

The Adjournment.

It now seems to be fixed that the Legislature is to adjourn on Wednesday next, and both Houses are busy in preparing for that event.

The important business most in arrears is that having reference to the Banking system and Capital of the State, which still, after a three months' Session, and within three days of the time fixed for adjournment, remains in a complete fog, all the leading bills remaining in committee of the whole in the House, whence it is understood that they will be taken to-day (Monday). That there have been objections urged with considerable force against the re-charter of the old Banks we know, as also that serious opposition exists against such recharter, but we think it has been pretty clearly ascertained that the majority of both Houses, waiving all such opposition, is prepared to grant such re-charter, as also an increase of Capital in the town of Wilmington.

Such being the state of the case we should regret exceedingly to find any disposition on the part of the minority to defeat the action of the Legislature by talking against time, and thus preventing a vote being taken, as we are sorry to hear has been threatened by some of the opponents of the Bank charters in one or both of the Houses of the General Assembly.

We know that there are objections to the old Banks—we are neither their apologists nor their assailants,—their management may have been, and we presume, has been far from perfect; but we have ceased to look for perfection. Still, with all their faults, the existing necessity for their re-charter, seems to do something in that way must entail very severe loss, and deepen the existing pressure; and, besides, no available substitute has yet been prepared, nor can the Legislature be thus forced into adopting the scheme to which Mr. Caldwell, and other gentlemen from the West, seem to be almost fanatically attached.

We do sincerely trust that our fears may be disappointed, and that legislation on this subject may be allowed to take its regular course, unretarded by any factions opposition. The whole existing capital we have already here, together with that provided for in the charter of the Bank of Wilmington, and the increase asked for by any of the other Banks is all needed, and we, waiving all private or personal feelings, waive any opposition to any of it, and sincerely ask for the favorable action of the Legislature.

In a few days more—within the coming week certainly, the Legislature of North Carolina will adjourn, and then, and not till then, when the whole evidence of its doings for good or for evil shall be before the people, can an intelligent and comprehensive verdict be understandingly rendered by the great majority of the State. Then, in view of all that shall have been done, it will be time enough to decide whether the "Liberal Legislature" is a designation properly applied, or whether in some cases liberality has not verged upon extravagance or expenditure overrun discretion, as in some cases we fear that it has threatened to do.

When the present excitement shall have passed away—and no excitement can be kept up as a permanent thing—a re-avoided—under the pressure of increased taxation, the expenditures which may have rendered such taxation necessary, will be more critically and censoriously examined than they have yet been. Then everything will be subjected to a rigid test. We have no fears that liabilities incurred for genuine State works will ever be condemned or regretted by the sober second thoughts of the people of North Carolina—but we do greatly fear that when millions upon millions shall have been expended upon the great Western extension of the Central Railroad by a vote which will require some fifteen millions of dollars to effect a connection with the railroads of the Western States—by a route traversing a portion of the State already traversed by Charleston schemes, affording a shorter and easier route to Charleston than this extension will open up to our own seaboard, we do greatly fear that this expenditure will be regretted, if not censured, by the people of North Carolina. By the granting of the Greenville and French Broad and Rabun Gap charters, we do sincerely and candidly believe that our Legislature has signed, sealed and delivered to South Carolina all chances that there might otherwise have existed of securing Western trade, by means of a Railroad taking the proposed route of the Western extension, as indicated in the report of Major Gwynn. We don't think such a road would have any chance—we don't see the slightest use in carrying it over the Blue Ridge, in the direction of Chattanooga, to be met and anticipated by shorter and more favorable rival routes chartered by us, but ensuring to the benefit of our neighbors. We go for extending a road wherever there is a reasonable prospect of a return to the State either directly from the work itself, or indirectly in enhancing the value of property subject to taxation. But we do not see the use in actually throwing away money, where neither end can be subserved. But let us wait and see, before we finally make up our minds. There may be features in the Western extension more desirable than we yet think there is. There is one thing—few of the expenditures can be made for some years.

We do sincerely hope that some addition will be made to the banking capital of the State. It is wanted. It is wanted here and it is wanted badly. With the practical monopoly enjoyed by the old Banks, the demand is always in advance of the supply and the result is that bank stock is the best investment in the State and invariably pays far more than legal interest to its holders, while the private lender is confined to 6 per cent under a penalty—the result is that when the Banks cannot meet the demand, individuals will not at 6 per cent and dare not a higher rate so that the unfortunate sinner who may be hard run, finding he cannot negotiate good paper, is forced to sell it at an unconscionable shade. We want either more capital or the repeal of the usury laws—we don't much care which.—Daily Journal, 9th.

The steamship North Star, arrived at New York on the 8th inst., with \$1,239,000 in specie, and California dates to the 16th ultimo. The Panama Railroad is completed, and the passengers by the North Star passed over it; time four hours. The mining news is very favorable. The miners are rejoicing over the late heavy rains. At Acapulco it was reported that Santa Anna's army, 2,000 strong, had deserted, and gone over to Alvarez. Another version is that Alvarez obtained a complete victory and made one thousand prisoners.

The markets are quiet and dull, with difficulty to effect sales. Nothing new from the Sandwich Islands. Dates from Australia to the 1st of December, represent trade as very much depressed, and fears were entertained for the crops, owing to the drought. Flour and Grain were being imported from California.

CANDIDATES IN ABUNDANCE.—In the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the 8th inst., there were about sixty nominations for the office of United States Senator. Sam's followers seem to be all candidates.

W. WHITAKER, JR., Esq., has been appointed Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

Wm. H. Seward, received in both branches of the Legislature of New York, 87 votes, against 65 cast for Dickinson, Seymour, W. Hunt, I. L. Dix, W. P. Allen and others. With few exceptions the votes of those elected as regular Democrats, (precious few) were cast for Dickinson or Seymour. W. Hunt is a Whig, J. L. Dix, a Barnburning Democrat. W. P. Allen, as we suppose, a distinctive Free-Soiler. His admitted that, of the 87 votes received by Seward, fully fifty were carried into the Legislature by the force of the "new movement." The party that professed to have been gotten up in opposition to Mr. Seward, seems to have been the most efficient instrument in the hands of that astute schemer, leaving the impression that the apparent antagonism between the open organs of Sewardism, like the New York Tribune, and the secret agencies of the same, as, the Know Nothings, by whom he was re-elected, was all gammon. They seem to have understood each other, and to have been carrying on a game for the purpose of fooling the Southern members of the order.

The world is beginning to lose faith in professions and to judge more by facts than fancies. The results in New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, and elsewhere, are facts and acts—they show what the "new movement" has done—we only learn from its organs here what it says. The next Congress of the United States will cause people to open their eyes wider than they ever opened them before.

The Legislature. In the Senate on the 6th inst., a resolution was introduced instructing the Attorney General to prepare into the issuing of one and two dollars certificates of Deposit by the Farmers Bank, Elizabeth City, to the Farmers Bank, Fayetteville, and the Mutual Insurance Company of Greensboro'. The whole subject was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The French Broad Railroad Bill passed its final reading by 33 to 8. A bill was passed to improve the navigation of Roanoke River; also the navigation of the Yadkin River East and West of the N. C. Railroad.

In the House of Commons on the 6th, a bill was introduced amending the corporate act of the Town of Wilmington, giving the commissioners the power to open streets, etc. The bill in favor of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road passed its third reading, with an amendment appropriating \$10,000 to the Albemarle Plank Road in Stanley.

The bill for creating a new county out of a part of Cumberland, and for the re-division of the same, was finally settled down upon, as is the name of the new county.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the subject of Banks, without making any progress. The afternoon was consumed in the consideration of the Fayetteville and Greensboro' Railroad.

In the Senate, on the 7th, comparatively little was done. The Senate disagreed to the House amendment to the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the completion of the Central Railroad, by which \$15,000 was appropriated to the improvement of Tar River Navigation. So the bill will have to go again to the House, and there is likely to be another squabble, probably to be decided by a committee of conference.

The House passed the following bills on their second and third readings incorporating the Trenton and Hawsley Plank Road; the Richlands and New River Plank Road; Chapel Hill and Durhamville Plank Road; the Charlotte Gas Light Company; the Western and Virginia Plank Road; certain lands near Wilmington to the United States for Light House purposes; amending the Charter of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad; authorizing the creation of a Town of 711 Acres across Black River in New Leicester; and amending the Charter of the town of Salisbury. This latter gives the majority of the citizens of Salisbury jurisdiction over the sale of intoxicating liquors. It passed by a majority of some ten or eleven.

Mr. Bogie introduced a bill authorizing certain counties in the West to subscribe to the Western N. Carolina Railroad.

A protracted discussion arose on the rail road from the Coal Fields via Fayetteville to B. Union. Much was said pro and con. Mr. Sutton moved to amend by making said road connect with the N. C. road at Kinston. This was lost. Mr. Turner moved to amend by striking out all provisions for the Coal Fields of Warsaw.

This was rejected—yeas 34, nays 53. After being debated at great length, the bill was rejected—yeas 32, nays 62. A motion to reconsider it was prevailed—yeas 42, nays 37. The bill was then indefinitely postponed. It has been placed beyond all hope.

It was considered probable that the Banks would come up yesterday. All in a fog. The old Banks will probably be re-chartered. Further than this no man can form even a tolerable guess.

The House, in its session on the 7th, passed several local bills through their various readings, among the rest—a bill incorporating the Lenoir and Duplin Plank Road—A bill for the better regulation for the Town of Wilmington.

In the Senate, on the 8th, the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the resolution on the Farmers' Bank of Elizabeth City, made an extended report, giving as its opinion that the Bank had violated its charter in issuing certificates of deposit for less sums than three dollars, and also, in not making such returns to the General Assembly, as it is required to do by the provisions of its charter. The committee reported a resolution instructing the commencement of legal action against the Bank.

The Senate concurred in the amendment of the House to the Western Railroad bill, and then took up the revenue bill.

In the House on the 8th a message was sent to the Senate proposing to adjourn sine die on Wednesday, to which the Senate agreed, and Wednesday remains fixed as the day for the adjournment of both Houses.

A bill incorporating the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company, was read the third time, and passed.

A bill for a Mechanics' Lien Law in New Hanover County, was read the second time and passed. Read the third time, and amended by adding the counties of Pitt, Cumberland, Warren, Robeson and Sampson. A resolution to loan \$1,000 of the Literary Fund to Robeson Institute, passed its second and third readings.

At the next session a number of bills passed, among the rest, a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Iron Mining Company; a bill supplemental to an act incorporating the Wilmington and Clatskanie Railroad Company; a bill to incorporate the Clinton Lodge of Masons; a bill to increase the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company; a resolution authorizing the Literary Board to loan money to the Clinton Institute.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Sebastopol Not Yet Taken.

Resignation of Lord John Russell.

No progress in the Negotiations—Russia's Intention of the Peace Conference—The Condition of the Allies—The State of the War.

New York, Feb. 9th.—The steamer Atlantic reached the city this morning, bringing Liverpool dated to Saturday, January 27th, one week later than former advices.

The steamer City of Baltimore, for the Philadelphia and Liverpool line, was launched at Glasgow on the 20th ult.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.—The Peace conference was to open about the middle of February, at Vienna.

THE WAR.—THE SIEGE.—The latest dates from Sebastopol are to the 14th of January. Nothing of importance had occurred.

From Sebastopol accounts represent the British army as being in a wretched state from mismanagement. There had been a report of another battle, but it proved to be incorrect.

The Russians had made two sorties, and were repulsed with considerable loss. The weather had been cold, but was moderating.

Considerable reinforcements were reaching the allies. Gen. Liprandi had again advanced his outposts to Tcherny.

Forty thousand Russians, with 80 guns, were said to be at Perkop.

Letters from Sebastopol say that the French had mined the flag staff battery and only awaited a favorable opportunity to blow it up. Sickness was increasing in the camps of the allies. Prince Menschikov is reported to have said—"Our troops may win—Generals January, February and March will fight on battles far better than we can!"

The Russians had repaired and re-occupied the quarantine fort.

The plan is going to establish a hospital for two thousand men at Smyrna, and an establishment for convalescents at Rhodes.

The Russians report numerous desertions from the Allies to their ranks.

Odessa letters dated Jan. 9, say that the Russians will shortly assume the offensive in the Crimea, having received the necessary reinforcements. Large bodies of Russian troops have been ordered to concentrate at Perekop, with a view of attacking Erapta.

It was positively asserted that Omer Pacha's force would begin operations on the 18th of January, under the cover of the artillery of the fleets along the coast.

The list of the Turkish convoys left Varna on the 14th for Balaklava.

The French 80 gun ship Henry Fourth, which was captured on the 14th of November, has been converted into a fort of great service to the allies.

A despatch from Menschikov dated Jan. 17, was published at St. Petersburg on the 25th, to the following effect:—"The siege operations do not advance. Two successive night sorties were made on the 13th and 15th, in which we took 14 English and French prisoners. The allies lost a considerable number in killing. The wounded are being treated with very little consideration by the allies."

FROM THE DANUBE.—The Patrie says that the recent passage of the Danube by the Russians, has given rise to a demand by Austria for an explanation from Gortschakoff and others have been sent to Count Comaroff to prevent the Russians from recommencing the campaign on the Danube.

FROM ASIA.—The appointment of Aniolia, has produced the best results among the Turks. The Turks had opened a communication with Selamly, whose force numbers 20,000 men. Prince Przemyski, a Pole, and a Lieutenant in the Russian Guard, had deserted to the Turks. The Turks had a rumor that Selamly is dead.

FRANCE.—Prince Napoleon left Constantinople, for France, on the 12th, on account of ill health.

EXETER.—Lord John Russell has resigned his position in the English cabinet, and a general breaking up in the ministry was threatened. On Friday night, before the sailing of the steamer, Lord John Russell gave an explanation of his conduct. The opinion is that the whole ministry must go out. Public feeling seems to be tending towards peace.

There were numerous rumors of failures in Liverpool, and the cotton market was influenced thereby. The London market was in consequence of Lord John Russell's resignation.

The British Government was severely denounced in the Parliament debates.

General Brown was about to resume his command in the Crimea.

The steamer Great Britain arrived at Liverpool with three-fourths of a million pounds in gold.

Austria claims a right to participate in the Vienna conference, in consequence of a great European power, and has sent a protest to Vienna, Paris and London, against any resolutions being passed without her participation.

It was thought that Prussia would yield to the demand of Austria for the mobilization of her army.

Russia interprets the Russian points thus:—First—Russia interprets the Russian protectorate over Moldavia and Wallachia, those provinces being placed under the guarantee of the five powers.

Second—The free navigation of the Danube.

Third—The revision of the treaty of 1841 to attach more completely the existence of the Ottoman Empire to the balance of Europe.

Fourth—The collective guarantee of the five powers for the conservation and observance of religious privileges of the different Christian communities, without distinction of form of worship.

Letters from St. Petersburg to the 18th Jan. are of a pacific character.

SWEDEN.—The Swedish army is to be immediately placed on a war footing.

Austria.—Negotiations continue to be made between Austria and Prussia respecting the Germanic confederation.

The adjustment of Swiss goes on slowly.

Spain.—From various parts of Spain there are accounts of indications of Civil insurrection.

Origin of "Over the Left."

The following extracts from the old court records of Connecticut are sufficiently plain without the opinion of any of our readers.

In a county court, held at Hartford, September 4, 1705.

"Whereas, James Steel did commence an action against Bevel Waters, (both of Hartford,) in this court, upon hearing the trial whereof the court gave judgment against the said Waters (as in justice they think they ought) upon the decision of the said judge, the said Waters did petition the court in March next, that being granted and entered, the said Waters, as he departed from the table, he said: 'God bless you over the left shoulder!'"

"The court ordered a record to be made forthwith. A true copy: Test.

"CALEB STANLEY, Clerk."

At the next court Waters was tried for contempt, for saying the words recited, "so causing the court, and the said record to be made."

"We are of opinion that these words, said on the other side to be spoken by Bevel Waters, included [1] profanity, by using the name of God, that is holy, with such ill words where it was joined; [2] that they carry great contempt in them, tending to the degree of an imprecation or a curse, the words of a curse being the most contemptible that can ordinarily be used."

"T. WOODBRIDGE, T. BUCKINGHAM."

MARCH 7, 1705-'6." The former judgment was affirmed on review.—This, it is believed, is the earliest instance of the use of the phrase to be met with.

Benedict Arnold's Family.

Lieut. Gen. James Robertson Arnold died in London, on December 27th. He was second son of Benedict Arnold by Margaret his wife, daughter of Chief Justice Shippen, of Pennsylvania. He entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1797, and served more than half a century. He married Virginia, daughter of Bartlett Goodrich, Esq., of the Isle of Wight, and by his military services, was created a Knight of Hanover, was appointed aide-de-camp to William IV., and was presented with a costly sword.

The above named officer was the oldest of four children, which Arnold's second wife, Miss Shippen, of Philadelphia, bore him, viz: James Robertson, Edward, George and Sophia. His first wife bore three sons, viz: Benedict, Richard and Henry. Benedict, the eldest, was a member of the British army, and, it is believed, was compelled to quit the service; he died young in the West Indies. Henry entered the King's service after his father's defection, and was a lieutenant of cavalry in the American Legion. He accompanied his father to St. John, and was employed in his business. He slept in the warehouse near the Lower Cove in that city, and lodged there the night the building was burned. He lived in a small house in the city, and was a member of the Hanover and was engaged in mercantile pursuits. At a subsequent period he removed to Canada, where he was on a man of property. He received half pay and a grant of lands from the British government. Richard—In 1782 he was also a lieutenant of cavalry in the American Legion, commanded by his father. In most very particular his history is identical with that of his brother Henry. He was still living at St. John, who resided there when Gen. Arnold's store was burned. The impression was at the moment, and still is, that the fire was caused by design, and for the purpose of defrauding a company in England, that had underwritten upon the merchandise which it contained, in an amount far exceeding its worth. These persons differ as to the fact, whether Arnold himself was in St. John, or sent in England, at the time of the burning, and the degree of blame which may be attached to the two sons may be uncertain. That both Henry and Richard slept in the store on the night of the conflagration, and that neither could give a satisfactory account of its cause, seems, however, to be certain.

James Robertson, whose recent death is mentioned above, was the only one of the four children which the traitor's second wife bore him, that was born in America. In one about a week ago the enemy were repulsed with great loss. Another, which was made the night before last, was, however, attended with more disastrous consequences to us. True, the Russians were beaten back, but I saw 13 dead Englishmen in a heap in one of our parallels, stripped to their shirt and drawers.

In the last week of November and December, our main force, the most vigorous sorties from the garrioon. In one about a week ago the enemy were repulsed with great loss. Another, which was made the night before last, was, however, attended with more disastrous consequences to us. True, the Russians were beaten back, but I saw 13 dead Englishmen in a heap in one of our parallels, stripped to their shirt and drawers.

Comp before Sebastopol, Dec. 40.—Again we are half downed with wet, but, although raining as if it had never rained before, we can't complain, for we have actually had six days of fine weather. We sent 100 sick from this brigade down to Balaklava yesterday, to be forwarded to Scutari; if this goes on we shall soon be doing up. Last night we had a very wet. I never saw anything like it before—coming down in torrents and flooding everything.—The rain changed to snow this morning, and it was three or four inches deep, but it has all become slush now; we had taken advantage of the dry weather to dig a hole in the ground, and put a roof over it, hoping that, with a fire in it, we should be able to dry our things and cook. Our only material for the roof was mud, and we had to dig a hole in the ground, and put a roof over it, hoping that, with a fire in it, we should be able to dry our things and cook. Our only material for the roof was mud, and we had to dig a hole in the ground, and put a roof over it, hoping that, with a fire in it, we should be able to dry our things and cook.

Since the battle of Inkerman nothing of moment has taken place beyond a few vigorous sorties from the garrioon. In one about a week ago the enemy were repulsed with great loss. Another, which was made the night before last, was, however, attended with more disastrous consequences to us. True, the Russians were beaten back, but I saw 13 dead Englishmen in a heap in one of our parallels, stripped to their shirt and drawers.

ARRIVED. Feb. 8.—Schr. Volant, Newcomb, from Jacksonville, N. C., with naval stores.

Feb. 9.—Schr. Volant, Newcomb, from Jacksonville, N. C., with naval stores.

Feb. 10.—Schr. Volant, Newcomb, from Jacksonville, N. C., with naval stores.

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Feb. 30.—Schr. Volant, Newcomb, from Jacksonville, N. C., with naval stores.

PROBABILITIES OF PEACE.—The British Camp in the Crimea.

The Paris correspondent of the N. York Herald expresses a different opinion in regard to the probabilities of peace from that entertained by the London correspondent of the N. Y. Times. He says that he has no hopes of peace existing in Paris, and the feelings of exultation generated by the successful result of the national law, are of a nature which promises—supposing Russia to be desirous of patching up an arrangement—the impossibility of peace would never be consented almost impossible. "France," says the ministerial organs, "has said by her tears that which England has spoken by her press—unanimous determination to prosecute the war. These are parties, however, not presented in the public journals, who declare loudly that they should not be surprised if England were weakened in the firmness of her alliance by the peace negotiations, though not in the strength of them. The morbid delirium of the perfidious Albion is ready to instance itself on every occasion, and the knowledge of this powerful engine in the hands of the Emperor. Certain it is that something must shortly be done; either England must cease to take an active part in this struggle, or a totally new organization must take place. Every traveller, as well as every officer who passes through Paris, on his road for the East, more than confesses the deplorable state of the English army. I saw an artillery general last night, who declared, in the presence of those who would be sure to report his words to the Horse Guards, that no language was sufficiently strong to exaggerate the miserable wretchedness of that once fine army.—In lateral ranks, covered with fifth rife with bay hands, led like cartons, sleeping in cold and wet and unsheltered tents, and amidst the most disagreeable of the night. Lord Raglan there was but one opinion throughout—his utter incapacity. That while the army felt grateful for the exceeding good spirit and efficient aid shown towards them by French, the moral effect was depressing in the extreme, and tending men looked unamiably on the humiliating comparison that was suggested by it."

THE CRISIS IN THE DISTRESS. With the commonest method and form of thought, the army might be happy, healthy and comfortable, hitherto, at any rate, the climate has not been so favorable, considering it is winter—but the men are overworked, wet, ill-fed, and without sufficient time to rest. This arises from our having undertaken too much as to the siege, and too little as to the commissariat transport. At Balaklava there is no shelter in the camp nothing, or but little, and the men are constantly to be fetched by sending men out of the trenches, twelve miles through a mine of mud and mire, and keeping them there sitting in it for hours, until they can get what is given to them.

THE WEATHER IN THE NORTH. New York, Feb. 7.—The weather is intensely cold and cloudy, indicating snow. The thermometer in the morning was ten degrees below zero, and in the afternoon below zero, and in the evening five degrees above zero, while it was snowing.

At Cape Island, this morning, the thermometer was five degrees above zero, while it was snowing.

At Salem, N. J., there are four inches of snow, the mercury at six degrees below zero.

At Philadelphia, the Delaware is choked up with ice, and the mercury four degrees below zero.

In the Eastern States the thermometer ranges ten to thirty degrees below zero.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7.—It has been snowing all day, and the thermometer is five degrees below zero.

MILVILLE, N. J., Feb. 7.—It has been snowing all day, and the thermometer is five degrees below zero.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Last night was the coldest which has been experienced in this city for years. Snow fell all night, and still continues to fall.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE. The first Territorial Legislature of Nebraska assembled at Omaha on the 16th ultimo, as we learn from the Council Bluffs Eagle, and after a good deal of preliminary and constitutional business were organized, and elected Judge Bennett Speaker, and Mr. Cummings appeared in the hall to make a communication to the Council, and was called upon to lay on the table. At two o'clock another speaker was elected, Mr. Foster, but the first would not give up the place to the Judge. At six o'clock both Houses assembled in joint conference, and the members were sworn into office by the error, after which he delivered his message, not yet published. We are not informed what the nature of the contention, but suppose that it related to party politics.

DEED. In the village of Clinton, on Tuesday, the 6th inst. ELLA W., daughter of Dr. Thomas J. and Fannie E. Gardner, aged one year and six months.

The child, who has long been the darling of the village, died at 10 o'clock, and was buried in the cemetery of the village. Her father, Dr. Gardner, is a native of the village, and she was born there.

She was the daughter of a well-to-do family, and was very fond of her father. She was a very bright child, and was very popular among her friends.

Her mother, Fannie E. Gardner, is a native of the village, and she was born there. She was a very kind and loving mother, and she was very fond of her daughter.

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