

NEW YORK HERALD

Published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic dispatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Volume XXXVI, No. 311

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PASTORAL OF HUSSY DUFRAY.
ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—LUTHERAN AND FREEMASONS, &c.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—A NEW FRENCH OPERA.
WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 23d st.—Performances after and evening.—THE BOSTON DETROIT.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 26th st., bet. 5th and 6th ave.—DOY, OR THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CHINA—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—FATSO.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—OUR AMERICAN COEDS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 3th ave. and 23d st.—LILIAN GOK.
LINA FOWIN'S THEATRE, No. 79 Broadway.—FRENCH OPERA.—FLEUR DE LYS.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DIVORCE.
PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—FAR WEST.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street.—KING HENRY VIII.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEBO ACTS.—BULLDOG, BALLET, &c.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 135 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th ave.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
TONY EASTON'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 30 Bowery.—NEGRO ENTERTAINERS, BULLDOGS, &c.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KINGDOM OF AFRICA.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, November 7, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1.—Advertisements.
2.—Advertisements.
3.—The Election: List of the Aspirants for Public Office and Election; The Parties Who Sacrifice Peace for Place and Power; How to Vote and How to Be Elected; Summary of the Election Laws and Duties of Inspectors, Clerks and Challengers; Judge Bedford on "Peppercorn"—Interpretation of the Election Law by Charles O'Connor; Election Eve in the City; How the Several Candidates Sold in the Polls Last Night; The Militia and the Ballot.
4.—The Inspectors of Election: The Motion for a Mandamus to Compel the Mayor to Unmake His Appointment of Inspectors Denied; The Freeman's Friend: What Tom Fields Has to Say in His Defence—Alleged Attempted Larceny from the Register's Office—Proceedings in the Court—Lullow Street Jail Delivery—Miss Dearborn's Lecture on Society and Its Troubles—The Alleged Murder of John Rourke—East Newark Excited—No Yellow Fever in Savannah—Naval Intelligence.
5.—Extensive Fire: Nearly a Block Destroyed—The Fund for the Chicago and Northwestern Fire Victims—Racing at Mystic Park, Mass.—Frothing at Fleetwood Park—Horse Races—Yachting—Probable Murder—A Forger Caught—Desperate Attempt at Suicide—The Suicide of Miss Mayer—The Military Occupation of Chicago—Calvary Cemetery—Views of the Past—Financial and Commercial Reports—Ottie Market—European Markets—The Cotton Movement—A Fevish Meeting at the Cotton Exchange.
6.—Editorial: Leading Article, "The Election To-day"—The Probable Result and What Will Follow—Amusement Announcements.
7.—Editorial (Continued from Sixth Page)—News from Germany, France and Virginia—A Panic in a Church in Louisville—Miscellaneous Telegrams—The Indians: Report of Vincent Colyer on the Arizona Indians; What Governor McCormick Has to Say on the Same Subject—News from Washington—Music and the Drama—Business Notices.
8.—The South Carolina Ku Klux—Affairs in Mississippi—Philadelphia Items—Fire in Greenbush, N. Y.—Captain Davis' Horse—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
9.—Advertisements.
10.—The Elections (Continued from Third Page)—Centennial Anniversary of the Birth of the Inventor of Lithography—The New Fish—Railroad Matters—Musical Review—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11.—Advertisements.
12.—Advertisements.

THERE SHOULD BE no doubt to-day of the re-election of Judge Spencer to the Superior Court. No votes should be cast against him.

THE WALL STREET BOARDS adjourned yesterday until Wednesday, in order that the "bulls" and "bears" might have full liberty to fight the "tiger" all day to-day.

A REPUBLICAN MEETING in Montgomery, Ala., was dispersed last night by the explosion of an arvil used as a cannon, two men being killed outright and two others mortally wounded.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—Some concern was manifested yesterday in regard to the voting of the National Guard, called out to "conquer a peace" in this city to-day. A late order, however, obviates the difficulty by allowing two companies to vote at a time. This is all right. But it is a pity that there should be any occasion for calling the military out at all, except for performing the military duty of voting like all good citizens.

QUASHED.—The absurd motion for a mandamus to compel Mayor Hall to turn out the present Inspectors of Election and appoint others in their stead was yesterday quashed by Judge Barnard. The decision was a foregone conclusion. The application could only have been made for political effect, and was one of those pieces of sharp partisan practice that do more injury than benefit to the cause of reform.

ONE OF THE YOUNG DESPERADOES who make our streets dangerous and our lives unsafe was sentenced yesterday to fifteen years at hard labor in the State Prison for assaulting and robbing a man of twenty-three dollars. He is likely to pay a very high margin for that small loss, and when he returns to society he will, doubtless, have learned that there are easier and surer ways of making money than highway robbery.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF THE CHICAGO RELIEF FUNDS.—Contributors to the funds for the relief of the Chicago sufferers should not be deterred from continuing their good work in consequence of the reports about the misappropriation of the moneys. The report of the alleged misappropriation arose from an attempt on the part of an irresponsible committee to obtain some two or three hundred dollars for carriage hire, which the proper relief committee refused to allow. We are informed that the business of distributing the contributions rests in worthy hands—those of some of the most respectable and responsible citizens of Chicago.

The Election To-day—The Probable Result and What Will Follow.

The interest felt in the result of the election in this city to-day is evidenced in the large registration and the general cessation of business. Curious and novel sight will probably be presented at the polls; for we are promised that our men of substance and respectability, who as a rule have seldom taken the trouble to vote at all, are not only to discharge their duty as citizens to-day, but are to remain on guard to aid in the detection of fraud and to insure fair voting and honest counting. Should this promise be fulfilled, superfine broadcloth and clean linen will take the place of fustian and filth, and smooth, well-shaved faces will be seen in the localities usually rich in stubbed beards and flattened noses. Whatever may be the result of the election this will of itself be a partial triumph of reform, for it will indicate that the better class of citizens are at last aroused to a sense of their responsibility and are prepared to take part in the redemption of the government from the hands of the political sharpers who are doing their best on both sides of the party fence to bring discredit, if not failure, upon republican institutions.

The end is now so near that it is idle to indulge in speculations as to what it will bring forth. The general impression seems to be that the democratic State ticket will be successful. This arises, first, from the fact that in the State at large the people have more confidence in the democracy as the honest opponents of Tammany usurpation and corruption than in the republicans, who have so frequently proved themselves the purchasable tools of the New York "Ring," and next, from the well-known defection of the Fenelon-Greeley faction, who will gladly accomplish the defeat of the republican State candidates, the nominees of President Grant's office-holders, if they find themselves able to do so without detection. The anti-Tammany movement in this city in reality helps the democratic State ticket, inasmuch as it brings out a large democratic vote, all of which will support the candidates of the party for State offices. But the majority on either side is likely to be small, and the friends of Grant, who desire his re-nomination, will exert themselves to the utmost to secure for him the strength which their triumph in New York now would give him in the Republican National Convention of next year.

In this city the party of reform ought to have gone into the election to-day with success assured to them without peradventure. If the result be in doubt it is owing to the blunders and incompetency of those who have put themselves forward as the managers of the movement against official corruption. The disclosures that have been made in regard to the municipal frauds should have destroyed any party identified with them directly or indirectly, or upholding the men by whom they have been perpetrated. When it was seen that on one side Tammany was determined to brave public sentiment by putting forth as its candidates the worst of the corrupt officials, while on the other side there was an irreconcilable quarrel among the thieves and a certainty of a serious division at the polls, the party of reform ought to have appealed to all honest citizens to support a thoroughly pure and reputable ticket from end to end and to have gone into the fight with clean hands. Instead of pursuing this policy the Committee of Seventy suffered themselves to be led by the nose by all sorts of political cliques and individual adventurers and became involved in an indecent scramble for nominations, between Custom House republicans and Greeley republicans, O'Brien democrats and Ledwith democrats, until in the end a ticket was put forth only partially united against the corruptionists, and disgraced by the presence of some of the most notorious names in the annals of city ruffianism and crime. The defeat of the anti-Tammany candidates to-day, if they should be defeated, would be attributable wholly to the ignorance of political management displayed by the Committee of Seventy, and to their inability to cope with the sharp operators who have succeeded in making use of them as tools. It has been correctly said by Charles O'Connor that in the reformation of the State Legislature lies the main hope of a purification of our municipal government; yet what can be thought of the honesty of a reform movement which supports ex-Sheriff O'Brien for the Senate of the State, or of the political sagacity of the managers who put O'Donovan Rossa in nomination against such a disgraceful and unscrupulous candidate as Tweed? The effect of such blundering incompetency and poor judgment is seen to-day even before the election. The probability appears to favor the success of Jenny O'Brien, while the general impression is that the remainder of the reform ticket will have a much more severe struggle to undergo.

Fortunately the result of the contest in New York, whatever it may be, cannot change the inevitable action of the next Legislature. The democracy of the State stands pledged to a definite line of policy which will give us a new charter for the city and an election for a new set of municipal officers next spring. The republicans, who have been heretofore easily bought up by Tammany, and who failed to denounce the notorious legislative corruption of their own followers in their State Convention, will not now dare to take bribes from the New York "Ring," but will be compelled to vote for such a bill. If the city should actually be disgraced by the presence of Tweed in the Senate, and if the whole list of Tammany Senators and Assemblymen, from Jim Irving down to Tom Fields, should stand at his back, he would be powerless to resist the current of reform. It is, therefore, immaterial, in a practical point of view, how the election of to-day in this city may be decided. Morally, however, it would be well if the decided rebuke of Tammany could be accomplished, and we are not wholly without hope of such a result. The solid men of the city and the younger voters in especial are earnestly bent upon accomplishing the task they have undertaken, and the boldness of the rascality which has been developed has disgusted many of those who have heretofore adhered to the fortunes of Tammany. They may yet come forth in sufficient numbers to overwhelm the regular machine voters and the interested adherents of the organization. Just the reverse of such a

result is at the best very doubtful, and it is fortunate, therefore, that the success of Tammany to-day will not delay for an hour the reformation of our municipal government. Nor will it interfere with the movement certain to be made by the people for such an organization of the honest reformers as will insure the nomination of a clean ticket for municipal officers next spring, free from all the trades, bargainings, blunders and follies that have marred the work of the Committee of Seventy. To this important point the attention of the citizens must be directed as soon as the present election shall have come to a close, for it is not only important that the more momentous work to be performed next spring shall be at once commenced, but that it shall be carried on without the contamination and damage that must follow any association with corrupt political hacks, even though they should have temporarily fallen out with their old associates on some question of a division of plunder.

The elections of New York should spare no efforts to-day to secure an orderly and peaceable election. The disgraceful occurrences in our city government have already been used in a damaging manner to discredit republican institutions in foreign countries, and, incited by the ruffianly license of a partisan press, the enemies of republicanism are looking hopefully for the termination of our difficulties in a bloody and fatal riot. Their emissaries here have been doing their best to bring such a calamity upon us. It would be an eternal disgrace to the young metropolis of the United States that her records should be stained by lawlessness and bloodshed at the polls. We do not apprehend any such trouble. The good sense of the people will prevent it, and if any irresponsible or dangerous men should attempt any disturbance we have full confidence in the will and in the ability of the police to bring them to reason and to justice. Those citizens who may desire to guard the polls or to watch the count should do so in such a manner as not to obstruct the voting or to embarrass the proper officers in the discharge of their duties. The challenges should not be made indiscriminately, or with the object of delaying the reception of ballots. Such a course is at variance with the spirit and the letter of the law. It should be the object of every citizen and of every candidate to secure a full vote and to ensure an orderly election. Moderation united with firmness on the part of all who have duties to perform, official or extra official, is alone required to disappoint the expectation of our enemies and to vindicate the character of our city. The case is in the hands of the people. It is for them to decide whether the sun shall set to-day upon the credit or the shame of New York.

A National Coinage for Germany.

The Federal Council of Germany has approved the draft of a national coinage bill, and the measure will be submitted to the Parliament for ratification. This is another and important step in the path toward the completion of the consolidation of the German empire. It will efface the many border State difficulties which arise almost daily on the subject of the standard valuation of coins and their equivalents in trade exchange and local market barter. It will, in fact, bring the imperialism of Prussia to the fensides and closets and into the breeches pockets of the different peoples of Germany. In the adoption of a uniform basis of value for coins the German legislators incline toward the monetary system of France and, consequently, diverge from that of Great Britain. By this they will eventually secure a hold on the minds of the French people through considerations of economy; a hold which is really more effectual for the permanent interlacing of national interests than is the force of power of war. The chief features of the German coinage bill, as they are likely to be adopted by the Council, are appended to our cable news telegram from Berlin.

Peace at the Polls To-day.

The general and absorbing interest manifested by all classes of citizens in the election to-day has given rise to a very general impression that riot and bloodshed are imminent. We do not think that there is any just cause for such apprehension. The militia, who have shown themselves fully equal to any emergency that a lawlessly disposed populace may precipitate upon us, are to be in readiness at their armories to quell any violent demonstration, and our police, with the laurels of July fresh blooming on their brows, are not likely to be found wanting. Besides there will undoubtedly be a larger respectable element present at the polls to-day than there has been at any election of recent years in this city. Our wealthy merchants, fully roused to the necessity for a united opposition to the rule that has threatened to bankrupt the city, will themselves pay attention to the business of voting and electioneering, and they as a body are men whom ruffians do not dare to attack. Neither party can afford a riot. The honest men do not want one, and the thieves dare not provoke one. Neither Tammany nor the reformers can afford the odium of instigating violence. In some districts, such, for instance, as O'Brien's and Bradley's, where the political ruffians of last year are split into opposing factions, there may be slight bloodshed and a tolerably turbulent time, but the attention of the police and of the militia is more likely in consequence to be centred on such dubious districts. We feel confident, indeed, that our citizens will pass through the momentous struggle to-day with a more orderly front than usual. The men who make riots are invariably cowards, intimidated completely by such an earnest determination as our honest citizens are sure to present at the polls to-day, and even more completely cowed by the knowledge that a company or regiment of militia or a squad of police have their eyes upon them. Let no voter be prevented from going to the polls to-day and casting his honest ballot through any fear of trouble.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE has united in a resolution denouncing the charges of ex-Governor Bullock that the people of that State were conspiring against the federal government and that they wished to overthrow the State Constitution as false. Evidently the people of that State don't intend to have the Ku Klux martial law order launched upon them without first saying a word for themselves.

Judge Bedford's Charge on the Repeal—Fidelity of the Ballot Box.

Judge Bedford's charge to the Grand Jury yesterday was timely and judicious. Just on the eve of an election so exciting as that of to-day it is well that the ruffianly and dishonest element in the contest should be reminded that there is a law to punish frauds on the ballot box and a Court firm and independent enough to enforce the penalty of the law against all offenders to the utmost limit. All sorts of rumors have been circulated and very broad charges have been made, implying that the people were not to be allowed to have a fair election and that the inspectors and canvassers were themselves in a conspiracy to miscount the votes or in some other way to control the result in favor of their own political friends. At one time we have been cautioned that duplicate boxes were to be procured, the ballots in one to be prepared beforehand in such numbers as the inspectors desired, and at the last moment the fraudulent box to be substituted for the genuine box and the latter destroyed. To be sure there appear to be a few practical difficulties in the way of this ingenious trick; but any story is good enough for political effect. At another time we have been told that the inspectors were to practise a neat piece of prestidigitation, worthy of Hermann, and, by a process known as "palming," to substitute ballots of their own for those placed in their hands by the voter. Now, we have heard that whole armies of Philadelphia ruffians had made their appearance in the city, ready to take part in to-day's election, and again we have been notified that the police were ordered to drive all voters for the republican and democratic union ticket away from the polls. Of course these stories are canards; nevertheless, there is no doubt that frauds will be attempted in the shape of false voting and repeating to-day, as in all former elections, and Judge Bedford's charge will probably deter many of those who are in the habit of practicing such outrages from taking the risk of punishment.

Nothing is more certain than that the polls will be vigilantly watched to-day, and it will be more difficult for repeaters and fraudulent voters to escape detection now than in ordinary times. It is also sure that imprisonment for the longest term allowed by the law will follow conviction in all cases of attempted fraud. Judge Bedford promises to deal with all such criminals "without fear or favor," and he will be as good as his word. The police should use their utmost exertions to detect and arrest any person offering a false vote or attempting to vote more than once. They should also bear in mind the fact well known to the force, that thieves are very frequently found among those who about "stop thief" most lustily, and they should keep a sharp eye upon the doings of Jenny O'Brien, the king of repeaters, and his well-organized gang of shoulder-biters and ruffians. If frauds are contemplated they will, no doubt, be attempted in the Seventh Senatorial district, and both sides will bear watching. Whoever may venture on such an experiment—Tammany or anti-Tammany—he may rest assured that he will meet with prompt and severe punishment if he should fall into the hands of Judge Bedford.

Gideon Welles as a Novelist.

Father Welles has again waked up, and has undertaken to embody some of the naval events of the late war in the form of a work of fiction, with himself as the hero. The ex-Secretary is too young a man yet to write history, and his prejudices are too great to allow him to do justice to his contemporaries—even to Assistant Secretary Fox, who was the life and soul of the Navy Department while he remained in it by the express desire of President Lincoln. Mr. Welles has a way of trying to thrust himself into notoriety, and is ever willing to appropriate to himself the credit that belongs to others. The Italian proverb, "Good wine needs no bush," is apropos to this occasion. While Mr. Welles was Secretary of the Navy he no doubt did his best, and history will mention him in befitting terms; but it is rather indelicate in him to become his own eulogist, especially as no attempt has been made to snatch any laurels from his brow. In Mr. Welles' novel Fox, Farragut, Dupont, Porter, &c., are made to play a secondary part altogether.

The name of the work is "Let Well Alone," and no one is given credit for originality of thought or action except the venerable Secretary himself. Although the lords of the Admiralty appointed Nelson to command the British fleets it would scarcely be admitted by any historian that the said lords ever attempted to appropriate to themselves the chief honor of Nelson's victories. General Butler figures in the Welles narrative as a Marplot, which, no doubt, will bring forth some rejoinder from him, unless he may think with Solomon, "Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest you be like unto him." The novel is to be magnificently illustrated. The frontispiece will show Gideon Welles in the act of publishing to the world the confidential letters he received during the rebellion. Another illustration will represent himself and assistants kicking a dead lion after Mr. Fox left the Navy Department. A third scene shows Gideon in the act of shooting at General Meigs with a pop-gun and a fourth represents the Secretary of the Navy, with his wig off, on a hot summer's day, trying to bottle up Mr. Seward in a very small vial, the latter gentleman, in his frantic efforts to escape, kicking over a model of Noah's ark, which the ancient mariner has been trying to convert into an iron-ald. The novel is not without merit. It shows clearly that Mr. Welles was the soul of the Lincoln Cabinet, originating all the great movements of the war, while the traveller Seward did nothing except make predictions which were never realized. The talpence of this interesting volume will represent the Old Man of the Sea standing on the turret of a monitor, holding in each hand a fifteen-inch gun, with the motto, "Big Injun Chief."

THE ELECTION FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH is held in abeyance until to-day's elections are decided. Why not wait until the election for Auditor General in place of General Stanton, deceased, is held? Or do they arrange things differently in Pennsylvania without consulting the will of the people?

The Great Disaster to the Whaling Fleet in the Arctic Ocean.

The details which we published yesterday of the loss of thirty-three vessels of the American whaling fleet in the Arctic Ocean are very important and interesting beyond the mere fact of the loss of the ships and their valuable cargoes. In a financial view the disaster is without anything like a precedent in the American whaling business, and will, no doubt, seriously cripple our whalers for some years to come. But there are other questions in connection with this unexpected misfortune which challenge our attention. This whaling fleet was pushing forward into the icy regions of the north, and on the 1st of June the ice opened and let the fleet up within sight of Cape Navarino, and thence, crossing the Sea of Anadyr, towards Behring Straits, they found some whales, and in Behring Sea they began to be more plentiful; "but when the fleet arrived at Cape Behring the whales had passed through the Straits into the Arctic Ocean, whither the fleet followed." Here the facts are established that in June the ice on the south side of Behring Straits is opened and that sailing ships can pass through that Strait into the Arctic Ocean in pursuit of the whales which move up into that ocean with the opening of the ice. Have we not here, then, some very valuable hints in reference to any future expedition in search of the North Pole and the open sea, into which these whales migrate as their summer cruising ground? The German Polar expedition, by way of the Spitzbergen Islands, reports its discovery of an open Polar Sea abounding in whales, and this report is confirmed from Behring Straits on the opposite side of the globe. It is probable that some of those whales seen by the German explorers had come into that open Polar Sea by way of Behring Straits, and were passing out by way of Spitzbergen Islands.

This report from our unfortunate whaling fleet says further that the fleet in the Arctic Ocean "met with fair success till about the 1st of September, when the ice floes and bergs to a great extent commenced drifting down, and by the 10th a number of the vessels had been sunk and the bulk of the remainder were hemmed in by the drifting ice or driven ashore;" and that finally, after a consultation, the vessels enclosed were abandoned and their "twelve hundred sailors took refuge on board the remainder of the fleet, which meantime had been fortunate enough to escape outside"—that is, to the south side of the ice pack which was drifting down into Behring Straits.

These whalers, we fear, had not informed themselves as they might have done concerning the ocean currents in those northern seas. The great Japan Equatorial current of warm water crosses the Pacific Ocean with a northern sweep by the line of the Aleutian Islands to Alaska, whence the main current sweeps southward by the coast of Alaska, British Columbia, Oregon, while a branch current passes up into the Arctic Ocean through Behring Straits. This is the current upon which this whaling fleet followed the whales into the Arctic seas. But at the same time there is a side current along the American coast flowing down through Behring Straits from the Arctic into the Pacific Ocean. This is the current which brought down those icebergs from the inside rim of the icy barrier of the open Polar Sea. Those drifting bergs and floes were detached from the inside of that icy barrier by the heat and the three months' continuous sunshine of June, July and August in those high latitudes; and they came down towards the main ocean in such quantities as to block up our whaling fleet. The moral is that the fleet should have come out of the Arctic a week earlier than it did, and waited on the south side of Behring Straits for the returning whalers; for they can come out under bergs and floes through which a ship cannot pass. Unquestionably the observations and the unfortunate experience of this whaling fleet will be exceedingly valuable, not only to whalers hereafter, but to men of science in their efforts to settle the mysteries still connected with the currents and icy barriers of those unknown seas around the North Pole.

Chemical Poetry.

It is about time that the new school of American poetry should be treated with the contempt it deserves. And yet it is so puerile, so weak and so vulgar that we find it difficult to do more than laugh at it. This is especially so since it has begun to run in a chemical vein and is ground out with mortar and pestle like pills and mixtures. The best specimen of chemical poetry that we have seen is Mr. Bret Harte's narrative of Certain facts which served to explain the physical charms of Miss Addie De Laine, and the terrible dénouement of a frenzied imagination that in the end

Miss Addie was gone! Gone like the bubble that bursts in the sun; Gone like the grain when the reaper is done; Gone like the dew on the fresh morning grass; Gone without parting farewell; and, alas! Gone with a favor of Hydrogen Gas. This must have astonished the professor of chemistry in Harvard College not a little; for though the occupants of that chair have been known to resort to very extraordinary means of getting obnoxious people out of the way, even a Harvard professor never thought of a plan so bold as this. Next we shall hear of people being suddenly blown into the air without any apparent reason, and hydrogen gas will become the favorite method of murder. Consequently chemical poetry will be in very great demand, and Mr. Bret Harte's poem will be perused as intently as Mr. Geoffrey Delamayne studied the narrative of Lady Lundy's cook. Even Harvard professors may then "take a hand," and not only improve on the mechanical appliances of twenty years ago, but even become godfathers to manuals of "Murder Made Easy." But the Harvard dons, astonished as they must have been at this wonderful improvement on the great Websterian solvent of the human body, must have been even more astonished at being told that in the dance—a most proper Boston dance, as a matter of course—

Writter and lighter, but somewhat too plain. 'Twas the fair circumvolving Miss Addie De Laine, Taglion and Corio well might have pined. For the vigor and ease that her movements commanded; Even Rightoche never tinged higher her robe In the august city that's known on the globe. 'Twas amazing, 'twas scandalous; lost in surprise, Some opened their mouths, and a few shut their eyes. What could New England solitaires say to this? Nothing, indeed, but "Wa'al, really!" And yet this is the gist of Mr. Harte's great poem read at Harvard College last summer and so sedulously kept out of print on account of its great literary value. As chemistry, it is an improvement on anything Harvard ever accomplished. As poetry, even Harvard condemned it, but chemists will recognize its great chemical merit.

The Approaching Solar Eclipse—The British Party of Observation at Malta.

From the cable announcements of this morning it will be learned that the British expedition for the observation of the total eclipse of the sun, on the 11th of December, proximo, has arrived at the island of Malta. It will be remembered that there was an eclipse of the sun last December, and that all or almost all the civilized governments sent out expeditions of observation. The reports of the various parties have since been published; and the reports and some photographs taken at different points have been found of marvellous interest. The reports and the photographs are slightly imperfect, from the fact that at some of the points of observation the sky was completely cloud-covered. On the forthcoming occasion the total obscuration of the sun will last much longer than it did last December. The one unfortunate circumstance in this case is that the track of the moon's shadow will be far less conveniently placed. Last December the moon's shadow passed across Spain, Sicily and Algeria; and the stations being of easy access, high hopes were entertained of the results of the labors of the various observing parties. This year the shadow will fall first on the earth close by Arabia, but in the open sea. It will then traverse the southern part of the Indian peninsula, thence passing across the northern extremity of Ceylon. It will not again traverse land until it reaches the southern part of Sumatra and the western extremity of Java. Lastly, it will cross the northern part of Australia, passing thence to the Pacific and traversing land no more, unless, it may be, a few desolate islands of the Polynesian groups. It is manifest at a glance that the points of observation for European and American savans are this year much more inconveniently situated than last. It is understood that India and Australia will not neglect the opportunities respectively afforded them, and what can be done will be done at sea off the coast of Africa by the various naval powers. Ceylon is the principal point of observation chosen by the English expedition. The French government has, we understand, sanctioned, if it has not already sent out, an expedition to Java, under the superintendence of that well known lover of science, M. Janssen. Mr. Norman Lockyer, famous as an enthusiastic observer of solar phenomena, some time ago volunteered to take part in the expedition to Ceylon, and we take it that he is with the party which has just touched at Malta. It is reasonable to conclude that the English party are seeking India by the overland route, and that having reached India they will divide, one section remaining in India, the other section going on to Ceylon. The great question which occupies the minds of astronomers now is, "What is the so-called corona which is seen when the sun is totally eclipsed?" Let us hope that this time, with their superior mechanical aids and appliances, the astronomers will be able somewhat satisfactorily to answer the question. Much is looked for from the spectroscopic, and the photographic art will be called upon to do its best.

Elections in Nine States To-day.

Elections will be held this day in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and Mississippi. In all but four the officers to be elected are the Governor, State ticket and Legislature; and the four exceptions are Virginia and Mississippi (in which States a Legislature only is to be chosen), and Illinois, where one member of Congress is to be elected by the State at large and another to fill a vacancy in the Sixth District, and New York.

In Massachusetts there are four parties in the field—the republican, the democratic, the labor reform and the liquor prohibition parties. It is probable, however, that, as usual, the republicans will walk over the course, leaving the democrats in a hapless minority and the two other parties each with a few thousand scattering votes.

In New Jersey the battle will be hotly contested by the democrats; but as, since the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, the republicans, with their colored reinforcements, appear to hold a small majority on a full vote, the chances appear to be in their favor, with the prospect that a pretty full vote will be brought out.

Maryland and Virginia will doubtless be carried by the democrats very decisively, and Mississippi, which has been, so far, overwhelmingly republican, appears now to be somewhat doubtful.

Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota are hardy in the humor now, in the face of these awful Tammany disclosures, to go over to the democratic party.

New York, we expect, will elect a reform Legislature to-day, while the democrats have a fair prospect for their State ticket; but as we have New York discussed at length in another article upon this important election, we need not here say anything more upon the subject. Upon the whole we expect that the general results of these November elections, like those of September and October, will show that the republicans, under the broad ensign of General Grant, are good for the Presidential succession against all comers and all opposing combinations.

PREMIER FISH has been made to resign for about the hundredth time, with a little foundation for the statement as on former occasions. One of our reporters ascertained yesterday from the Secretary himself, who is now staying for a few days in this city, that the report rested on no better authority than that of a Washington correspondent of a morning paper in this city. Mr. Fish does not intend to resign just yet, at least not until he has seen the Treaty of Washington safely through, although his retirement is simply a question of time. Truly, "the resignation of Mr. Fish" is so thoroughly exploded that newspaper correspondents ought to find a less threadbare device to make up for an occasional dearth of news. The subject is now so thoroughly ex-