

THE ELECTION.

THE GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

The Chances of Clark and Seymour.

GOVERNOR'S VOTE IN THE STATE.

Table with columns for County, Clark, and Seymour. Lists counties like Albany, Westchester, etc., and their respective votes.

Clark over Seymour thus far 155, Seymour over Ullman thus far 121,097.

KINGS COUNTY.

More definite returns from Kings county show the following results: Governor—Clark, 5,206; Seymour, 8,393.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Register's feelings to-night are as follows:—Bronson, 25,580; Ullman, 107,143; Seymour, 124,717.

TRADING OF SEWARD MEN IN POLITICS.

Had those who professed to be his (Clark's) friends supported him with a zeal as honest and as sincere as their own, he would have been elected by a majority of twenty thousand.

THE LEGISLATURE.

There are thirty-two members of the Senate, twenty-five of whom are elected to the next session.

TEMPERANCE MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

I am happy to inform you that the Maine law was adopted by the Legislature on the 11th inst.

Destructive Conflagration in Brooklyn.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a row of eight two-and-a-half story frame buildings on the north side of Gates avenue.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM ALBANY.

SINKING OF THE PROPELLER HOBOKEN WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE ON BOARD.

ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1854. The propeller Hoboken, bound for New York, with several hundred head of cattle on board, sunk last night in the Hudson river, near Athens.

A Missing Ship Arrived in Safety.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1854. The ship Tropic Bird, Captain Foulkes, of and for Philadelphia, from Barbadoes, Oct. 7, via Turks Island, arrived this afternoon, after having encountered a succession of gales, by which she was blown twice across the Gulf Stream.

From the South—Yellow Fever, &c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12, 1854. By the arrival of the Southern mail this evening, we have New Orleans papers of Monday.

Storm in Boston—Accidental Shooting.

BOSTON, Nov. 12, 1854. A heavy rain storm commenced here on Saturday in the forenoon, which still continues.

A Sad Accident.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 12, 1854. An accident occurred to-day in this city, about ten o'clock, A. M., by which the family of John Hove, residing in Almond street, were seriously and dreadfully burned.

The Torpedo Murderer at Cincinnati.

ARREST OF W. H. ARRISSON, THE PERSON INDICTED FOR THE MURDER OF DR. R. H. ALLISON AND WIFE.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 10. It will generally be remembered that a public car at Cincinnati was stung, on the morning of the 27th of June last, by the alarming intelligence that the Superintendent of the Marine Hospital, on the corner of Western row and Long street, and his wife, had been murdered.

Twelve Days Later from Australia.

THE RAPID PASSAGE OF THE LIGHTNING—THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE AND GOLD CIRCULARS.

The clipper ship Lightning, American built, which left Melbourne on August 20th, arrived at Liverpool on 23d of October, making the home passage in sixty-three days.

Police Intelligence.

A French Colored Individual.—A colored man named Elias Birch came to the City Hall, on the 11th inst., on Saturday night, and stated that he had stabbed a colored woman named Lavinia Thompson, living in Church street, near Lispenard, from motives of jealousy, and in view of that fact, wished to surrender himself to the officers of the law.

Commercial Intelligence.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 19.—Gold was in great demand at 24 per ounce. The shipments of the precious metal had increased at high rates.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States steamship Republic arrived at Hong Kong, Sept. 2. The ship of war Macedon also arrived there August 26, from Manila.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

VERY INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

THE WAR.

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SEVERE INJURIES TO THE ALLIED FLEET.

Capture of a French Battery and Lord Dundalkin by the Russians.

ANOTHER NOTE FROM PRUSSIA FOR PEACE.

The Refusal of Louis Napoleon to Allow Mr. Soule to Pass Through France.

Explanation Demanded of the Emperor by Mr. Mason.

Threatened Departure of our Minister from Paris.

Reported Refusal of the French Government to Reply to Mr. Mason.

STATE OF THE MARKETS, &c., &c., &c.

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The latest telegraphic intelligence which has been received by the French and English governments is dated from the Crimea, on the 20th October.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company announce that they have purchased the steamship Kangaroo, 1,874 tons; that they have also purchased the steamship City of Baltimore, 2,600 tons.

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Our London Correspondence. LONDON, Oct. 24, 1854. The Crimean Expedition—Progress of Hostilities—Descent of the Allies upon Yalta—The Pruth and the Danube—Reported Advances of the Russians—The Last Prussian Note—The Western Powers and Austria—Bavaria and the Smaller States—Denmark—Miscellaneous News.

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pay in full and leave the surplus of £80,000 sterling, provided the liabilities are correctly stated, and not increased by any unforeseen circumstances.

The following is a list of the ships owned by Mr. Olliver:—Anne, Arethusa, Ant, Aberfoyle, Adriana, Adam Lodge, Australia, Africa, Alice Watson, Anymisina, Brothers, Birkenhead, Blake, Charles Chionier, Cliff ton Hall, Canada, Confidence, City of Lincoln (half), Conrad, Columbia, Countess of Arran, Christiana (half), Ceylon, Clymene, Empire, Earl Selkirk, Empire Queen, Europa, Elgin, Etes, Emporium, Empress Eugenie, Fingalton, Gerard Trainor, Georgiana, Georgia, Glasgow, Gertrude (deposit), (1) Haldee, (2) Haldee, Hermonce, Harriet Wyld, Henry Gardner, Hebrides, Hums, Howard, John Campbell, Jamaica, J. F. Ford, Isabella Harcus, (1) Kate, (2) Kate, King William, Lavinia, Lanakahire, Lady Franklin, Montmorncy, Montsums, Mary Pleasant, Margaret Jane, Medors, Marsden, Nepaulse, New York Packet, New York Packet, Palmyra, Paramatta, Pedestrian, Pemberton, Petoma, Peter, Princeton, Rover, Rip Van Winkle, Schodack, Silling, Straun, Rhanon, Spartan, Solway, Sovereign, Saa King, Shackamans, Sandford, Sarah, Theodore, Thornhill, Thames, Wildfire, Wm. Jackson (1), Wilson Kennedy, Witch, Windsor, W. S. Hamilton, Western Breeze, Yeoman, Zealand, three ships at Miranah, one ship P. E. L. and one ship at Sunderland.

The accountant's statements of James McHenry's affairs are completed, and were sent to London on the 23d. They would not be made public until returned from thence. We believe the account will show the liabilities under £200,000, with a favorable prospect.

The French government has prohibited the distillation of spirits from corn or other breadstuffs. It is stated from a private source, without date, that the authorities at Sydney have seized an American ship in the harbor there. On board of her were found eight brass guns; also Russian coils, from which it was surmised she was going privateering.

The Queen Mother of Bavaria died of cholera, at Munich. Prince Vincent, youngest son (a child) of the King of Naples, is also dead.

Consols closed on the 31st ult. at 94 1/4. Haggard & Pixley's Circular quote bullion—bar gold, 77s. 9d. per standard ounce; South American doubloons, 74s. 3d.; U. S. States gold coin, 76s. 3d. per ounce; bar silver, 65s. 11d. per ounce standard; Mexican and South American dollars, 5s. per ounce.

The Liverpool cotton market was steady, without any improvement in prices. Breadstuffs were lower. Money easy.

The Onward mail steamer Canada arrived at Liverpool at 6 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 31st, her voyage having been retarded by heavy fog.

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document is long-winded and verbose, as usual, and full of German interests. Between Austria and Prussia, German interests are very likely to be torn to pieces.

The language, though moderate, betrays an ill concealed bitterness towards Austria. The Prussian note does not seem calculated to patch up the differences between the two German Powers, as it was hoped it would.

I hear that a joint note was addressed on the 12th inst. by France and England, to the Court of Vienna, of a nature to strengthen the good entente between Austria and the Western Powers. These latter acknowledge the service Austria has already rendered to the common cause, and ask for further communications respecting the active co-operation they may shortly expect from her.

The rupture between Austria and Prussia is becoming daily more imminent; by some it is already regarded as a fait accompli. Bavaria and the Bismarck coalition have shown an inclination to join Austria. Baron V. Der Pfordten, the Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived on the 21st of this month at Berlin, with the avowed object of endeavoring to effect a consolidation between the two great German Powers. On leaving Berlin he was to proceed to Vienna. The intimation that Bavaria, Saxony, and the minor States, would join Austria at the Diet, has caused the liveliest sensation at Berlin. The sympathies of the people, be it remembered, are against Russia.

In Denmark the crisis is progressing, and it is only due to the influence of the more temperate minded patriots at Berlin that barricades were not erected at Copenhagen on the 2d inst. The King seems resolved not to give in. He has just dissolved the Lower House, which adopted the address by a majority of 90 to 1, and the Upper House having also adopted it, its dissolution will probably also follow. Elections have been ordered for December. The greatest excitement prevails at Copenhagen. The present King and government have resolved to remain neutral in the European war, which is imminent; if the popular party come to power they will join the Western Powers.

The Emperor of Austria gives hopes of presenting an heir to the House of Hapsburg. I perceive that the American journals allude to the Congress of American envoys in Europe. I have heard nothing more on the subject, except that three of them had arrived at Coblenz, and were staying at the Hotel du Grand; opposite the great Rhine fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 26, 1854. The Siege of Sebastopol—Departure of Fresh Troops for the Crimea—Napier and Dundas—The Great Pressing Political Question of the Day—Austria, Prussia and Russia—Spain—Political and Domestic Gossip—Visit of Louis Napoleon and his Empress to London—Cruelli—An Expensive Honeymoon, &c., &c.

It is curious that the first authentic information of the actual commencement of the bombardment of Sebastopol should have reached us from Russian sources. This is nevertheless the fact. A despatch from Prince Menschoff, to the Emperor Nicholas, announces that on the morning of the 17th October, the enemy, *id est*, the allies, opened their fire by sea and by land upon Sebastopol. The despatch adds that Admiral Koroff was killed, and 600 Russians put hors de combat. I have now, on my desk, a letter written from Balaklava, or rather from the heights above Sebastopol, and dated 12th October. As it gives some details not to be found in the newspapers, I condense for you the most important points. The letter is written by an intimate friend of mine, and can be implicitly relied upon.

After stating that the delay in commencing the bombardment was occasioned by the landing of the vast number of siege artillery and ship guns, and dragging them from Balaklava to the heights commanding Sebastopol, the transport of ammunition, stores, &c., be it of the opinion that it could not have been done in less time. To be sure it has enabled the garrison of Sebastopol to strengthen the south side of the town. On the arrival of the allies at Balaklava, a fort mounting fifteen guns alone defended the approach, while now there are numerous batteries, mounting seventy-six guns of heavy calibre. The Russians have also been enabled to advance reinforcements and throw troops into the garrison. Lord Raglan has neglected nothing to insure success. He has ordered works to be constructed in the rear of his position, where the army can retire in case of any unforeseen calamity. Still more to the rear, the French have thrown up two well constructed redoubts, which command the roads from Belbek to Balaklava. The position of the allies is thus rendered almost impregnable. It was on the 10th of October, at nightfall, that ground was broken and trenches opened at a distance of 750 yards from the Russian batteries, and the work was continued on the 11th. The fire of the Russians did very little damage, and did not prevent the men working. Lord Raglan having been informed that a plot was on foot by the Greeks at Balaklava to set fire to that town, in which case all the English powder and stores would have been destroyed, has ordered off all the inhabitants to the neighboring villages. The port of Balaklava is so small that had the plot been carried out all the vessels in it would have fallen a prey to the flames. The heights to the rear of Balaklava are now mounted by a heavy battery of guns which sweep the whole plain and render an attack in that direction out of the question. Further on, the roads have been destroyed, so that before Balaklava can be menaced, they must undergo repair. The marines have charge of the heights on which the battery has been erected; and in case of need both the French and Turkish divisions, to the rear of the English, could be detached to their assistance.

Three detachments of the Guards left London yesterday, with drums beating and fifes playing, to fill up the vacancies caused by the battle of Alma. They were cheered through the streets of London by large crowds. Nothing could prove more the popularity of the war. Napier and Dundas are, however, decidedly out of favor, and hits are made at their want of energy in all the farces at the theatres.

The great political point of the day still remains unsettled. Austria has not yet declared openly for the Western Powers. To read the Vienna journals no doubt seems to exist that she will do so, sooner or later. Perhaps the cautious Austrian awaits till she sees the issue of the siege of Sebastopol. The leaning towards the Western Powers has already gained for Austria the sympathies of the people of most of the lesser German States, and the governments of those States, seriously alarmed, have notified that they will side with Austria at the Diet. Count Esterhazy, the Austrian ambassador at Berlin, has gone to Vienna, but the report that he has been recalled, and is reported to be replaced by a simple chargé d'affaires is, at least, premature. He has gone to consult with Buol, vander Pfordten and others. The Vienna cabinet is desirous of avoiding an open rupture with Prussia, if it can be helped; but she is too far compromised now to back out. Arranged the feelings of the Prussian people, you will remember the famous words of General Bonaparte the late Prussian minister of war; they were cheered by the people, and the king dismissed him: "Co-operation with Russia, under existing circumstances," said the gallant veteran, "may be set down among impossibilities. The union of Prussia and Russia would convert Germany into a theatre of war, with all its fearful consequences. He who feels proud of Prussian or German love of country cannot have such a thought; but should