THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

Polls Open.....6 A. M.
Polls Close.....5 P. M.

All Danger of a Popular Outbreak Removed.

Action of the Federal and Municipal Authorities.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

The Political Parties and Their Principles.

THE POLLING PLACES.

When the opening dawn discloses six A. M. on the cold faces of the city clocks this morning the struggle for political supremacy in this State and city will have fairly commenced. It will be a battle of the ballot not uninfluenced by the dread of bayonet and bullet, and its decision in favor of either of the successful abusive and ill-tempered parties engaged in it will exercise a profound influence on the people of the entire Union. In eighteen of the States elections will also be held; on one side for the triumph of candidates favorable to the perpetuity of republican things as they are, national and local, and on the other for the victory of democratic principles and interest throughout the country. But in this State and in the metropolis the issues are somewhat different. Since candidates for popular endorsement last appeared as claimants for votes in the Empire State Congress rightly or wrongly decided to interfere in favor of a free ballot. A law was passed making it felony to vote or to register more than once or to intimidate voters in the exercise of their inalienable rights. And the question of the right of Congress to so interfere in local matters largely enters into the contest to be inaugurated this morning. There are three parties in the field—Tammany, the chief democratic organization; the Young Democracy, who desire, on moral as well as political grounds, to supplant the red men of the Wigwam and the regular republicans. The latter have formed a coalition with the Young Democracy to the extent of giving their united support to Justice Ledwith for Mayor; but with this exception will vote for republican officers of State independently of the Young Democracy. Tammany claims popular favor on the grounds of superior administrative capacity, possession of office and the record of their officers. Republicans urge their services to the Union and rule of succession in office, a doctrine always favored by the "outs" and regarded with disfavor by the "ins," while the Young Democracy insist upon receiving the popular endorsement not so much because of what they have done as what they propose to do if victory perches on their banners.

The strenuous endeavors of the party press to create a tumult to-day received little encouragement from the people and collapsed totally yesterday when it was announced that the federal and State authorities had come to an agreement. There never was any occasion for sending to this city an armed force of United States troops or for calling out the First division. The force of deputy United States marshals at the polls and the directions of the Mayor, posted all over the city, were sufficient. No citizen need fear molestation in the exercise of his right to vote to-day; but wrong-doers must beware of the inevitable consequences of corrupt practices. The law is strong to protect honest citizens and powerful to punish the guilty.

A TREATY OF MUTUAL CONCESSION.

The following treaty was formally entered into yesterday between the city and the United States authorities for the official conduct of the election to-day:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1870.

For the purpose of securing harmonious co-operation between the authorities of the United States on the one hand, and those of the State and city of New York on the other, at the election on the 8th instant, it is agreed as follows:—

First—No person who has registered his name is to be prevented by arrest from voting, if, after being challenged, questioned and cautioned, he persist in taking the statutory oaths, unless one of the inspectors knows that he is not entitled to vote. After voting any elector may be arrested for any offence against the law.

Second—The United States Supervisors are to be present from the opening of the polls until the completion of the canvass, and to have full opportunity to witness the canvass, and to attach to every certificate of the result of the canvass any statement they may desire; and they are not to be arrested before the completion of the whole canvass for any alleged offence, nor then except on process.

Third—The inspectors of Election are to be protected, from the opening of the polls until the completion of the canvass, and are not to be arrested before the completion of the entire canvass for any alleged offence, nor then, except on process.

Fourth—The United States deputy marshals and the members of the police force are to co-operate in good faith in preserving order and in giving effect to the above expressed understanding.

Fifth—If, in the opinion of any supervisor or inspector of elections, any deputy marshal or policeman at the polls shall fail to carry out in good faith the above understanding he shall immediately cause the fact to be reported to the United States Marshal, if the complaint be against a deputy marshal, and to the Superintendent of Police if the complaint be against a policeman.

A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of New York.
J. S. BOSWORTH,
President Board of Police, New York city.
E. W. STOUGHTON,
of Counsel.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.
NOAH DAVIS,
United States Attorney.
C. CUSHING,
of Counsel.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 12.
HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1870.

By direction of his Excellency John T. Hoffman, Commander-in-Chief, it is announced that certain officials of the United States and of the State, charged with important duties in reference to the conduct of the election, have fully agreed upon measures which, it is confidently believed, will render all military interference wholly unnecessary, yet as a measure of extreme precaution it is ordered that, should the services of the division be required to aid the civil authorities in the preservation of peace and order on election day, (November 8, 1870,) the established signal of twelve strokes, repeated four times upon the tower bells of the Fire Department, will be sounded.

Thereupon the infantry and artillery will immediately assemble at their respective armories in fatigue dress, and brigade and battery commanders will report in person to these headquarters.

Regimental commanders will see that the formation takes place at once, and the men kept within the armories ready for instant service.

By order of Major General ALEXANDER SHALER.
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.
Official—THOS. FARGRIEVE, Captain and A. D. C.

At six o'clock in the morning the polls open; at five o'clock P. M. the election will be over. In accordance with our usual custom we furnish below a list of polling places in this city and all other information necessary.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ELECTION CHALLENGERS.

The following instructions have been issued from the United States District Attorney's office for the special use of supervisors and challengers of election under the new law, so that every citizen may know how far the power of these officers extend, and, on the other hand, to define in a concise form the limits of the duties of supervisors:—

As one of the citizens appointed by the Judge of the Circuit Court, under the late act of Congress, you have yet remaining certain powers and duties relating to the election, to which your special attention is hereby called.

First—It is your duty to attend on the day of election, and to be present from the opening of the polls till the final counting of the votes, and to challenge every vote which you know or suspect to be illegal or improperly offered, and to see to it that your challenge is respected by the Board of Inspectors and that the oaths required by law are properly administered. To discharge this duty properly you should keep a list of all persons challenged, and should specially note whether oaths are administered, and particularly all cases of refusal to administer the oath, and all cases where the challenged party refuses to take the oath.

In every case where you know or feel satisfied that the person voting or offering to vote is not legally entitled to vote it is your duty to call the attention of a deputy marshal to such person and his offence. As supervisor you have not power to make arrests; but it will be a failure of duty on your part if you omit, when you challenge a person not a lawful voter, to notify any deputy marshal present of the crime about being committed or attempted.

Second—At the close of the polls it is your especial duty to witness and closely scrutinize the counting of the votes and the making of the official returns. The act of Congress declares that you shall "be present and witness throughout the counting of all votes," and "remain where the ballot boxes are kept, at all times, after the polls are opened until the votes are finally counted." Your duty in this regard does not end until the canvass of all the votes in all the boxes is completed. You will remain, therefore, at your post until the entire canvass is finished.

The laws of the State specify the order in which the boxes are to be opened and canvassed. Any departure therefrom, with a fraudulent intent, is made a crime by the twenty-second section of the act of Congress. If the Board of Inspectors proceed in violation of the State law you should call attention to the law, and ask that it be obeyed. But if the Board persist their crime cannot affect your duty or rights, and you will remain, and, if necessary, call on the marshal or deputy to protect you in so doing, till the votes are wholly counted and the final certificate is made.

Third—When the certificate of the number of votes cast is completed, if you think proper to attach thereto any statement touching the truth or fairness thereof, it is your right and duty so to do. Either or both of the supervisors may make such statement, either jointly or separately, and each may attach his own statement if he prefers to do so.

Fourth—Each supervisor is therefore entitled to be and remain in the room where the Board of Inspectors are in session, and to have a seat and other conveniences for discharging his duties (to be provided by himself) in such position as will enable him to perform all his duties; and it is a crime under the law for any one "to prevent or hinder or molest" a supervisor in so doing, for which the offender may be indicted and punished. In the performance of these duties the supervisors are officers acting under their oath of office, and are themselves liable, under the act of Congress, for any wilful neglect or breach of duty.

POLICE ELECTION MOVEMENTS.

Important Action by the Police Board Yesterday—More Than Two Thousand Special Policemen Sworn In and Armed.

All through yesterday the police headquarters seemed to be the general rendezvous of the more prominent city politicians. Mayor Hall arrived about eleven o'clock in the morning, and had a lengthy interview with the Commissioners. A meeting of the Board had been called for half-past eleven, but owing to the absence of most of its members there was not the necessary quorum, and the session was therefore postponed. Pending the official meeting President Bosworth issued special instructions to the Superintendent to swear in 2,000 special policemen to aid the usual guardians of the peace in preserving law and order in the city and to enforce the election regulations of the State. The Superintendent, with the assistance of the captains of the various precincts, carried out this order of the President to the letter. Special shields to designate the office of these supernumerary policemen had been cast several days previously and were distributed from the chief clerk's office.

Later on in the day the Board met and transferred Captain Jeremiah Petty of the Sixteenth to the Twenty-sixth precinct (City Hall), and Captain Thorne from the Twenty-sixth to the Sixteenth. They also ordered the promulgation of the order in reference to the arrangements made by the city, State and Federal authorities in reference to the election.

Large wooden boxes, filled with policemen's clubs, were brought into the basement of the Central Police Office and stored. About nine o'clock, however, Superintendent Kelso, having summoned all the police captains to meet him at headquarters, distributed these formidable weapons as follows:—Ninth, Sixteenth, Seventh and Tenth, 200; Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second, 200 clubs each. In addition, the Police Board, at the recommendation of the Fire Department, appointed 130 firemen as special policemen, and assigned them to the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth precincts. Shields and clubs were also issued to these additional special guardians of the peace.

Naval Preparations for the Election To-Day.

The officers and men of the frigate Guerriere, Captain Thomas H. Stevens, and of the sloop-of-war Narragansett, Lieutenant Commander George Dewey, were ordered to be on board ship last night at sundown, and there will be no permission granted for any of the ship's company to go on shore until after election day is passed. There have been no orders given to the commanding officers of the ships to adopt any measures of co-operation with the troops in case of trouble to-day. Such orders are not necessary because the ships are always ready for duty at a moment's notice.

The marine battalion will remain under arms all day to-day within the barracks in the Navy Yard, ready to move at an instant's notice. Suitable transportation will be furnished to convey the marines with batteries of howitzers, manned by seamen, to any part of New York or to any point in Brooklyn, in case of need. But the very general impression among the officers is that their services will not be required and that the election will pass off in perfect quiet and peace. Up to a late hour last night there was not the slightest indication of any effort being made by the disorderly classes to disturb the peace of either of the cities to-day. The marines of the ships in the Navy Yard and of those in our harbor will be landed at the Navy Yard and united with the garrison under command of Lieutenant Colonel Broome, commanding the barracks.

The School Trusteeship of the Twelfth Ward.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As a candidate for office, I do not expect exceptional immunity from the assaults of political enemies. Justice to myself, however, requires that I, through the favor of the HERALD, should deny the false charges made against me in my present candidacy for re-election as School Trustee in the Twelfth ward. I deny emphatically that I am an Orangeman, or ever entered an Orange lodge. With equal truth and emphasis I also deny ever having said that I would subscribe $1,000 for rope to hang the Fenians with, rather than give one cent to help their cause.

My past record as a School Trustee I leave to speak for itself. The future of my success as a candidate and as a zealous School Trustee, having the interests of the growing population of the ward, I am willing to leave to the electors throughout the ward as my best vindication against all and every of the allegations intended to injure me in the canvas.

JOHN STRAITON,
School Trustee Twelfth ward.

LIST OF POLLING PLACES.

The following is a list of places where voters may cast their ballots to-day. The place mentioned nearest to the voter's residence is generally, though not always, the place for the exercise of the supreme act of citizenship:—

First Ward.

Dist.	Dist.
1—134 Liberty street.	6—106 Greenwich street.
2—132 Greenwich street.	7—82 Greenwich street.
3—88 Pine street.	8—2 Washington street.
4—31 Greenwich street.	9—105 Broad street.
5—95 Greenwich street.	

Second Ward.

1—2 Peck slip. 2—65 Nassau street.

Third Ward.

1—8 West Broadway. 4—237 Fulton street.
2—299½ Greenwich street. 5—216 Fulton street.
3—256 Greenwich street.

Fourth Ward.

1—39 Frankfort street. 8—60 Cherry street.
2—7 New Chambers street. 9—61 Cherry street.
3—43 Vandewater street. 10—37 Oliver street.
4—307 Pearl street. 11—81 Oliver street.
5—16 Cherry street. 12—38 Oliver street.
6—29 Cherry street. 13—108½ Cherry street.
7—37 New Chambers street.

Fifth Ward.

1—22 Desbrosses street. 8—124 Hudson street.
2—21 Desbrosses street. 9—66 West Broadway.
3—13 Desbrosses street. 10—174 Franklin street.
4—417 Greenwich street. 11—69 Hudson street.
5—129 Hudson street. 12—15 Hudson street.
6—176 Hudson street. 13—60 West Broadway.
7—2 Lispenard street.

Sixth Ward.

1—41 Centre street. 15—14 Pell street.
2—493 Pearl street. 14—20 Elizabeth street.
3—494 Pearl street. 15—10 Elizabeth street.
4—64 Centre street. 16—9 Elizabeth street.
5—86 Centre street. 17—15 Elizabeth street.
6—98 Centre street. 18—71 Mott street.
7—94½ Elm street. 19—55 Mott street.
8—89 Centre street. 20—56 Baxter street.
9—67 Baxter street. 21—91 Baxter street.
10—103 Park street. 22—125 Walker street.
11—100 Park street. 23—100 Walker street.
12—5 Pell street.

Seventh Ward.

1—68 East Broadway. 9—292 Madison street.
2—105 Madison street. 10—2 Montgomery street.
3—144 Cherry street. 11—57 Montgomery street.
4—60 Market street. 12—356 Madison street.
5—104 East Broadway. 13—414 Cherry street.
6—157 East Broadway. 14—662 Water street.
7—28 Rutgers street. 15—279 Monroe street.
8—19 Jefferson street.

Eighth Ward.

1—558 Greenwich street. 13—200 Varick street.
2—345 Spring street. 14—179 Prince street.
3—228 Spring street. 15—180 Prince street.
4—46 Renwick street. 16—190 Spring street.
5—76 Varick street. 17—38 Grand street.
6—117 Varick street. 18—140 Spring street.
7—278 Spring street. 19—138 Prince street.
8—142½ Varick street. 20—67 West Houston street.
9—182 Varick street. 21—13 West Houston street.
10—380 Hudson street. 22—79 Mercer street.
11—182 Varick street. 23—53½ Greene street.
12—376 Hudson street.

Ninth Ward.

1—25 Ninth avenue. 11—618 Greenwich street.
2—56 Hudson street. 12—32 Carmine street.
3—4 Bethune street. 13—33 Carmine street.
4—75 and 80 Rivington street. 14—24 Jones street.
5—221 Washington street. 15—24 Barrow street.
6—155 Charles street. 16—3 Greenwich avenue.
7—672 Washington street. 17—11 Greenwich avenue.
8—238 West Tenth street. 18—328 Fourth street.
9—459 Hudson street. 19—3 Seventh avenue.
10—39 Barrow street. 20—136 Greenwich avenue.

Tenth Ward.

Dist.	Dist.
1—35 Canal street.	8—120 Chrystie street.
2—13 Eldridge street.	9—116 Allen street.
3—132 Canal street.	10—261 Broome street.
4—108 Hester street.	11—56 Essex street.
5—45 Ludlow street.	12—195 Essex street.
6—51 Allen street.	13—74 Delancey street.
7—77 Forsyth street.	14—156 Forsyth street.

Eleventh Ward.

1—210 avenue C. 14—140 Lewis street.
2—623 East Twelfth street. 15—175 Attorney street.
3—347 Tenth street. 16—118 Pitt street.
4—645 Ninth street. 17—111 Sheriff street.
5—238 Eighth street. 18—451 East Houston street.
6—81 avenue C. 19—501 East Houston street.
7—39 avenue C. 20—173 Stanton street.
8—27 avenue B. 21—89 Pitt street.
9—194 avenue C. 22—87 Columbia street.
10—749 East Ninth street. 23—50 Cannon street.
11—118 avenue C. 24—50 Lewis street.
12—59 avenue D. 25—682 East Sixth street.
13—46 avenue C.

Twelfth Ward.

1—166th st., corner 10th av. 9—2,022 3d avenue.
2—4 Carman place, 10th av. 10—59 110th street.
3—125th st., bet. 5th & 6th ave. 11—1,840 4th avenue.
4—Lawrence st., bet. 10th av. and Broadway. 12—1,696 3d avenue.
5—4th av., bet. 125th and 127th sts. 13—2d av., bet. 91st and 92d sts.
6—110th st., bet 10th and 11th ave. 14—1,915 3d avenue.
7—S. w. cor. 4th av. & 125th st. 15—1,974 3d avenue.
8—2,118 2d avenue. 16—2,049 3d avenue.
17—2,157 3d avenue.
18—2,251 3d avenue.
19—2,353½ 3d avenue.

Thirteenth Ward.

1—575½ Grand street. 7—199 Delancey street.
2—544 Grand street. 8—32 Attorney street.
3—258 Delancey street. 9—102 Clinton street.
4—48 Lewis street. 10—113 Clinton street.
5—7 Pitt street. 11—86 Suffolk street.
6—71 Willett street. 12—16 Suffolk street.

Fourteenth Ward.

1—153 Hester street. 8—249 Mulberry street.
2—150½ Mulberry street. 9—32 Spring street.
3—151 Baxter street. 10—377 Broome street.
4—204 Hester street. 11—154 Elizabeth street.
5—40 Crosby street. 12—8 Prince street.
6—70½ Marion street. 13—21 Prince street.
7—105 Broome street. 14—49½ Prince street.

Fifteenth Ward.

1—66 West Thirteenth street. 8—90 Amity street.
2—152 West Eleventh street. 9—147 Bleecker street.
3—116 Sixth avenue. 10—204 Wooster street.
4—79 Fourth avenue. 11—217 Mercer street.
5—222 Mercer street. 12—151 Cronby street.
6—26 Sixth avenue. 13—41 University place.
7—115 Macdougal street.

Sixteenth Ward.

1—525 West 22d street. 10—248 Ninth avenue.
2—320 West 20th street. 11—293 Seventh avenue.
3—72 Ninth avenue. 12—230 Seventh avenue.
4—370 West 17th street. 13—194 Seventh avenue.
5—115 Ninth avenue. 14—186 Seventh avenue.
6—165 Ninth avenue. 15—142 Seventh avenue.
7—187 Ninth avenue. 16—120 Seventh avenue.
8—220 Ninth avenue. 17—143 West 16th street.
9—242 Ninth avenue. 18—239 West 15th street.

Seventeenth Ward.

1—516 East 14th street. 15—443 Sixth street.
2—226 First avenue. 16—406 Sixth street.
3—350 East 13th street. 17—70 avenue A.
4—113 Third avenue. 18—69 avenue A.
5—183 First avenue. 19—17 Third street.
6—196 First avenue. 20—25 First avenue.
7—502 East 13th street. 21—33 avenue A.
8—196 avenue A. 22—254 East Houston street.
9—198 First avenue. 23—124 Suffolk street.
10—144 First avenue. 24—163 Essex street.
11—137 First avenue. 25—2 Stanton street.
12—4 St. Mark's place. 26—187 Allen street.
13—202 Sixth street. 27—93 Stanton street.
14—109 First avenue. 28—115½ Norfolk street.

Eighteenth Ward.

1—456 Second avenue. 13—236 First avenue.
2—436 Second avenue. 14—351 East 18th street.
3—334 First avenue. 15—355 First avenue.
4—302 avenue A. 16—396 Second avenue.
5—534 First avenue. 17—243 East 40th street.
6—358½ First avenue. 18—254 East 22d street.
7—300 First avenue. 19—232 Third avenue.
8—280 First avenue. 20—140 Third avenue.
9—268 avenue A. 21—65 Union place.
10—252 avenue A. 22—4 East 23d street.
11—260 First avenue. 23—352 Sixth avenue.
12—230 avenue A.

Nineteenth Ward.

1—1,493 Third avenue. 17—722 Fifth avenue.
2—1,478 Third avenue. 18—868 Third avenue.
3—1,452 Third avenue. 19—1,036 Second avenue.
4—1,440 Third avenue. 20—257 Third avenue.
5—304 East Eightieth street. 21—820 Third avenue.
6—1,328 Third avenue. 22—882 Sixth avenue.
7—1845 Third avenue. 23—807 Third avenue.
8—1,217 Third avenue. 24—222 East Forty-seventh st.
9—174 East Seventy-first st. 25—750 Third avenue.
10—8, W. cor. 71st st. & 3d av. 26—778 Sixth avenue.
11—1,075 Third avenue. 27—851 Second avenue.
12—1,052 Third avenue. 28—791 Second avenue.
13—311 East Sixty-first street. 29—686 Third avenue.
14—1,050 Second avenue. 30—839 Fourth avenue.
15—949 Third avenue. 31—631 Third avenue.
16—982 Third avenue.

Twentieth Ward.

1—426 West 39th street. 12—304 West 38th street.
2—490 Tenth avenue. 13—560 Eighth avenue.
3—405 Tenth avenue. 14—517 Seventh avenue.
4—375 Tenth avenue. 15—266 West 35th street.
5—289 Tenth avenue. 16—395 West 33d street.
6—515 Ninth avenue. 17—426 Seventh avenue.
7—329 Ninth avenue. 18—256 West 33d street.
8—413 Ninth avenue. 19—327 Seventh avenue.
9—296 Ninth avenue. 20—352 Seventh avenue.
10—354 Ninth avenue. 21—344 Eighth avenue.
11—416 Ninth avenue. 22—309 Seventh avenue.

Twenty-First Ward.

1—719 Second avenue. 12—242 East 28th street.
2—556 Third avenue. 13—405 Fourth avenue.
3—663 Third avenue. 14—453 Fourth avenue.
4—527 Third avenue. 15—468 Fourth avenue.
5—479 Third avenue. 16—502 Third avenue.
6—493 Third avenue. 17—552 Third avenue.
7—477 Third avenue. 18—305 Third avenue.
8—566 Second avenue. 19—69 West 25th street.
9—554 Second avenue. 20—41 West 30th street.
10—421 Third avenue. 21—13 East 27th street.
11—249 East 28th street.

Twenty-second Ward.

1—B'way, bet. 80th and 81st. 13—1,486 Broadway.
2—B'way, bet. 76th and 76th. 14—713 Ninth avenue.
3—Cor. 63d st. and 9th av. 15—682 Seventh avenue.
4—982 Eighth avenue. 16—669 Ninth avenue.
5—453 West Fifty-fourth st. 17—1,481 Broadway.
6—925 Eighth avenue. 18—642½ Ninth avenue.
7—791 Ninth avenue. 19—652 Eighth avenue.
8—1,405 Broadway. 20—597 Ninth avenue.
9—763½ Tenth avenue. 21—571 Ninth avenue.
10—777 Seventh avenue. 22—544 Eighth avenue.
11—745 Ninth avenue. 23—549 Ninth avenue.
12—832 Eighth avenue. 24—652 Eighth avenue.

MARSHAL SHARPE'S DEPUTIES.

Charles Burnham, a Deputy United States Marshal of the Sixteenth ward, and Herman Oatyen, proprietor of a lager beer saloon at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, were committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing sixty dollars in money from a countryman, named Michael Flemming, while occupying a bed at the above place on Saturday night.

James McGinness, an Inspector in the Second district of the Twentieth ward, also appeared at the same court and preferred a complaint of perjury against Assistant Marshal George Geoghegan, detailed at the same district. McGinness swore that on one of the days of registration the prisoner registered his name, and, being challenged, produced a naturalization paper made out in the name of George Geoghegan, and swore he was the person represented in the document, when it subsequently transpired that the paper was the property of a person residing in East Eighty-sixth street by the same name, and had been borrowed for the occasion. Geoghegan, it was claimed by the inspector, had never been naturalized. He denied the charge, but was held for examination.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTION.

Although a good deal of excitement characterized the canvass in Kings county no trouble is anticipated to-day; but, on the contrary, the result of the popular vote will be arrived at without disturbance.

The old "stamping ground," the block on Fulton street opposite the City Hall, presented a lively scene to the uninterested observer yesterday. It might be called the politicians' exchange; for the candidates exchanged many greenbacks for the promises of those whom they believe they can rely on during the trying ordeal to-day. Everything has been prepared by both parties, and all the enthusiasm possible has been infused into the voters by those who are more particularly interested in the result of the present contest. There were many bets made yesterday, but the odds in all cases, from the bets on the Governor down to the local candidates, came from the democrats. The city was quiet last evening, and no trouble is anticipated to-day. It is conceded that Kings county will give a majority of at least 15,000 for the democratic ticket.

Marshal Dallon issued his orders yesterday to his deputies, directing them to arrest all persons found violating the election laws and bring them before him. The deputies are also instructed not to peddle tickets at the polls.

ELECTIONS ELSEWHERE.

THE ELECTION AGITATION IN NEWARK.

During the past twenty-four hours in Newark, N. J., as in every other part of Jersey, the all-absorbing theme has been politics and politicians. While the most earnest efforts are being made by the workers of both parties to secure the election to-day of their several champions the people, though animated, take the matter quite coolly. Every indication goes to show that the conflict to-day will be warm and exciting. The democrats go into the fight with a much brighter prospect than at the charter election. Not only have they put forward their best men for Assembly, but the apathy and lukewarmness of the party which prevailed a few weeks ago has entirely disappeared. They expect to elect at least four out of nine Assemblymen; some are sanguine of five, but it is not likely they will do as well as that. By some nokus pokus arrangement the republicans of the Sixth district put their foot in the matter by throwing overboard an excellent gentleman, Mr. Burr Porter. It is likely to lose them the district. Betting on Halsey and Cleveland was about even; betting on majorities very slow. A number of marshals and watchers were sworn in yesterday. Chief of Police Peckwell has issued a general order instructing the officers to carry out the law in regard to repeaters and other illegal voters to the letter. It is stated on good authority that the German beer brewers, irrespective of party, are going solid against Cleveland on account of his being a temperance man.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 6, 1870.

The elections to come off Tuesday, the 8th inst., are the cause of intense interest all over this State, and this city is the red hot centre of the excitement. For, in addition to the election of Congressman, there is here

A NEW ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS,

ordered some time since by Judge Guigon, of the Hustings Court of Richmond. Mayor Ellyson and the other conservative incumbents sought in the Supreme Court of Appeals to obtain a writ of prohibition, but the Court yesterday rendered a decision declining to grant the writ and sustaining the orders of Judge Guigon. Both parties re-enter the arena ill prepared for the tussle, for each presents

NEW CANDIDATES,

right on the eve of the election. The conservatives, thinking that Mayor Ellyson had incurred too much odium by the course he has pursued in holding on to his office, have thrown him over and nominated a new ticket, headed by A. M. Kelley for Mayor. Mr. Kelley is a member of the House of Delegates, and, by himself, is popular enough; but he has associates on the ticket that will not command the whole conservative strength, and who, indeed, are so unpopular that there is even now a clamor for new nominations.

Mr. Chahoon, the radical candidate for Mayor last May, has recently been so unfortunate as to be found guilty in the Haunstein forgery case—the jury fixing the penalty therefor at four years' confinement in the Penitentiary. Of course, a man so unlucky was dropped, and on Wednesday last the radicals nominated a ticket headed by John W. Jenkins for Mayor. Mr. Jenkins proved to be very unacceptable to the colored radicals, and he has had the grace to withdraw. Yesterday Mr. George W. Smith was put up in his stead as a *dernier ressort*, and many radicals, both black and white, say, "Dern your resort!"

Such is the municipal political situation here, with both sides demoralized and in confusion. Either can win by voting unitedly, but neither will do so; and in so muddled a condition are things here that it is impossible to forecast which side will win.

But all this is of mere local importance.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

are of national concern, while their results in this commonwealth will determine much for the immediate weal or woe of the whole State of Virginia. Both sides are aroused to the vital character of the struggle, and in every district the canvass is conducted with mutual vigor. But in these elections the conservatives, while not wholly harmonious, are not so divided as the radicals are. In

THE FIRST DISTRICT,

the radicals labor under the disadvantage of having two candidates for Congress in the field. I have heretofore given the history of the rival nominations of Dr. W. W. Douglas (white) and Dr. D. M. Norton (colored), and need not repeat it here. Suffice it to say that both stand firm, and have split their party into nearly equal factions—Douglas being recognized by the Radical State Committee (ex-Governor Wells, chairman) as the regular nominee, while the mass of the negroes hold to Norton as their representative. It was reported that Norton had withdrawn, but Senator Lyons (colored), of York, one of the counties of the First district, yesterday denounced the report as a dirty trick of the Wells' committee. Lyons says that both threats and bribes have been tried in vain on Norton, and that the latter is the immovable and fearless champion of his race, who intend to have a representative of their own color in Congress, or a conservative. Under this state of facts it seems evident that Mr. John Critcher, of Westmoreland, the sole conservative nominee, backed by the undivided strength of his party, will almost certainly be elected.

THE SECOND DISTRICT,

while it does not present quite so bad a prospect for the radicals as the First district, has also two radical candidates, both—as in the First district—nominated by conventions. Hon. James H. Platt, the present member, is recognized as the regular nominee by the State Executive Committee, but his radical rival, Mr. William R. Jones, is a man of considerable popularity in his party, and is supported by influential republicans of both colors. Still, the radical majority in the district is so great that the disaffection will have to be very strong and general to defeat Platt. The conservatives, however, are working zealously and hopefully for their candidate, Colonel Robert B. Bolling, and it must be confessed that the radical split offers him a fine opening. Nevertheless, for the reason I have given, Mr. Platt is likely to be returned to Congress.

THE THIRD OR METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

seems to present almost as good a show for the radicals as the Second, for, with a heavy majority in the district in the election of last year, they offer only one candidate, and he the same who was elected in 1869—Mr. C. H. Porter. But it is said that Porter is much better known now, and that is very damaging to him. It is certain that even the negroes confess his ill-repute and do not attempt to defend his character. They claim, however, that, with all his faults, he is true to them, and that he maintains their rights. Porter's affray here in the streets with Pat Woods and the subsequent imprisonment of Pat by Congress have also had a tendency to lessen Porter's chances of re-election. But, as in the Second district, the radical majority in this is large and difficult to overcome, the more especially as the party stands now unbroken for Porter, although an opposition radical candidate was expected to be nominated some weeks ago. Yet the conservatives speak with confidence of electing their man—Colonel Albert Ordway. They selected him to win, and they declare he will. Ordway is a Massachusetts man—a former federal officer—and it is hoped that, while the whole conservative vote will be concentrated upon him he may secure enough Walker republicans and disaffected republican votes to elect him. My own conviction is that this hope will be disappointed. The conservatives, I must say, are working with a vim for Ordway; and they will deserve success, if they do not achieve it. In

THE FOURTH DISTRICT

the radicals present W. H. H. Stowell and the conservatives William L. Owen. Both sides claim the election of their candidate as certain, but I think much will depend upon the weather—that is, the most resolute and enthusiastic side will win! This district may be set down as doubtful, with the probabilities in favor of the radicals.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT

sent a conservative to Congress last year, and it is likely to do so again this year. The radical candidate is Judge Alexander Rives, late of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, and a brother of William C. Rives, deceased. The conservative candidate is R. T. W. Duke, a man of reputation, ability and culture. He is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute and of the Law School of the University. He was a colonel in the Confederate service. The whites have a few hundred registered majority in the district.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT

may also be considered safe for the conservatives, as they have a large majority. There are comparatively few negroes in the district. Mr. John T. Harris is the conservative nominee, and, although his nomination at first caused much dissatisfaction, he will be supported by his party. He was suspected of republican tendencies, from his antecedents, but he now declares himself not only a conservative but a democrat. He was, I believe, a member of Congress before the war, and always a Union man. He is opposed by A. S. Gray as the radical candidate. Of Mr. Gray I can learn little and know less; but as his defeat appears certain there is no need to say much of him.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT

is claimed positively by both parties, and it offers the curious spectacle of the repudiation by the conservatives of the man whom they supported and elected last year—Mr. Lewis McKenzie—and of the support now by the radicals of the same person, whom they voted against last year. Mr. McKenzie, the present radical candidate, is an old line whig, of Alexandria; was a former member of the Virginia House of Delegates; voted for arming the State in 1860; was elected to the United States House of Representatives under the Alexandria government, but was not allowed his seat, and last year beat Whittlesey, the radical candidate for Congress, by over 4,000 majority. McKenzie is popular, and though now deserted by the conservatives will run well, especially as he will this time get the colored vote. But the conservatives have a clear majority in the district of 3,000 votes, and they will probably elect their candidate, Colonel Elliott M. Braxton, a lawyer of Fredericksburg. Colonel Braxton is a son of Carter Braxton and a grandson of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his wife is a granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall. He was formerly a State Senator from the Northern Neck of Virginia for eight years. He served in the Confederate States army and lost all his property by the war. He is an eloquent speaker and an able and reliable man.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT

is the only one in which there are two conservative candidates. General William Terry is the regular conservative nominee, but the ex-Hon. ex-Governor, the irrepressible and inevitable Fayette McMullen, is out as an independent democratic candidate. McMullen is a rather disreputable relic of the past, one of your roaring cross-roads politicians, that the people in the good old days used to send off to Richmond or Washington—anywhere, to get rid of them. He has neither abilities nor principles, and the circumstances which once favored the aspirations of his kind have passed away. Yet he will do the conservatives some damage, no doubt, especially as the radicals of the district are running only one man—Colonel R. W. Hughes. Colonel Hughes is an able man, but no speaker. He can write, but he has no "gift of gab." During the war he wrote some of the fiercest of the editorials in the Richmond *Examiner*, but at the close of the war he became an editorial writer for the *Republic*, the first radical journal ever established in Richmond. After the *Republic* ceased to exist he wrote articles again for the *Examiner*, as revived by H. Rives Pollard, and then assisted editorially in the conduct of the *State Journal* when it was removed to Richmond and became the radical organ of the State. Colonel Hughes is of good family, and married a daughter of Governor John B. Floyd. His political course, however, is said to have estranged his own kinsmen from him, and he has no popularity with any class or party anywhere. The radicals of the Eighth district support him under protest, and will not poll their full vote for him. General Terry, the regular conservative candidate, is quite popular in his district, and is highly esteemed for his honesty and capacity. In the canvass the people have rallied to Terry so demonstratively as to make even McMullen ashamed of the attitude in which he has placed himself; but McMullen must talk or die, and he keeps up the contest without a hope for votes. Colonel Hughes has publicly acknowledged that he has no expectation of being elected, and that he runs only to preserve the republican organization of the district.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE

the conservatives have put forward Raleigh T. Daniel, chairman of the Conservative State Executive Committee. Mr. Daniel will certainly be elected, but it is quite as certain that a radical House of Representatives will not allow him to take his seat. He is run to prevent the election of a radical, who would no doubt be admitted to a seat in Congress. So far the radicals have nominated nobody to oppose Mr. Daniel, and will not nominate anybody, probably, now that they find that the conservatives have so unanimously settled on Mr. Daniel.

RECAPITULATION.

State at large—Certainly conservative.
First district—Conservative.
Second district—Radical.
Third district—Radical.
Fourth district—Doubtful.
Fifth district—Conservative.
Sixth district—Conservative.
Seventh district—Conservative.
Eighth district—Conservative.

We may as well throw the representative for the State at large out of the count, and then you will see that my estimate gives the conservatives five representatives, the radicals two and leaves one doubtful. I think you will find my estimate as correct as such things ever are, notwithstanding the men and money sent from Washington to affect the results.

THE CAMPAIGN IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2, 1870.

The registration has closed throughout the State. When it is borne in mind that the registrars were all appointed by the republican Governor, and that the time, place and mode of registration were entirely under the control of the Republican State Committee, whose secretary was chief registrar, it will not be deemed surprising that the radicals claim a large majority on the registration—a few hours will show how justly. In the city the most amusing dodges were resorted to to pack the voting list. The colored voters were rushed through during the first few days, and as soon as they were all registered the office would be moved somewhere else, under the plea of giving the rest of the ward a fair chance to register, few knowing where it was moved to. Would-be democratic voters were thus kept dancing about from pillar to post till they gave up the *ignis fatuus* pursuit in despair. Some of the registration offices kept moving back till they finally brought up in the swamps where none but a city surveyor could find them. The entire registration of New Orleans was 35,000—5,000 less than in 1868. The city, of course, will be carried by the radicals; but they might have gained a safer and more substantial victory with half the finessing. There has been a marvellous

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT

in the community within the last few months. No more striking illustration of this fact could be afforded than was witnessed the other night, when three companies of artillery, forming part of the newly enrolled State militia, were reviewed on Lafayette square. The men, almost without exception, were ex-members of the historical Washington Artillery, whose gallant deeds often shed lustre on the Confederate arms. Their old drill master, Colonel Squires, was once more at his post, and they were reviewed by General Longstreet, Mayor Flanders and Administrator Delassize, a colored member of the city government. Surely a more curious conjunction than the hero of Seven Pines, the radical Mayor and the colored Administrator of Public Buildings pass