

T. LORING, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
BENJAMIN W. SANDERS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

MILITARY.

On Wednesday the German Volunteers paraded in their usually handsome style.

The Wilmington Light Infantry paraded on Thursday, and made a very fine appearance in their new uniform.

We were pleased that Gen. MARCELLES, who has been much afflicted by sickness for several years, was sufficiently restored to health to march with the Company. He was in full uniform and still retains the precision and soldierly manners of earlier years. On Thursday night the Company gave a ball, which, we learn, was a very handsome affair.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Joseph Erving, Solomon Perkins and John Gibson were examined before T. J. Vann, esq. Special Magistrate, on Wednesday night, on the charge of murdering the sailor, Henry Williams, reported as having fallen overboard from the schr. Wake, on Tuesday night. Erving only was held to bail—in \$1,000 to answer, and John Paisley, as witness, in \$100. On failing to give bond, they were both imprisoned till the next term of our Superior Court, to be held on the 20th of April next.

We invite attention to Phalon's advertisement in another part of our paper. Phalon is not only an Artist in his line, but a Chemist; and his preparations are at the head of the market. Whoever has visited his elegant Saloons in Broadway—the finest in America—knows that whatever he does, is performed in the most tasteful and artistic manner, and for excellence, his distillations and products are unsurpassed.

LESLIE'S NEWSPAPER.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of January 31, is a very amusing and interesting sheet. Price 6¢ cents. For sale at Whitaker's.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Letter of our Raleigh Correspondent, which filled our column for our last issue will be found on our fourth page.

COLD IN IREDELL COUNTY.

A friend writing to the Salisbury Watchman says: "It is very cold. I cannot write except upon my knee and very near the fire, and even then the ink freezes in the pen."

INSANE ASYLUM.

We have received the Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane of North Carolina, from February 21, 1856, to the following October. There were 90 patients; 31 females and 59 males; 88 of North Carolina, 1 of South Carolina, and 1 of Germany. Patients discharged, 16; died, 10; recovered, 4; much improved, 3; improved, 1; died, 2.

BOUNTIES ON CODFISH.

We see by an article in the New York Herald that these bounties have been bestowed during the past year of about six years and amount to about \$200,000 per annum, divided amongst the 1258 vessels employed in this business. Supporting these figures to have undergone no substantial variation during that time, the bounty has paid for protection to the fishing trade an amounting to about \$18,000,000.

CONGRESS.

The Mail is not yet up to time. The latest accounts from Congress are to Wednesday last. The Senate, on Tuesday had the Indian Appropriation bill under debate, but adjourned without disposing of it.

In the House of Representatives, after the dispatch of preliminary business, Mr. Campbell of Ohio, reported that the Committee of Ways and Means had matured a tariff bill by which an annual reduction of the revenue on imports would be made to the amount of fourteen millions of dollars. The bill was committed to the Committee of the Whole.

Two hours were occupied by Mr. Jones of Tennessee, in opposition, and Mr. Cobb of Georgia, in support of a bill to place the disbursements of the contingent fund of each House in charge of its own officers, subject to the certificate of the Committee of Accounts in each case. The bill was then laid aside to proceed to business on the Speaker's table; and, in a short time, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

On Wednesday the Senate entered into a debate upon the Indian appropriation bill. Some amendments were made, after which the Senate adjourned.

After some unimportant business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

FATAL AFFRAY AT MEMPHIS.

The Memphis Appeal of the 19th, says: "On Saturday night between twelve and one o'clock, a difficulty occurred at the Metropolitan Restaurant, between Capt. Wm. Powell, and Mr. O. W. Redick, a barber in the establishment which resulted in the death of the former gentleman at the Worham House at seven o'clock on Sunday evening, and the slightly wounding of Redick. Powell suffered greatly during the day, but early in the morning, having become conscious that he could not survive, requested a friend to take his papers and money (\$740) to his widow, Dorothy N. Jersey."

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL AFFRAY AT HAMPTEN SIDNEY COLLEGE.

FARMVILLE, Va. Jan. 27. A difficulty occurred up at Hampton Sidney College last evening, between A. A. Langhorne, of Lynchburg, and a son of Dr. Edie, of Christiansburg, Montgomery, Va., both students at the College.

This morning they met in the passage of the College Building, when the quarrel was resumed, and finally terminated by the drawing of a dagger on the part of Langhorne, who immediately plunged it to the heart of young Edie, causing his death in a few minutes.

Langhorne has been arrested, and the truly deplorable affair has caused quite a sensation at the College and vicinity.

MR. BUCHANAN IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Hon. James Buchanan arrived here today on a temporary visit. He was greeted by many friends. No public reception.

LATER.—Mr. Buchanan waited on the President to-day, and it being public reception day, he was warmly greeted by numerous visitors. The President received him cordially.

A WEALTHY DARKIE.

There is a negro in Memphis who is said to possess an estate worth \$50,000. This negro belongs to his wife, a free colored woman, in whose name the property is held.

FROM OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENT.  
NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE,  
SENATE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1857.  
AFTERNOON SESSION.

Several reports from committees were received, and some unimportant business having been transacted:

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Kinston, was introduced by Mr. Spight.

A bill to incorporate the Pioneer Steamboat Company, and a bill to change the name of the Deep River Mining Company were filed the first time.

The bill to incorporate the Hyde County Steamboat Company was read the second and third times and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Garysburg and Windsor Railroad Company also passed its second and third readings.

The committee to whom was referred the bill concerning the Western N. C. Railroad Company reported, recommending the construction of the road to Morganton, and no farther, and authorizing commissioners to open books for subscription of stock to the 2d section, &c.

Mr. Eaton submitted a minority report concurring in the recommendation to build the road for subscriptions of stock for the second section, till the completion of the first.

Upon these reports, the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Hill, of Caswell, in the Chair.

Mr. Avery would now take anything that would leave life and vitality in the road, but he declared that the amendment would not relieve the people of his section.

Mr. W. H. Thomas made a last appeal in favor of the West.

Mr. Dockery moved to amend authorizing the State to subscribe to the extension of the road \$200,000, provided the French Broad Company surrenders its charter.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Gorrell, W. H. Thomas and Avery till the hour of recess.

EVENING SESSION.  
The following among a number of private bills, were read the first time:

A bill to create a sinking fund.

A bill to pay magistrates for taking tax lists.

A bill relative to Mortgages and Deeds of Trust.

A bill to authorize all banks to issue bills of \$1 and upwards.

The Senate again went into a committee of the whole on the Amendments to the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad Company, Mr. Hill in the Chair.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Gorrell, W. H. Thomas, Avery and Paole.

Mr. Thomas moved to strike out the words "and no farther" in the committee's amendment. Not agreed to.

The question was then taken on the first two sections providing for the building of the road to Morganton and no farther, and resulted yeas 29, nays 11.

On the third section, authorizing the opening of books for the second section of the road, the vote was yeas 24, nays 16.

The remainder of the bill was adopted without a discussion.

And the Senate then adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1857.  
Message received from the Governor recommending the purchase of a bronze statue of Washington. Referred to the committee on public buildings, and ordered to be printed.

Several reports received from committees.

On motion of Mr. Mills, the committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the adjournment of the Legislature, was discharged from the further consideration of the same.

Mr. Cunningham offered a resolution providing for the investment of the Literary Fund in State bonds or stock of the banks of the State.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Hill and Clark and opposed by Mr. Houston.

Mr. Cameron moved to confine the investment to State bonds. Not agreed to.

Mr. J. W. Thomas offered an amendment that the fund be loaned to Female Institutes of the State in certain amounts.

Mr. Poole moved to further amend by making the loans for 10 years—interest paid annually.—Adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Thomas was then rejected—yeas 20, nays 22.

The resolution of Mr. Cunningham was then adopted—yeas 26, nays 18.

The resolution was then passed its final reading.

Mr. Mills proposed to send a message to the House that when the Legislature adjourns it do so upon the 4th of November. Not agreed to.

Mr. Christian introduced a bill relative to the competency of jurors.

The bill providing for the distribution of the School Fund according to the number of children in each district passed its second and third readings.

The resolution restricting debates to fifteen minutes was adopted.

Engrossed bill from the House to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company was read the first time.

Also the bill to incorporate the Albemarle Steamboat Company.

Mr. Coleman introduced a bill to amend the 9th section of the charter of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company. Referred.

The Senate took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.  
Message received from the House concerning the amendment of the Senate ceding a track of land in New Hanover to the United States Government for the purpose of a Post House and Marine Hospital, also transmitting an amendment leaving the question of site for the Hospital open to the decision of the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury.

After debate, the message was concurred in. The bill to expedite the construction of the Chesapeake & Albemarle Canal passed its third reading.

The bill to authorize the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company to issue bonds was taken up.

Mr. Cameron was not prepared to surrender the work—the state was already interested to a large amount. It had full confidence in the report of Messrs. Gwyn and that was very satisfactory.

Mr. Bives ably defended the work.

Mr. Poole was for the appropriations of \$800,000 at present; when the work began to pay he would go for substantial stone work.

Mr. A. J. Jones opposed the bill. The work would never pay one cent back to the State.

Mr. Cherry was prepared to vote sufficient aid to put the work on a permanent footing.

The first section of the amendment was adopted—the second rejected.

Mr. W. R. Myers moved to amend by making the State's subscription contingent on the subscription of individual subscriptions.—Adopted yeas 32 nays 12.

A motion to sit in definitely postpone was rejected.

Mr. Myers moved to amend by striking out the action making the State Stock preferred stock. Adopted.

The bill was then laid on the table.

The bill to amend the charter of the City of Raleigh passed its second and third reading, by an almost unanimous vote.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.  
The bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Hanney moved to strike out the 11th section relative to a connection with the Western N. C. Road.

A lengthy debate ensued, and the amendment was lost—yeas 24, nays 34.

A motion to strike out the 4th section was also lost.

The Bill then passed its second reading—yeas 22 nays 17.

A large quantity of unimportant business was transacted and the Senate took a recess.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1857.  
AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Revenue bill occupied the attention of the House during the afternoon, and ultimately passed its second reading with slight alterations—yeas 69, nays 46.

The bill to establish a Medical Board in North Carolina was taken up.

Mr. Ferabee supported the bill, and Messrs. Lewis, of Nash, Baxter, Pritchard and Lyon, of Granville, opposed it.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, of Nash, the bill was made the special order for the 17th of March next—yeas 61, nays 23.

The bill to incorporate the Germantown and Salem Railroad Company passed its second reading.

The bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company was taken up, and ably argued by Mr. Meares.

Mr. Baxter made a furious attack upon the bill, and was replied to by Mr. Meares. Pending the discussion the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1857.  
Mr. Baxter introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company. [The bill is merely to correct a clerical mistake.]

The bill to incorporate the Cheraw and Calhoun Railroad Company was made the special order for Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

The Western N. C. Railroad bill was made the special order for Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Holmes introduced a bill to incorporate the Wilmington and New York steam and sail Navigation Company.

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad charter was then taken up.

Mr. Meares offered an amendment empowering the Company to erect rolling mills, &c.; rejected.

Mr. Meares offered another amendment authorizing the construction of branches to connect with the Western N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Caldwell offered an amendment making the junction with the Western road the terminus; rejected—yeas 13, nays 92.

Mr. Meares' amendment was then adopted—yeas 38, nays 87.

Mr. Holmes moved to amend by prohibiting the use of the State's aid in the construction of the branches; adopted.

Mr. Redman moved to strike out that portion of the 6th section which committed the State to the construction of the branches; adopted.

The bill then passed the third reading—yeas 63, nays 41.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Settle to take his place for a few days, while absent through sickness in his family.

The Revenue bill was then taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, moved to amend by reducing the tax on polls and land. He declared his intention to vote against the bill if his amendment was not adopted.

Mr. Seales was against the amendment. He showed that, upon the second reading, but four of the Know Nothing party had voted for the Revenue bill, and denounced those who, having received benefit from the system of internal improvements, which had involved the State, now shrunk from meeting their liabilities.

Mr. Caldwell would not support the bill, as the banks were not sufficiently taxed.

Mr. Baxter was against the general principle of the bill.

AFTERNOON SESSION.  
After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Revenue bill was again taken up.

Mr. Leach's amendment was rejected.

An amendment taxing dentists from other States \$10, was adopted.

An additional section, imposing a tax of \$800 on bill and money brokers, was adopted.

After several amendments, designed to kill time, had been rejected, a motion to adjourn prevailed—yeas 67, nays 32.

The House then adjourned till tomorrow morning, the use of the hall being granted for charitable purposes to the Oak City Guards for tonight.

OAK CITY GUARDS' CONCERT.

Friday, Jan. 29.  
The concert announced by the Oak City Guards for the benefit of the poor, took place last night, notwithstanding it was an excessively wet and cold night, was largely attended. To say the least of it, the concert was a brilliant affair. The performers were sinners of fine attainments, assisted by several professional ladies and gentlemen connected with the educational establishments of this city. I am glad to add, that Miss Wright, of your town, took a conspicuous part in the concert, and created quite a sensation. In a pecuniary point of view, the concert was also successful.

From the Charleston Courier of Thursday.

DEATH OF PRESTON S. BROOKS.  
Our city was startled at an early hour yesterday morning by the publication of a telegraphic dispatch announcing the sudden death of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of Edgemoor, the young, well known, and popular Representative in Congress, from the fourth district of the State.

The name of Mr. Brooks has lately been prominent and in frequent mention from causes which none regretted more than himself. Actuated and quickened as he was by the noblest and most unselfish impulses, he shrank from no duty, and yet, like all nobly tuned spirits, he sought no notoriety or demonstration for merely personal ends. Generous, sensitive, and shrinking, he was specially qualified to attract and conciliate the regards and friendship of any private circle of intimate acquaintance, and no man enjoyed more tenderly and worthily the offices of friendship in its loftiest sense.

The friends, companions and coevals of his academic years and collegiate career have diverged into different walks of avocations and interests.—Many, by convictions, and opinions, have been conducted to doctrines and sentiments which separate them in political affinities, and yet all remember with grateful retrospect the generous chivalry, and unselfish impulses, and uncalculated devotion to truth, honor and friendship, which ever beamed forth from the frank and manly face of Preston S. Brooks. His heart was large, but had no room or place for the petty trickeries and jealousies of selfish ambition, or coldly plodding calculation.

Mr. Brooks was early brought, by his characteristic impulse of duty, into the service of the State, and in the Mexican war displayed, when on the verge of opening manhood, not only the lofty valor and personal daring which marked the devoted volunteers of the Palmetto Regiment, but the higher qualities of the officer. His connection with that memorable campaign, lends additional value and immortalizing virtue to a name canonized by the fatal devotion and chivalric utterances of a younger brother, the boy-hero, Whitefield Brooks. Both died too soon for their State and country, and the present visitation coming on us without forebodings or tokens, and startling us like thunder from a cloudless sky, shocks us even more rudely than the slings borne from the battlefield. In peace, even, we are called on to suffer and experience in particular instances, what has been described as the saddest characteristic of war—the elder follows the tier of the youth, and the father casts the tributory sod on the grave of the son. In this case we mourn over the removal of the honored and well-occupied posts of State service, of one of the youngest, most promising and noblest of citizens thus trusted and stationed.

A visitation to sadly startling speaks a lesson beyond the first impressive outbreak of sorrow, and adds another instance to many that have been given at our Federal Capitol, of the comparative insignificance of the issues and interests, and struggles, which too often and too largely engross us. Here is a lesson which feelingly and forebodingly rebukes the bitter spirit of strife, and malignant invective, that would delight in widening the breach between brethren and friends—it is a lesson which we trust will not pass unheeded, but will be deeply pondered, and seriously applied, by all parties and classes.

This startling visitation falls with more searching directness, of course, on those who are called to lament a nearly related friend and protector, but into such a circle of mourning we cannot intrusively enter.

It is our duty, and sad privilege only to note the death of the public citizen, the officer, the gallant, noble and ever prompt representative and exponent of citizenship and duty. Our State has not often been called to mourn the loss in public station, of one so young and so promising; and never have we mourned of such, one worthier, nobler and truer in all points, than Preston S. Brooks.

SUPREME COURT.  
The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. Williams v. Griffin, from Deane for affirming the judgment.

By PARRSON, J. In Deane Williams v. Corneel, from Moore, affirming the judgment.

Also in Phillips v. Murphy, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Smith v. Eason, from Wayne awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Halley v. Wheeler, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in Johnston v. Sikes, from Wilson, affirming the order. Also, in Harrison v. Bridgers, from Nash, affirming the judgment.—Also, in Grimley v. Hooker, in equity, from Greene, directing a reference.

By BATTLE, J. In Smith v. Sasser, from Wayne, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Barrett v. Cole, from Moore, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Carter v. Streator, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Batten v. Collier, from Johnston affirming the judgment. Also, in Green and Lane Korngay, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bateman v. Lathair in equity, from Washington.

FIRST INTRODUCTION OF SLAVES.  
A Buffalo paper, speaking of slaves, says they were first introduced in the West India Islands in 1663. This is an error of 42 years. Slaves were sold in Cuba as early as 1521. At that time the Spaniards were much less desirous than the Portuguese of possessing slaves in 1539, twelve thousand negroes were sold in the city of Lisbon.—The trade in slaves was not free in the sixteenth century, licenses for it being granted by the government; and in 1666, Gaspar Peratta purchased the monopoly for the whole of Spanish America. In 1695, it was sold to Gomez Raynal; and again, in 1615, Antonio Rodriguez de Elers. The entire American importation then did not exceed 3500 yearly, and the people of Cuba, occupied exclusively in raising cattle, received a very few. During the war of the succession, the French traders visited Havana, exchanging slaves for tobacco. The possession of the island by the English, stimulated somewhat the importation of negroes; yet, in 1753, although the capture of Havana and the presence of foreigners, created new wants, the number of slaves did not exceed 25,000 in that district, and 32,000 in the whole island.

FOUR PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.  
A lady named Beside, who left Baltimore on Sunday week, near Solina's Point, was unable to reach the place, having been blocked up by a heavy fall of snow, in which herself and three children perished and the fourth is not expected to live.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.  
New York, Jan. 28.—The Arago with European dates to the 14th arrived here to-day.

Hostilities still continue in Canton in which Americans are engaged.

The Swiss question has been settled, Prussia having acknowledged the independence of Neuchâtel and Switzerland having released the prisoners.

The Russians had met with a disastrous defeat in Circassia.

The ship James Buchanan had been wrecked on the Irish coast.

The Portuguese Cortes met January 1st. Don Pedro expressed thanks to the Governments of England and the United States for the course of the faithful inhabitants of the Cape Verde.

The second submarine telegraph company has been organized in Lisbon to go direct to the coast of the United States.

There are telegraphic advices from Canton to November the 24th; the French Admiral at Macao had sent orders to all the French vessels belonging to the station to join him immediately.

The explanation of the engagement of the American forces in the renewed hostilities is that the Chinese having offered a price for the heads of Englishmen, some American heads were sent in by mistake; there is nothing further.

It is rumored that Russia has further remonstrated against the Anglo-Franco occupation of Greece. The difficulty between Spain and the Pope is settled.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA AND NICARAGUA.  
New York, Jan. 28.—The Steamer Illinois arrived here to-day, having left Aspinwall on the 19th. She brings \$1,170,000 in specie.

The British mail steamer, Tiamas, had arrived at Aspinwall from Georgetown, and reported that Walker with 500 men was surrounded by his enemies, who had offered him terms of capitulation, which he would probably accept.

The United States sloop of war St. Mary's was to leave Panama on the 20th for San Juan Del Sur.

The Steamer George Law was spoken on the 25th—well.

The Panama Star contains the details of the seizure of Walker's steamers, but gives nothing of importance in addition to what is already known here.

The Magdalena Company's steamer, Anita founded at San Juan, Dec. 26th, Twelve men, including the chief engineer and mate perished.

Revolutionary movements were in progress both at Cartagona and Bogota. Their object is to form a federal government and upset the Spanish administration.

Two heavy shocks of an earthquake were felt in Panama on the 12th.

Advices from Callao are to Dec. 26th, and from Valparaiso to the 16th. The sloop of war John Adams had arrived at Valparaiso. Commander Boutwell was dangerously ill and had been ordered home.

A consular Convention between Chili and the United States had been signed by the representatives of the two countries.

Two ministers from Costa Rica were expected in Chili to organize jointly with Chili and Peru in opposition to filibuster invasions.

The revolution in Peru had become general.—Vivauche having attained possession of every port on the coast except Callao, issued a proclamation as supreme chief of Peru, annulling the decree of Castillo, which suspended payment of interest on that national debt.

Nothing exciting from San Francisco. Business was extremely dull, and arrivals of dust from the interior were increasing, but bars were scarce. Cook Folger & Co., and A. J. Downer had failed.

The New York Times says that Spencer Vandербит reported agent I. Nicaragua, is Sylvanus M. Spencer, who was tried for murder at sea of Capt. Frasier, of the ship Sea Witch.

It is rumored here that the U. S. Marshal will arrest the filibusters going out in the Tennessee.

TERRIBLE GALE AND MARINE DISASTERS ON THE COAST OF ENGLAND.  
From the 31 to the 6th of January the coast of England was visited by a succession of gales ranging from the S.W. to the N.E. on the 5th they reached the fury of almost a perfect hurricane. Between Flamborough Head and the mouth of the Tyne between thirty and forty wrecks are reported to have occurred; in several instances the vessels going down with all hands. At Haslepool's number of vessels were lost with all hands. The accounts from the more western portion of the English Channel speak of similar formidable weather sweeping the coast.

HORRIBLE.  
We find the following paragraph in a late Northern paper:

Mr. Nicholas Campbell, of the North, near Paterson, N. J., who was bitten by a cat some three months since, died on Tuesday in a horribly raging state, from hydrophobia. She—did not suffer any inconvenience till about a month ago, since which she has endured very much agony. At times she has been sensible, and at other times raving mad. During the last four weeks she has cat-nut and a small quantity of food, and even that was lapped up as if by a cat.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?  
A large reward is offered for the localizer of the Lynchburg Virginia who has recently perpetrated the following:

Question.—What article of jewelry does a doorknobby's mouth resemble?  
Answer.—A dry slit (bracket f)

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.  
The fire at East Boston, on Sunday morning, which consumed the Marveris House, involved a heavy loss. The hotel was valued at \$25,000 and insured for \$18,000. O. H. Hinckley, the lessee, lost \$5,900 worth of furniture; insurance \$2,900.—Some of the boarders lost a considerable