the officers and crew. From the chief engineer of the Quaker City we learned the particulars of the accident and the subsequent picking up of the wreck by the State of Georgia, with all of which your readers are familiar. The engine room presented a most woe-begone appearance. The ruins of the machinery and the broken woodwork showed that the smash must have been a dreadful one. Indeed, the damage is estimated at no less a sum than $25,000. Finding that our services were no longer requisite, Capt. Faunce announced his determination to start for New York at an early hour in the morning.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.—Weather clear, with warm wind from the southward. Weighed anchor at half-past nine o'clock A. M., and stood out to sea. The weather continued fine all day, until about eight o'clock P. M., when the wind veered around to the northwest and blew heavy, accompanied by a smart shower of rain. We saw very few vessels during the day, and met but one steamer.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15.—Weather clear but cold, with a sharp breeze from the northwest. Passed Barnegat lighthouse at eight o'clock A. M., and at two o'clock P. M. we came to our anchorage off the Battery.

Army Intelligence.

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 93.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

The Superintendent of the Eastern Department of the General Recruiting Service will organize a detachment of 250 recruits, to be sent in the steamer of the 20th instant, via the Isthmus of Darien, for equal assignment to the Fourth and Ninth regiments of infantry in the deparment of Oregon.

The following officers are assigned to duty with the recruits:—

Major Albemarle Cady, Sixth infantry, Commanding Detachment.
Captain Andrew J. Smith, First dragoons.
Second Lieutenant John T. Mercer, First dragoons.
Captain John Buford, Jr., Second dragoons.
Brevet Major George P. Andrews, Captain, Third artillery.
Captain Rensselaer W. Foote, Sixth infantry.
First Lieutenant Benjamin F. Smith, Sixth infantry.
Second Lieutenant Aaron B. Hardcastle, Sixth infantry.

Those belonging to stations in the department of California will, on their arrival at San Francisco, report for duty to the Commanding General of that department, and the remaining officers will continue on duty with the recruits to Fort Vancouver, W. T., where the Commanding General of the Department of Oregon will give such instructions as may be necessary.

The Medical Purveyor in this city will make the necessary arrangements with the surgeon of the steamer for medical attendance on the detachment.

Laundresses may be sent with the recruits, not to exceed one to twenty men.

Enlisted men belonging to companies serving in the departments of California and Oregon, and now at Fort Columbus, will be sent with the recruits to join their respective companies.

The Quartermaster's Department will provide the necessary transportation for the movement above ordered.

Colonel Joseph K. F. Mansfield, Inspector General, will repair to New York; and make the usual inspection of the troops, transports and supplies.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant General Scott,
H. L. SCOTT,
Lieutenant Colonel and A. D. C.

Major General David E. Twiggs, United States army, has been granted leave of absence for twelve months, with permission to go beyond the United States.

The Calhounized and Van Burenized Democracy and the Campaign of 1860.

If we turn our attention to that political soldiery which calls itself the democratic party, we shall be struck with the noisy antagonisms of its principles as a national party, and with its consequent weakness and incapacity for the hard struggles of the next Presidential campaign. Indeed, it can no longer with truth be said that the democracy is a national party. Not certainly in the proud old conservative sense which the name bore in the days of Jackson. That party is dead, and the combination of Southern fire-eaters and Northern free-soilers who have crept into its place and assumed its venerable name dates no farther back than the time of that late unhappy Presidential experiment, Brigadier General Franklin Pierce, of Concord, New Hampshire. What calls itself the democracy is now so thoroughly Calhounized in the South and so entirely Van Burenized in the North, that it is not in reality one party, but two great noisy factions of totally dissimilar principles, with no other tie existing between them than the spoils and plunder of office.

This Calhounizing and Van Burenizing of the old national democratic party was the work of the Pierce administration. That administration came into power on the basis of the Compromise measures of 1850. Congress and the country had just passed through a fiery trial of excitement, in which Calhounism and Van Burenism put forth all their disorganizing and destructive energies. The successful passage of the Compromise measures was the defeat of both of those malignant factions. But they rallied again in the democratic Presidential Convention of 1852, and after a whole week's balloting and fighting, they were again floored by the nomination of Gen. Pierce, on the anti-Calhoun and anti-Van Buren platform of the Compromise of 1850. Mr. Pierce took his seat in the Presidential chair as the elected head of the democracy, which had firmly planted itself on a basis of opposition to the Calhoun and Van Buren agitators, both North and South. He came into power pledged to regard the Compromise as "a finality," and to "no more agitate the slavery question in or out of Congress," and in his first message to Congress he congratulated the country on the "sense of repose and security" to which the Compromise measures had "restored the public mind throughout the confederacy," and he gave his official word that those measures should "suffer no shock during his official term if he could help it." To the credit of the Brigadier it must be confessed he faithfully kept his word for almost a whole month, when he traitorously turned his back upon the party which elected him, and upon all the men who represented its principles. He not only took for his counsellors, but he bestowed the entire patronage of the government upon, the enemies of the Compromise, both North and South. The anti-Compromise Calhoun or Jefferson Davis faction of the South and the anti-Compromise Van Buren faction of the North were erected into a new party on the ruins of the principles and organization of the old democratic party; and the old conservative national democracy, in the language of a leading member of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, was to be "crushed out." And it was crushed out. Such an exterminating war did the President carry on against all the original friends of the Compromise that his official organ, the Washington *Union*, in attempting to defend his conduct, was driven, as early as November, 1853, to utter the monstrous falsehood that the democratic party had not pledged itself to the Compromise measures of 1850 at all, and that therefore the President was under no obligation to recognise the friends of those measures. Hear it:—

> We knew that they (the Compromise measures) were so irreconcilably obnoxious to a large portion of the democratic party that it would be madness to make the question of approval a test of democratic orthodoxy.

So here was the President's treason to the party and to the men who had elected him, thus early made manifest by this shameless falsehood of his mouthpiece. But having used this lying device as a momentary justification of the President's conduct, in taking to his bosom the disciples of Calhoun in the South, and of Van Buren in the North, his organ is obliged to fall back upon the truth, in January, 1854, when, in condemning Mr. Dixon's amendment to the Douglas Territorial bill, which proposed to repeal the Missouri Compromise, it said:—

> Prudence, patriotism, devotion to the Union, the interest of the democratic party, all suggest that that public sentiment which now acquiesces cheerfully in the principles of the Compromise of 1850 should not be inconsiderately disturbed. The triumphant election of President Pierce shows that on this basis the hearts and the judgments of the people are with the democracy.

So here we have the admission of the Pierce organ, as late as January, 1854, that he was triumphantly elected on the basis of the Compromise of 1850, and that the judgments of the people were with the democracy as established upon that platform. And yet at this very time, whenever the eye of the President could reach over the field of his official deeds, he could see nobody but the enemies of that platform in office. And it was by this act of folly and treachery that he succeeded in Calhounizing one section, and Van Burenizing the other of the old democratic party, until it is now no longer a national party, but a temporary and incestuous union of two sectional factions. In this respect the only difference between the black republican and democratic parties is that the former is composed of one sectional faction, while the latter is made up of two factions brought together by a yearning and hungry stomach for official plunder. In the whole North the party has fallen down upon the Van Buren Buffalo platform of 1848. The squatter sovereignty principle discovered in the Nebraska bill, it is contended, secures the objects of the Buffalo platform, and makes safe the proposition of no more slave States. On this construction of the Nebraska bill the democracy of every Northern State now stands.

It was on this ground that Mr. Van Buren declared "the bill secures the triumph of the principles of the movement of '48." So John Van Buren, "the son of his father," in his principal speech of the last Presidential campaign, boldly assumed the ground that the Cincinnati platform was entirely consistent with the Buffalo platform, which he and his father built in 1848; and in answer to the republican press, which derided him with inconsistency in adopting the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, he said:—

> I am told that in looking at the resolutions of that convention they have been able to discover that they pledge the democratic organization to the extension of slavery in free territory. I have read these resolutions carefully, and with what little intelligence I have been able to apply to them, I can find no such thing in them. I offer a reward now to any of these highly intelligent republican gentlemen to point me—not to an outrage in Kansas, not to a scuffle in Washington, nor to an improper speech or improper newspaper article—but to a line or sentence in the Cincinnati resolutions which advocates or encourages the extension of slavery to free territory.

Governor Wright, of Indiana, in a speech which he made at New Albany just on the eve of the last Presidential election, said:—

> The Kansas-Nebraska bill is the best Wilmot proviso ever enacted.

—And in a subsequent speech at Tippecanoe he declared that—

> If the policy of the democratic party in reference to slavery is adopted and carried out, not another foot of slave territory will be added to the United States.

Hon. E. B. Olds, a democratic member of Congress from Ohio, and who voted for the Nebraska bill, gave the same version of the Northern democratic programme, and declared to his constituents that he voted for the bill as a free soil measure. He said—

> There was no danger of slavery going into Kansas or Nebraska. The slaveholders don't emigrate; but the