North-Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING NOV. 22, 1854.

THE SESSION.—We will furnish the Star for the session of the Legislature, on the following terms:

For the Weekly, for the session,	50 cents
For the Tri-Weekly " "	$1,00

Legislature of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, November 20, 1854.

This being the day for the bi-ennual convocation of the General Assembly of North Carolina, the members elect met in their recepective Houses, and proceeded to organization.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order by John Hill, Clerk of the Senate at the last session. The oath of office was administered to the Senators by William Thompson, Esqr.

Mr. Bower, of Ashe, nominated Warren Winslow of Cumberland, for Speaker, and Mr. Mitchell, of Wilkes, nominated Mr. Jos. B. Cherry, of Bertie.

Mr. Winslow was elected by the following vote:

FOR MR. WINSLOW.—Messrs. Jones, Biggs, Wood, Oldfield, Speight, Fennel, Herring, Fonville, McDowell, Faison, Brogden, Sanders, Wilder, Collins, Eaton, Cunningham, Graves, Boyd, Walker, Fisher, Martin, Bower, Hoke, Mills, Coleman—25.

FOR MR. CHERRY.—Messrs. Willey, Wiggins, Ebern, Tayloe, Graham, Lane, Christian, Morrisey, Ashe, Gilmer, Freeman, Mitchell, Davis—13.

Mr. Winslow voted for Mr. Biggs.

Mr. Winslow was conducted to the chair and returned his thanks to the Senate for the honor conferred upon him in a very neat and appropriate address.

The Hon. John Hill was unanimously elected Principal Clerk, and Quentin Busbee, Assistant Clerk of the Senate, James Page, of Randolph, was elected Principal Doorkeeper without opposition.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of Assistant Doorkeeper. Mr. Cunningham nominated J. R. Vogler, and Mr. Graham nominated L. Couch. Mr. Vogler was elected, as follows:

FOR MR. VOGLER.—Messrs. Speaker, Biggs, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Clarke, Coleman, Collins, Cuningham, Drake, Eaton, Faison, Fennel, Fisher, Fonville, Graves, Herring, Hoke, Jones, McDowell, Martin, Mills, Oldfield, Sanders, Speight, Walker, Wilder, Wood—28.

FOR MR. COUCH.—Messrs. Ashe, Cherry, Christian, Davis, Ebern, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Lane, Mitchel, Morrissey, Tayloe, Wiggins, Willey—14.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, the rules of the last Senate were adopted temporarily for the government of the body.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was called to order by Stephen D. Pool, Esq., Clerk of the House at the last session. The credentials having been examined, the members were duly qualified—the oath of office being administered by Needham Price, Esq., of Wake.

Mr. Dortch, of Wayne, nominated Sam'l. P. Hill, of Caswell, for Speaker; no other name being put in nomination, the House proceeded to ballot with the following result:

For Mr. Hill	64 vote
" " Amis	46 "
" " Shepherd	1 "
" " Turner	1 "

For Principal clerk, James T. Marriott, of Wake, received 65 votes, and S. D. Pool, 46.

George Howard, of Edgecombe, was chosen Assistant Clerk by acclamation.

Webster, of Chatham, Principal Doorkeeper and W. R. Lovell, of Surry, Assistant Doorkeeper.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE LEGISLATIVE HALLS.—The Halls of the Senate and House of Commons have been very neatly carpeted, and the lobbies furnished with comfortable settees. This has not only improved their appearance very much, but has increased the facility of hearing. Before, it was with difficulty that one could hear speakers in certain positions in either House, but now it is comparatively easy to hear any one from any portion of the House. There is one thing, however, that was omitted or overlooked in the appropriation made by the last General Assembly; the same old green baize curtains, dirty and unseemly, still deface the windows, and harmonize very poorly with the fine carpets and nice furniture. We feel certain that this omission will be supplied as soon as attention is called to it.

THE SCRIBA.—The advent of the Legislature has brought to this city many who are anxious to receive a drop of comfort from the dominant majority, in the way of some fat office or profitable post of honor. The patriotism and self-devotion to the interests of the good State of North Carolina of a host of her sons, has had, within the past few days, many elaborate and faithful expositions. One who looks at these things from a distance, would hardly suppose that there were so many eager and willing to sacrifice their personal ease and comfort, and devote their energies for the good of the State. But, nevertheless, it is so, when places are going there are not found wanting multitudes who will consent to fill them—all for the good of the State, of course.

But the point at which there seems to be the most sticking, at this early day, appears to be the two vacant Senatorships. The weary and longing gaze of many who heretofore have not been accused of a disposition in that direction, is turned thitherward as to the Mecca of their inspirations. Some seek them openly and with much effort, others work secretly, but more cunningly and shrewdly, whilst others only gaze and sigh for something to turn up that may give them a chance. Well, we shall soon know who will be the happy recipients of these exalted posts—but we can only stand off and see their glory pass by.

Know-nothingism, it will be seen, has been playing its pranks in Delaware as well as Massachusetts. Both these States it has swept clean and garnished. Not even a fizzer of the old parties has been left to remind the wondering world, that they ever existed. And may we not hope that with the breaking up of the old organizations the country will be relieved from that exciting source of discord and sectional strife, the everlasting slave question, the agitation of which formed the chief staple of the political demagogues of both? The Know-Nothings seem to have washed their hands of this abomination, and having planted themselves firmly and squarely on American ground, it is to be hoped they will confer this great boon upon the country.

THE ELECTIONS.—As our readers are aware, the elections that have been held this fall, show a most astonishing falling off in the supporters of the present administration. The greatest point of attraction seems to have been the great State of New York, where the Administration expended more effort than in any other, in behalf of a faction that has been repudiated even by the Democracy of the South. The other wing of the party, headed by Judge Bronson, and held up as being *par excellence* the national party of that ilk, is nowhere in the struggle for office. The latest returns show that the Administration candidate for Governor is beaten, but if it should ultimately turn out that he is elected, it will be by so small a vote, that not even the Washington *Union* or the Raleigh *Standard* will have spirit enough to crow over the result. They have shown no signs of exultation yet.

Our position, though we confess of not much importance, is well known. We have felt no particular preference for any. We were like the old woman when she saw her husband and the bear fighting, "we did'nt care which whipped." They were all unreliable and not to be trusted, so far as the South is concerned. They had no sympathies for us, or we for them.

But it teaches one important lesson, one that we doubt not is indelibly impressed upon the minds of those in power, and that is, when a party attempts to elevate their men to power by false professions, and by catering at the same time to opposing and contending factions, they may look out for squalls, for they will most certainly be overtaken by them. Pierce, during the canvass for the Presidency, was "all things to all men," a good freesoiler at the North, and here at the South "sound on the slavery question." He was elected by apparently an overwhelming majority, so that it emboldened his adherents to pronounce the Whig party dead, and to even proceed to write its epitaph. But since, the change in the popular vote has been unprecedented in the annals of political warfare. With these indications, if the Administration were now before the American people for their suffrages, it would hardly get a corporal's guard in comparrison with its former immense vote. It has fanned the flames of strife, and pandered to faction; it has met with the rewards of such double dealing, and it deserves it.

CONSISTENT.—The New York Tribune, commenting upon the trial for being engaged in the Slave trade, of the Captain of a vessel fitted out in that port, makes the following disclosures, for which, we presume, it has good authority:

There is now in New York, wallowing in wealth, living in sumptuous palaces up town, and driving splendid equipages, men called merchants—"merchant princes" is a term sometimes applied—who have for years, uninterruptly, been engaged in the infernal slave trade, and who, if they had their deserts, according to law, would be swinging on a gallows as high as Haman. By chance, the way is now opened; one villian is finally convicted; let the authorities do their duty, and a score or a hundred more may be found equally guilty.

This is from the philanthropic Yankee Land, for to the South they are all Yankees, that professes to have such a tender regard for the poor slaves of the Southern States, that it desires to see them wrestled from their masters, not to enjoy liberty and equal rights at the North, for they will not admit them in most of the Northern States, but to become a pest to society, a burden to the State and a nuisance to themselves. In the face of all their pretended schemes for the good of the colored race, these same fanatics, who read and sustain such papers as the Tribune, turn many a penny by covertly engaging in a traffic that is declared piracy by the laws of their country. Although the South upholds and defends slavery as it exists amongst us, it is not so greedy for gain as to engage in an unlawful traffic, accompanied by the most appalling horrors, to perpetuate slavery or to increase their wealth. The traffic was commenced by Yankee ship-owners, and this case shows that they still continue it. So much for their pretended philanthropy.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The annexation of the Sandwich Islands is now talked about with great confidence. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington says they "will be annexed before the fourth of March next. England never seriously opposed the annexation, and the Emperor of the French, having shown his independence in refusing Mr. Soule a passage through France, will not seriously oppose our taking possession of the *pearl of the Pacific*. We can waive ceremony in return for substantial politeness."

The Washington Union admits the complete defeat of the Administration in the late elections,—speaks of the present as the "hour of gloom" to the party,—but consoles itself with the hope that "the democracy will shortly recover its strength and renew in the early future its glorious and substantial victories of a few years ago." Perhaps so. Public opinion is very unstable, and those who are up to-day may be down to-morrow. But we hope it will be long before the modern Locofoco party will rise from its present downfall.

SINGULAR UNANIMITY.—The "Know-Nothings" of Massachusetts will have all the State Officers, all the Senate, and 341 Members of the House; but their power in the latter body will be checked by the presence of seven antagonists—six Whigs and one Democrat. A good deal of fun is poked at the latter—he is asked to explain how he proposes to organize the Democratic Caucus—who will be chosen its Secretary, &c., &c., after he shall have been chosen to preside—what committee will conduct the President to the chair—how the motions will be seconded, &c.

The Edinburg Review for October has been furnished us, containing the following interesting table of contents: Vestries and Churchrates—Memoirs of King Joseph—The Arab Tribe of the Great Desert—Railway Morals and Railway Policy—Burton's History of Scotland, from 1689 to 1748—Macaulay's Speeches—Reform of the War Departments—The Management and Disposal of our Criminal Population.

It is for sale by the publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York.

TART.—The Washington *Union* caught rather a tart customer a few days since, when it attempted to use up Greely of the *Tribune*. The *Union* charged against the *Tribune*, that it was "its chief business to attack the Administration of President Pierce." The *Tribune* tartly replies, we should as soon think of assailing the piety of Voltaire, or the integrity of Aaron Burr. So far from attacking Gen. Pierce's administration, we have long ceased to watch the spot where it went down."

INCREASING THEIR PRICES.—We notice that in consequence of the high rates of paper the newspapers in various sections of the country are increasing the prices of subscription and advertising. The Evansville, Ind., papers have been raised from 10 to 15 cents per week, the Toledo, Ohio, Blade from 6 to $8 per year; the Columbus Statesman from 10 to 12½ cents per week; and the Ravenna, Ohio, Democratic proposes to increase its price from 1 50 to $5 per annum.

Wyman, the great ventriloquist, is amongst us, and will astonish our people by his wonderful feats. From what the press says of him where he has been, he must be a wonderful man. See advertisement in another column.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Palmer & Ramsay, in another column. These gentlemen have a splendid stock of jewelry, and besides, they have lately fitted up their store in an elegant and tasteful style. Call and see.

MUSIC.—We are indebted to Mr. K. W. Petersilia for a copy of the Fountain of Love Waltz, dedicated to his daughter Florence. It has a beautiful colored Vignette.

NEW YORK.—The Journal of Commerce says the official returns can only decide who is Governor of New York. The figures in that paper of Thursday afternoon, reduce Seymour's plurality to 68 in the State—but a later account telegraphed on Thursday evening says there is little doubt of Clarke's election.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—The Senate stands ten Democrats to ten Whigs and Know-Nothings, being a tie. The House stands twenty-seven Democrats to thirty-three Whigs and Know-Nothings.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says it is believed that no steps will be taken by this Government in the Soule affair till the meeting of Congress, when an attempt will be made to place ten or twenty millions at the President's disposal.

The Directors of the South Carolina Railroad on Monday, 13th inst, resolved to carry the mails until January next, by which time, it is hoped, the existing difficulties will be adjusted.

DELAWARE ELECTIONS.—The official returns of the State of Delaware, gives Causey (K. N.) 733 majority for Governor; and Cullen, (K. N.) 504 majority for Congress.

Gen. Sam Houston has consented to deliver a lecture on slavery, in Boston, on the 22nd of February. He is to treat the subject exactly as he deems just, without reference to the presumed opinion of his hearers.

The entire repeal of the Usury Laws in Great Britain, says the New York Courier, has been accomplished at the recent session of Parliament. It is now lawful in Great Britain to loan money at any rate of interest, and on any description of property, either real estate or otherwise.

The Rev. Turner M. Jones has been elected to the Presidency of Greensboro' Female College in the place of Rev. Dr. Deems, who has resigned that station.

Wake County Court is in session this week.—We have heard of nothing of importance to be done by that body.

The Rev. S. Milton Frost, recently elected a Professor in Normal College, we learn, declines the place, and remains in the itinerancy.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—The official reports from Alleghany county place Mr. Clark from eight to ten hundred votes ahead of Mr. Seymour. His majority was previously estimated at 533.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Evening.—The Tribune now foots up a majority of 30 votes for Mr. Clark, but the other evening papers keep Mr. Seymour ahead.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Evening.—Using the Tribune's tables of this morning, we figure from the corrected returns that Mr. Clark is 602 votes ahead of Mr. Seymour. Official returns are yet to be received from Delaware, Lewis and Wayne counties. There is little doubt now of Mr. Clark's election.

We learn that a negro man, the property of W. L. Gingles, dec'd, was sold the other day in Cabarrus, for the snug little "pile" of $1,450. The boy was an ordinary field hand, aged about 26 years. Farming must be very profitable, if farmers are able to give such prices as the above for field hands.

Salisbury Banner.

We like to see persons take misfortunes in a bold way—always put the best face on everything, and especially in politics is this virtue "more excellent." The Providence Journal, a whig paper, thus refers to the recent "massacre" of both Whig and Democratic parties in Massachusetts:—

"We don't crow over the Democrats of Massachusetts. We respect the feelings of the vanquished. They only carried one representative. Our friends carried six. Taking the fight as between the old parties, Whigs and Democrats, and leaving out of the question the Know Nothings—a new party altogether—the Whigs have done remarkably well, beating the Democrats six to one! We trust that the Whig members of the General Court (the Legislature) will enter into no coalitions, but stand up for their integrity and spurn all alliances. Especially we hope they will keep out of the way of that Democrat. Let him stand alone."

LATER FROM HAVANNA.—The Steamer Gov. Dudley arrived at Charleston on Tuesday last with Havanna dates to the 20th inst. She brings news of the seizure of two American schooners at Baracoa with several cases of muskets and ammunition in their holds. The crews, captains, supercargoes, and indeed all parties concerned in these schooners were imprisoned. It is said that 300 men were landed from these schooners, but this requires confirmation. Arrests of several persons, pardoned by the late Captain General, had been made, on suspicion of being concerned in the above business. A popular outburst at Puerto Principle is said to have occurred.

THE SOULE DIFFICULTY.—The Paris Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that Mr. Mason had not received a reply to his pressing application for an explanation of the Soule affair; and that the Legation would be making preparations for departure were it now aware that the Minister of Foreign Affairs is deeply occupied in taking counsel for answer. It was thought that Lord Aberdeen was recommending a retreat, but it does not appear that Louis Napoleon has any idea of receding.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says the Cabinet have made the matter a subject of serious deliberation. The opinion is, that they will act directly in the matter, and avoid a collision with France, while they, at the same time, show a proper degree of sensibility to the honor of this country, so far as it may be involved in the insult offered to its representative abroad. All this, however, is speculation. In the forth coming annual message, the Administration will show their hands upon the subject. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun express the opinion that the affair will lead to some mutual fretting, but that it will blow over.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The news brought by the steamer Asia is from England to the 4th instant, and from Crimea to the 26th of October. There appears to have been some hard fighting in the environs at Sebastopol between the Russians and the Allies; but that being admitted, the accounts so far are sojumbled and confused that it is not only difficult, but impossible, to say what the general result was. The besieging army was pretty roughly handled, we dare say, but it remained master of the field, and was proceeding with its operations against the town, forts, and ships of war. Our opinion is, that if the Russians were not strong enough to compel the Allies to raise the siege within ten days after the 25th ultimo, Sebastopol has fallen; but it has been first utterly ruined. We think it doubtful whether the siege will be raised. Menschikoff receives reinforcements, but so do the Allies; and further, we suppose the last have made up their minds not to leave the Crimea without first doing what they want to do. After winning the battle of the Alma, and after so much boasting about it, and so many predictions and assertions that they would take the great stronghold, they are morally and militarily bound to make their words good. Our view of the matter is, that unless it is relieved by an outside force, the capture of it is simply a question of time; for it cannot long hold out against the tremendous batteries of heavy guns that are incessantly pouring a storm of iron into it, and against disease and want of water. There is no record in history, we believe, of any place being attacked by anything like the same amount of destructive appliances that have been brought to bear upon it. The attacks by the French and Spaniards upon Gibralter in the course of our revolutionary war, although on a scale of unparalleled magnitude, were moderate efforts compared to those directed against Sebastopol.

It is still uncertain—as it has been from the beginning—what course Austria will finally pursue. Uncertain in one sense, in another the least uncertain of all things—she will go for her own interests, without regard to any questions of general policy or of right. If the Allies succeed in the Crimea, she will declare for them probably: if they do not, she will declare against them, or remain neutral, holding on to the Principalities, of which she is now in possession, and where her armies make themselves very much at home, and but little to the satisfaction of the inhabitants, who have been, within the last eighteen months, plundered, insulted, and oppressed by the Russians, by the Turks, and by the Austrians.—What a condition those provinces must be in.

FROM MEXICO—THE REVOLUTIONISTS VICTORIOUS.

The details of the news by the steamer Orizaba at New Orleans show that Alvarez has obtained a decided victory over the forces of Santa Anna. A letter from Acapulco, dated Oct. 23, to the New Orleans Delta, says:—

"A courier this moment has arrived, bringing news of an engagement at a place called "Cuenas," between the limits of the States of Guerrero and Micoachun. The Alvarez force was under the command of Gen. Jalvaro, who put to flight the Santa Anna force under command of Gen. Andrade, killing 300, among whom were Gen. Kuintane, and his aid. Many were wounded, and a number taken prisoners. The Alvarez loss was trifling. When the Government troops were retreating, they shouted "*Viva el Sery Alvarez.*" * * * * * * *

Col. Encarnacion Alvarez, son of the General, is at the head of 600 guerillas on the frontier. He has already captured 2,500 head of cattle from the Government forces, and taken a number of prisoners.

The General has issued an address to the soldiers of the North, which is full of valor, patriotism and hatred of tyranny, and to those who take an interest in such matters, is an address worthy the chieftain of the revolution.

Santa Anna's Commissioners appointed to sell the property of those engaged in the revolution, appears to have proven an abortive attempt to "raise the wind," as they were unable to find a single purchaser when General Vallerial's property, near the city of Mexico, was put up at auction.

Provisions have become very scarce, commanding most exorbitant prices, and not a pound of flour in the city. The "blockade" is still off the harbor, their orders being under the penalty of death to permit no vessels to enter.

A letter from Vera Cruz to the Delta says:

We have had a conscription for soldiers again, but it was a very poor haul. They were a whole day in getting nineteen able bodied men. The other day, however, I saw a large body of "volunteers" from the country, march into town all tied together, and under a strong guard, doubtless to control their impatient military ardor and prevent them from rushing valorously to the seat of war!

IMPERTINENCE PUNISHED.—We find in the Courier des Etats Unis, an account of a curious incident which occurred at a charity fair in Paris:

A young lady, Miss A——, celebrated for her beauty and her wit, presided at one of the tables. Among the throng which pressed around the fair vender of elegant articles, was a young gentleman of much assurance, who gazed upon the lady with offensive freedom, and affected to admire the various articles exposed for sale, but bought nothing.

"What will you please to buy, sir?" asked Miss A——, with a smile of peculiar meaning.

"Oh," replied the exquisite, with a languishing look, "what I most wish to purchase is unhappily not for sale."

"Perhaps it is," said the lady.

"No, no, I dare not declare my wishes."

"Nevertheless," said Miss A., "let me know what you wish to buy."

"Well, then, since you insist upon it, I should like a ringlet of your glossy black hair."

The lady manifested no embarrassment at the bold request, but with a pair of scissors immediately clipped off one of her beautiful locks, and handed it to the astonished youth, remarking that "the price was five hundred francs!"

Her bold admirer was thunderstruck at the demand but dared not demur, as by this time a group had collected and were listening to the conversation. He took the hair, and paid over the five hundred francs, and with an air of mortification and sadness left the hall!

What, pertinently asks the N. Y. Herald, "has brought upon us this sweeping destruction of the old democratic party, and this sudden uprising and intermingling of whigs and democrats, in these disorganizing and revolutionary parties which hold possession of the North? The spoils coalition of free soilers and secessionists and the wretched domestic and foreign policy of the imbecile administration at Washington. Promising retrenchment, it has increased the expenses of our peace establishment from fifty to seventy-five millions of dollars—promising reform, it has wasted the public revenues upon Gadsden treaties and spoils jobbing speculators. Boastfully promising the protection of American citizenship and American rights abroad, it has given us some ridiculous circulars on diplomatic costume, a Koszta letter, a recantation of the Koszta letter, the tinkle of the Black Warrior case, and the bombardment of Greytown. Refused the benefit of a war with Spain by a vote of Congress this desperate administration has ventured upon an act of war without authority, and in violation of the constitution which renders it subject to impeachment. And, as a last resort, through the follies of a fillibustering French refugee appointed to Madrid, it has brought us, not the acquisition of Cuba, "with a hundred millions in one hand, and war in the other," but the question of a rupture of our peaceful relations with France."

A GREAT BRIDGE.—The great tubular bridge that is to cross the St. Lawrence, will, when completed, be one of the mechanical wonders of the age. It is to be copied after the great bridge over the Menail Straits, in Wales, and will consist of huge tubes of iron, averging over 200 feet in length, supported on high stone piers. The cars will cross the St. Lawrence though this iron tunnel, a mile and a half long, and lifted far above the river. The masonry is to be of the most massive description, and the whole cost will not be far from seven and a half million of dollars.

A GRETNA CUSTOMER.—A runaway couple were married at Gretna Green. The smith demanded five guineas for his services. "How is this?" said the bridegroom, "the gentleman you last married assured me that he only gave you a guinea."—"True," said the smith, "but he is an Irishman. I have married him six times. *He is a customer.* You I may never see again."

CAUSES OF THE SOULE AFFAIR.

Mr. Soule and the Emperor and Empress—Extraordinary Statement of the New York Express.

The Republican correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* gives the private reasons which, in his opinion, induced Louis Napoleon to deny Mr. Soule the privilege of entering the empire. He states that, in 1849, Mr. Soule, being on a visit to Paris, was presented by his friend M. Gaillardet, to the Prince President, who received Mr. Soule very civilly, but showed so little conversational power that, after the visit, Mr. Soule said to M. Gaillardet, as they were going away, "My friend, your Prince is a goose, and I greatly regret that France has fallen into such hands."

Gaillardet ascribed the stupidity of the Prince to a headache, and urged Mr. Soule to renew his visit, but this he obstinately refused to do, and returned home without seeing the lion. It is said that Louis Napoleon was exceedingly displeased at this affair, wishing to reinstate himself in point of intelligence with the distinguished advocate, and being unable to do so, could not pardon Mr. Soule for it.

The correspondent shows us a much more rational cause for hatred when he adds that, "in her character as a daughter of Spain, and an ever faithful patriotess, the blonde Eugenie naturally detests Mr. Soule, who openly defended the annexation of Cuba to the United States in her character as a woman and an empress, she detests him still more, because he once permitted himself to relate in a circle the victory which was said to have been won by the handsome Col. Gaddara over the heart of the Countess of Teba; and afterwards said, in speaking of the august moiety of the very august Napoleon III, 'Upon my word, I do not know what that little actress has against me.' The 'little actress' was little relished at court, and Eugenie promised to have her revenge. She is now taking it."

But the most extraordinary part of the matter is found in the following statements of the New York *Express*—statements which we could not credit but for the high authority upon which they are said to be made. After copying the letter of the Courrier's correspondent, the *Express* says:

These statements of what here purports to be the causes of the Soule affair, are, probably, with some exceptions and exaggerations, correct,—but they do not reach the fountain head of the difficulty,—and what we are about to say now, we say on the very *high authority, short of that of the Emperor and Empress of France, themselves.*

Mr. Soule, when in Madrid, as Minister of the U. States, and holding that official capacity, spoke disrespectfully of Eugenie, the Empress of France,—of her personal, social and moral character, and in a way and manner which no husband, who loves his wife,—no sister,—no relative would or would endure. These remarks affected a husband and a sister, in the tenderest points, and in the severest manner,—and if what Mr. Soule is reported to have said be true, the Empress was unfit not only for a respectable Court, but for a wife.

The Duke d'Alba, who married a sister of the Empress, heard of this conversation, and became acquainted with it, and to revenge his wife's and his own honor, he determined to insult Mr. Soule in a similar manner. Hence his disparaging remarks at a ball in Madrid, not of Madame Soule's personal character, which he was too honorable to assail, but of her dress, her robe, and her manner of arranging it over her neck and bosom. This led to the duels in Madrid, the history of which is well known to the public.

When these facts were reported to the Emperor and Empress in Paris, indignation—a natural indignation, took possession of them both—but it was indignation only against Mr. Soule,—not against the United States. Mr. Mason and his family, as our representative in Paris, have had all the highest social honors of the Court. Americans have been invited to the Tuilleries, and all the Public Balls,—with a liberality beyond that extended to any other nation. The Emperor and Empress of France have, since this assault upon the character of the Empress, nevertheless, received and treated with marked distinction and honor, all Americans presented to them.

Now, when "war," and all the horrors of war, are threatened because of Mr. Soule's personal difficulties in Madrid, it becomes necessary to report facts well known in Parisian circles, and to let the world see them. It is not probable that the Emperor of France can ever give our minister the true reasons which caused Mr. Soule's exclusion from France, because they concern the honor of his wife; but they are not less the reasons, and reasons, too, well known in Paris, among such Frenchmen as have the confidence of the Court.

The cause of Mr. Soule's disparaging remarks on the personal character of the Empress, was alleged, in Paris, to be his desire to intrigue with, and to ingratiate himself into, the good graces of the Queen Mother, who has just been expelled from Spain. Whether this Parisian gossip has any truth in it we do not know, but such is the gossip of the Court circles of Paris and it must pass for what it is worth.

The Empress of France, we should perhaps add, is believed to be, in all her social and domestic relations, an exemplary wife. The Emperor manifests, on all suitable occasions, attachment and devotion to her. The Parisians, whose eyes have been intently fixed upon the couple, speak of them, on all occasions, as most devoted and exemplary in all their domestic and social relations.

NEW "CONFESSIONS OF AN OPIUM EATER."—Speaking of opium-eating, the editor of the New York Dutchman gives the following valuable testimony:

"We never could understand how people can get a taste for opium fastened on them. We tried a small quantity of it the other day, for a "pain internally." We were ordered to take two pills a day for four days. The first dose was really delicious. It gave us a pink-tinged sleep, filled to the brim with girls made of rose-leaves. We indulged in dreams of the most oriental order. In one of them we had a mother-of-pearl hand-sled, with golden runners. With this we glided down a rainbow made of ice cream, and brought up on a terrace, the supports of which were great spars of emerald. The second night things began to change. About the supports of the terrace anacondas began to appear, while in the distance a lot of green monkeys with their tails burnt off, were quarreling about the propriety of making a pin-cushion of us. The third evening matters grew appaling. The terrace had gone, and so had the rainbow, and the girls made of rose-leaves; and in their stead we had a bed filled with rattle-snakes, and on the head-board four grizzly bears pulling at a hawser, one end of which was fastened to our neck, and the other to an iceberg. That men should use opium for a day does not surprise us in the least; that they should do so, however, for a month, is really wonderful. Rather than become a confirmed opium eater, we would throw ourselves into Etna. We can imagine nothing more terrible."

WONDER OF WONDERS.

We have omitted to inform the universal world of one of the most marvellous changes that the record of contemporary history exhibit. It beats all the *marvellous* of ancient or modern times. Horace Greely has renounced Abolitionism and denounced the Abolitionists! In an article published since the New York Election he has formally and positively abandoned his old associates, and has sworn that he is a fast and true friend of the Constitutional rights of the South! He now signifies that his old friends form a very small concern, and that it is in their counsels only that any hostility to slavery, within its present limits, is breathed. He expresses himself in the aforesaid article in very unctuous terms towards the South, and evidently gives us to understand that he thinks the Abolitionists proper, not a whit better than they should be. What a *penitent* comes from the New York Tribune, and what a revolution does it herald! As some illustration of the effects of the new light which has dawned upon the vision of Greeley, we have noticed for several days in succession during the last two weeks, an entire absence of all allusion to negroes in the editorial columns of the Tribune. That paper seems now to be impressed with the idea that there are other worthy topics worthy of consideration besides anti-slavery—that there are other beings in the world besides negroes—and other interests in the country besides those belonging to the peculiar institutions. We hope that the philosopher will not relapse into his old ways from which he has been extricated, and that he will after awhile, as the sunshine of reason brightens more and more upon him, be throughly "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled" from all the crotchets in which his brain has been so long tangled up. He is still groping about darkly in the outside "*isms*," and talks about "extension" in a very distorted manner.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA!!!

Four Days Later News!!!

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The British steamer Asia, arrived here to-day with four day's later intelligence from Europe, than that received by the Atlantic. The Asia's dates are to the 4th inst. Her commercial news shows another decline in breadstuffs, while cotton has advanced. The war news is quite important.

FROM THE WAR.

The news from the war leaves matters very obscure.

Russian despatches say that the allies have suffered two severe defeats, namely: The French had their works destroyed, and sixteen guns spiked. The English cavalry had been attacked by Menschikoff at Balkaava, and routed with the loss of 500 horses.

The Anglo French reports do not give any explicit denial to the above, but say the Russian story is improbable, and exaggerated.

The Allies state that two Russian ships had been destroyed in the harbor; also the quarantine.

The Batteries had been silenced, and the Bastion at Fort Constantine damaged by the explosion of the magazine.

It is quite evident there has been some sharp fighting.

The very latest from the English says that on the 27th, the siege was progressing favorably.

A despatch from Lord Radcliff says 30,000 Russians had attacked and captured the forts at Balakava. Great battle ensued. The allies re-took the forts, and remain complete masters of the field.

MARKETS.

Cotton had advanced one-sixteenth. Middling qualities were in demand at fair rates.

Flour had declined a shilling; wheat 3 pence; corn one shilling.

Consols closed at 94½@94⅝. American securities firm and unchanged. Money quite easy.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The Russians had attacked the forts of Balaklava very unexpectedly. The Turks ingloriously fled, when the Russians seized their guns, and turned them against the Turks with great effect. The Scotch regiments remained firm. Other forces arriving, the Russians were obliged to yield, though they remained masters of two forts, from which they fired on the allies with deadly effect.

Three regiments of English cavalry were exposed to a severe cross-fire and suffered terribly.

The French acted with great bravery next day. Being attacked by Menschikoff and a sortie from the garrison at Sebastopol simultaneously, the gallant Frenchmen drove them back, with an immense loss in Sebastopol. The destruction of life is said to have been so great, that the atmosphere was tainted by the fumes arising from the unburied dead.

Lord Raglan prefers a long bombardment to a sudden assault.

Russian accounts represent affairs as victorious. Both armies were being largely reinforced.

Lord Raglan's chief interpreter has been discovered to be a Russian spy.

FRANCE.

The expulsion of Soule was being discussed in all the French papers. It is asserted that the Government had positive proof of Soule's connection with a grand plan to revolutionise the whole of Europe.

Minister Mason had an interview with the French Minister, and was assured that the Emperor would give satisfactory reasons at the proper time for the expulsion of Mr. Soule; but that Mr. Mason might in the meantime refer the matter to his government.

A Spanish paper says that France, England and Spain, intend to send a combined fleet to protect Cuba.

THE JEWS.—Rev. Mr. Duffield, of Detroit, who has spent the winter in the East, in a letter from Jerusalem, says:

"One of the most affecting sights I have witnessed during my travels, was encountered yesterday, P. M. I repaired to the appointed spot to hear the lamentations of the Jews over their desolate temple and scattered nations. The site of the ancient temple is now occupied by the Mosque of Omar. No Christian or Jew is allowed by the Mussulmen to enter its precincts. The nearest approach that the Jews can make to it, is the large and massive stones of the wall which Solomon built from the bottom of the narrow valley or ravine called the Tyropean, for the purpose of sustaining and forming the terrace or arches which were built out from the base of the rock on its four sides, and on which the temple on Mount Moriah was originally constructed.

"I saw thirty-five Jews standing or seated near these stones, all of them bowing and restlessly swinging to and fro, while they read the Scriptures in the Hebrew, and some weeping bitterly as they uttered their wail of distress.

"One man sobbed as if his heart was ready to break, while he stood reading and trembling with emotion in his whole frame. Women with white shawls thrown over their heads, passed mournfully along the wall; some kissed the stones with their lips, others laid their hands on them, and then kissed their hands, while most sat in a squatted or Turk-like position, reading parts of their history in Hebrew. I ventured with a courteous salutation, to look upon the page from which an aged man was quietly reading. He politely pointed his finger to the place. He was reading the 58th, 59th, and 60th Psalms. The whole scene was so deeply moving exhibiting in such powerful light, the sad reality of the Jews' great National sorrow, and caused such a rush of solemn thoughts in my mind, that I was quite overcome by it."

"What's that, Isaac?" asked Mrs. Partington, as Ike came in with a little brass eagle bosom pin, with a little brass star, attached by a little brass chain to his little jacket collar. He took a big attitude, struck his fist, as large as an apple two for a cent, upon his breast, and replied that he was a Know nothing. "A what?" said she, closing the mouth of her reticule, in which she had been seeking for a piece of chalk that had long been used up on a brick wall opposite. "a know nothing?" holding the reticule tightly, as if she had got the idea bagged; well, "you, poor child, you may not know so much as some, but you aint an idiot, mother, and though it's always well to be humble, and not pretend to know things when you don't, it is'nt well to go round bragging about not knowing nothing, and proving yourself a fool when folks don't suspect it. You will find full enough to do it without you." Ike heard the oration patiently, but the glittering brass held a prominent place, notwithstanding, in the toilet arrangements of the hope of Partington.

Apoplectic Symptoms.—Thousands of persons have derived incalculable benefit and relief, and the symptoms entirely by using Holloway's Pills. This fine Medicine so cleanses the blood and strengthens the system, that the whole of the gross humours therein are gently carried off; the blood becomes thoroughly changed, and assumes a healthy action. They are also infallible in all diseases of the liver, stomach, and bowels, and for bilious complaints, their effect is equally certain.

Fun! Wonder!! and Delight!!!

WYMAN,

The Wizard and Ventriloquist

WILL give three of his wonderful entertainments at the CITY HALL, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Nov. 20th and 21st and Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, consisting of unrivalled experiments for wonder and amusement, laughable scenes in Ventriloquism, and the life, moving and speaking Automaton.

DR. R. DENMAN, Ag't.

Watches!! Watches!!

A FINE lot of the REAL Church Street Joseph Johnson Gold Hunting cases, 18 Jewelled Watches—decidedly the best Watch made—just received.

ALSO—The latest style of Cameo and other Breastpins, Ear Rings, &c., by express from New York, just to hand at the North Carolina Jewelry Store of

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854. 137—tf.

HAVEN'S

DAGUERREAN GALLERY!

UP STAIRS, TWO DOORS ABOVE

Harding's Clothing Emporium

Raleigh, Nov. 7th, 1854. 1y—133

PRICES CURRENT.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Reported expressly for the N. C. Star, by Jas. H. Chadbourn & Co., Commission Merchants.

Wilmington, Nov. 15—TURPENTINE—On Thursday last the price of this article went up 4 cents on virgin and 5 cents on yellow dip, since which time the market has ruled firm at $2 95 for virgin and $2 70 for yellow dip ⅌ 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market for this article has been rather unsettled for the week, the price having gone down ½ cent on Friday, but on Saturday went up ½ cent, so that the quotation remained the same as last week up to this morning.

This morning there is considerable activity in the market, and the price has advanced 3 cents, with sales of 1500 bbls. at 50 cents ⅌ gallon; sellers generally are firm in holding at 50 cents and upwards.

TAR—Since our last review we notice a decline of 10 @ 15 cents on the price of this article, with sales of 705 bbls. at $3 25, $3 10 @ $3 15 ⅌ bbl.

ROSIN—Since our last review there has been but little done in this article. The receipts continue very light, and we note only small parcels offering on market; prices, however, remain without change.

NORFOLK MARKET.

Reported expressly for the Star by A. M. McPheeters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 6 Roanoke Square.

Norfolk, Nov. 18.—FLOUR—Still continues to arrive slowly and the scarcity tends to keep up prices under adverse news. We quote Superfine $9½ @ 9½; Extra $9¾ @ 9½; Family 10¼ @ 10½. Lower grades in proportion.

CORN.—Dull—but little arriving now, sales of old and mixed and White 70 @ 72c.; Yellow 73 @ 75c.

B. E. PEAS—80 @ 85c. White Beans 1¼ @ 1.15.

COTTON is dull and sales are made at 8½.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar dull with sales 2¼ @ 3 for cash, 3.15 @ 90 days. Common Rosin 1¼ @ $1.40. Fine Rosin 2½ @ $3. Spirits Turpentine is dull of sale we quote 50 @ 52.

STAVES—W. O. Hhd. wanted at $50; Pipe $60; R. O. Hhd $39, heading $50, barrel $35.

BACON—Hogsround 9½ @ 10c. Extra Hams 12½ @ 14c. Western Sides 8½ @ 9, Shoulders 7½ @ 8.

LIME—Thomaston $1.20 @ 1.25. Hay 1.20 @ 1.37.

SALT.—L. B. $1.90 @ $2 G. A. 1.40 @ $1.45 T. I. 65c.

MANURES.—Guano, Sup. Phos. Lime, Burnt Lime &c. continues in good supply at our former quotation.

Petersburg Market, Nov. 17.—WHEAT.—The market has been rather dull to day, $1 88 was high as we could hear of. No change in other kinds. The sales have not been large.

COTTON.—We note large sales to-day at 8¾.

GUANO.—Fresh supply just to hand, with sales at $50 per ton of 2000 lbs.

TOBACCO.—The breaks are now very small and mostly of inferior quality. Good sound tobacco is much wanted for shipping and manufacturing. The new is beginning to come quite freely and sells at from $6 to $9 for fair to good leaf, good old at $8 to $10. Very good and fine $10 to $15. Lugs range at from $4½ to $6½.

CORN.—We note sales of some 200 to 300 bushels at 80c and 82c. The latter for small parcels.

FLOUR.—Our millers have advanced their extra brands to $10. Family $10½ to $11. Common superfine $9 to $9½.

BACON.—There is a good demand at 11 to 11½c. for Hog round, Va. Hams 14 to 15c., Western Sides 8½ to 9c. and Shoulders 7½ to 8c.

Fayetteville, Nov. 17.—Our market has been well supplied with produce the past week. We note but few changes in prices. The quotations of Bacon are barely sustained—market better supplied with all kinds. Cotton is something lower—sales mostly at 8½ for best grades. Corn is scarce, but no change in price. The supply of Flour is good, and the demand not so brisk—sales have been made a little above quotations.

Spirits Turpentine has advanced, and would bring 41 to 40 cts. per gallon. Raw do. in better demand, without change in prices.

Treasury Department, N. C.,
November, 15, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 20th of December next, for the purchase of $111,000 in Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, under an Act of Assembly for the construction of the Weldon & Gaston Railroad, and for the improvement of the navigation of the Neuse and Tar Rivers. They are by express enactment exempt from taxation for any purpose. They will bear date of the 1st July, 1854, will run ten years, and will have coupons attached for the interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the first days of January and July in each year. Both interest and principal will be payable at the Bank of the Republic in the city of New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State. They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each. Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed, "Proposals for N. C. stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C. They will also state in what kind of funds they propose to pay. The bids will be opened on the 20th of December next, in the presence of the Governor, Secretary, and Comptroller of State, and G. W. Mordecai, President of the Bank of the State of N. C. The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids in whole or in part, as he may deem most advantageous to the State. Successful bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposit in Bank the amount of their bids, with the accrued interest from the 1st of July last, to the credit of the Treasurer of N. C. This deposit may be made in the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh. Documents showing the great resources of the State, and the small amount of her indebtedness, may be had on application at this office, or to Messrs Brown & Dellossett, city of New York.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer of N. C.

Nov. 15, 1854. 137—td.

BOARD OF MEMBERS.

WILLIAM T. BAIN will be prepared to accommodate some 15 or 20 Members of the coming Legislature with comfortable Board. His charges will be as moderate as the times will admit.

Raleigh, Oct. 12. —td

WE have had no Circulars struck off here or elsewhere—but by this means we call attention to some of our GOODS, viz: Clothes and Cassimeres, Vesting, Kentucky Jeans, Satinetts, Tweeds, North Carolina Cashmere, a very pretty article; every kind of GOODS a fact for gentlemen's wear. EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 16, 1854. 29 Cheap Place.

Your Attention to our large assortment of Furnishing Goods is respectfully solicited. Our stock is very attractive, embracing many rich goods probably only to be found at our establishment. B. F. HALSEY & CO.

Just Published.

JONES'S DIGEST.—A digest of reps and cases determined in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, from the year 1813, (December) to the year 1852 (August) inclusive; beginning with sixth Iredell's Law, and ending with Busbee's Report (August) 1853; and beginning with fourth Iredell's Equity, and ending with Busbee's Equity Report, (August) 1853. Together with an Index to the names of cases. Two volumes in one Law and Equity. Prepared by Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 118—

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Co., will be held in this Town, on Thursday, the 9th day of November next.

A Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the last six months has been declared, and will be payable on the 10th November next.

The Books for transfer of Stock will be closed on 20th instant. By order,

JAMES. GREEN, Secretary.

Oct. 16th, 1854. 124—td

N. W. MILLER. S. H. ROGERS.

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

MILLER & ROGERS,

(Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,)

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to them. oct 24—123

COFFEE SUGAR.—100 bbls. prime Coffee Sugar for sale by

WILLS, LEA & BROMKLEY.