

R. Company.

Office S. E. St. Louis, January 19, 1854.
To the Stockholders of the R. Company:

Statement A shows the income for the year, from Passage, Freight, Mails, &c. to be \$1,216,279.21
And the Expenses of management, ordinary and extraordinary, (the ordinary equal to 43 per cent.) 555,536.83

Leaving a balance of 663,742.33
Out of which have been provided interest on Foreign and Domestic debt, and for claims for damages, &c. 199,773.72

And the remainder 463,968.61
Has afforded two dividends of 4 per cent each, amounting to 311,376

And transferred a balance of \$152,592.61 to the credit of Surplus Income for the year.

Statement B contains the items of Current Expenses, (ordinary and extraordinary,) in addition to its details of gross receipts from all sources, and expenditures upon capital and other accounts for the year.

The items classified as "Extraordinary current expenses," are—in the Transportation department, for the enlargement and reparation of old, and the erection of new platforms at Charleston, Augusta and Columbia; half cost of Plank Road in Augusta; planking and draining cotton yards, new office for down freight agent, and new house for Company's hands in Charleston. In the Road department, for building turnout at Johnson's grading at Columbia and Junction Charlotte Road, finishing bridges, &c.

Statement C exhibits the state of the Property of the Company. The reduction in the item "property in Road," is explained by reference to Statement F.

There has been an addition to the Land account, by the purchase of property in Charleston, situated in John street, for the enlargement of our freight accommodations; and in Sheppard street for the erection of a new passenger station; and the increase in other items, and the appearance of new ones, as compared with the year 1853, will account for the increase of the balance of indebtedness, as set forth in the statement D, containing the particulars of the Debt account.

Statement E shows the disposition of the surplus income.

The statement F presents the State of "property in Road," having reference to that item in statement C.

Statement G, Interest and Exchange, domestic and foreign, paid and received during the year.

The usual tables, exhibiting in detail the receipts of Cotton, &c., comparative view of business, condition of rolling stock, materials and machinery on hand, &c., are annexed, and require no comment.

For more particular information for the first six months of the year, reference is requested to the report of ex-president Conner, of the 30th of June.

The road will require extensive improvements during the present year. The trestle work on the new road to Aiken should be embarked within the next three years, and ought to be commenced without delay.

Two and a half miles of the old flange iron, near the Edisto river, must be taken up and replaced with T rail.

The injuries done to the Columbia branch, near the Congaree, by the freshets of 1852, have not yet been fully repaired; it is still measurably exposed to damage from same cause, and every exertion should be made to remedy its defects and place it as early as possible in a substantial condition.

The building of a new bridge across the Wateree without a draw, as authorized by our State Legislature at its last session, has been put under contract, and all necessary arrangements made for its early completion.

The contracts for the timber for trestling through the Wateree swamp are being made, and the utmost despatch will be used with the work.

The east of bridge and trestle will be borne equally by the Wilmington and Manchester and this Company under the existing arrangements between them.

Ten miles of the Camden branch need rebuilding. The material for doing so is now being distributed, and a large force will be put at the work next month; and in a short time it is hoped to have this section of the road in complete order.

A new passenger and freight depot are wanted at Columbia. A new Car Factory and additional accommodations for housing our accumulating motive power are wanted at Charleston. The absolute necessity of erecting them at once, the increased cost at which we must supply ourselves with the means for doing so, and for keeping up our entire property to the point essential to a prompt, safe, and creditable performance of our business obligations, will prevent the company from making that quick progress with the double track at first contemplated. The work will be continued however, as the increasing wants of the transportation department may require.

During the past year the Savannah river at Augusta has been crossed; its beneficial influence upon our business has already been sensibly felt, and we confidently look for a larger future access to it, and for an increasing social and commercial intercourse between the two States. Our affairs have been conducted there with regularity, economy and despatch.

The short cotton crop last year will affect to some extent the freight income of the Road for this year. It is hoped, however, that any decrease that may occur in that direction, will be more than counterbalanced by the opening of connecting roads, leading to our road new business, and the local trade along the line rapidly developing itself.

The future prospects of the company are full of encouragement. With energy properly directed, economy judiciously exercised, its stock is susceptible of being made equal to any in the country. With the full assurance to its Stockholders of their property being in a sound condition, and fully adequate, by its permanency and the regularity of its income, to sustain the credit of the Company at home and abroad.

Respectfully submitted, JOHN CALDWELL, President.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN PARTRIDGE.—We learn by letter from Norwich, Vermont, that Captain Alden Partridge, well known as the capable and intelligent head of several military academies, died at that place on the morning of Tuesday, the 17th inst. He was taken ill on Saturday evening and his disease made rapid progress to its fatal termination. He was an excellent citizen, devoted to military education, and much beloved by his relatives and a wide circle of acquaintances. He was principal of the Military Institute at Brandywine Springs, the buildings of which were destroyed by fire a few weeks ago.—Philad. Bulletin, 19th inst.

DEATH OF THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.—The telegraph announces the death of the Count de Bodisco, Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia to the United States. Mr. Bodisco has represented his Government at Washington for nearly or quite twenty years, and as he was identified with this country by so many kindly social and personal relations, he seemed almost as much American as Russian. His death will be a great loss to both countries—to his own, which he represented with intelligence, firmness and zeal, and to ours, which he dealt with rather as a friend than a stranger. It is very rare that diplomatic representatives reside a personal authority and respect in addition to that which their office confers; but when they do, it is easy to see that their power of preserving friendly international relations must be vastly increased, and in this respect the death of Mr. Bodisco is a grave misfortune. It is to be regretted in other respects. He was an amiable and kindly man, and knew how to combine the offices of patriotism and personal liberality. He has made the fortunes of not a few enterprising Americans, by securing them a field for profitable exertion in his own country, to the benefit of both. We fear it will be long before we look upon his like again, in the circle of foreign diplomatists.

Perilous Adventure in a Cave.

On Tuesday the 3d inst., while the steamer Flag was aground near St. Genieve, Captain Gray, the pilot, accompanied by an Englishman, undertook to explore the great cave situated three miles above that place, taking with them a lamp, a ladder, &c. They entered the cave about eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, and had advanced a distance of nearly two miles, when their lamp was unfortunately broken and extinguished. After groping about for a length of time, they found an upward passage or chimney, so nearly perpendicular that Gray found it impossible to ascend it.—The Englishman, however, clung to it as his last hope of deliverance, promising his companion if he reached the top in safety to mark the spot by tying his handkerchief to a tree and then go for assistance. Fortunately he made his egress in safety. It was not yet day so he was unable to take observations, but marking the place as agreed, he proceeded to the village for assistance, and returned early on Wednesday morning with two or three others. He vainly attempted to find the place of his egress.

They then proceeded to the mouth, and under the guidance of the Englishman, found the place where he left his friend, but he was not to be found. The captain in his uncertainty of the escape of his companion, felt impelled to renew his efforts to extricate himself, and groped on until exhausted nature compelled him to give up in despair. The party in search returned for further assistance, and were eagerly joined by the officers and crews of four steamers. At two o'clock on Wednesday they entered, and proceeded to the place where Captain Gray was last seen, they divided, and proceeded in different directions, continuing the search until three o'clock on Thursday morning, when, to the great joy of all, he was found. He had not wrot himself down to die. He had not only wrot his gloves completely out, but his fingers were torn to the naked bone, in his vain efforts to extricate himself. The flesh was worn from his knees, and his boot toes and pant legs were also demolished. He was found a distance of three and a half miles from the mouth of the cave, greatly exhausted. He is now on board his boat and doing well. He was forty-three hours in the cave.

This great cave has many outlets, or chimneys, as they are called, one of which is said to be five miles from the mouth.

BENEDI.—The Nuncio of his Holiness after satisfying himself we presume that the people of this country have no admiration for his character and no sympathy with his mission, has at last returned to Washington to take leave of the President. He next proceeds to Brazil, where he will probably find a people and institutions more congenial to his tastes.—We hope he may be the last of these papal emissaries, who shall come to this country under the two-fold character of a political and ecclesiastical minister.

The union of the Church and State is a thing entirely repulsive to American taste and opposite to American principles. It is therefore disrespectful to us as a nation to send a political agent to our government who represents and embodies that principle in his person. We know nothing good or bad about Bodini. He may or he may not have been guilty of the crimes alleged against him. He came to our shores at least with a tainted name. But all that aside we protest against the reputation of such a mission. The Pope is the head of a despotic government in the Church and in the State. In the former character he is known to reign supreme over more than a million of our people. How improper then, and how dangerous is it, that an agent from him should come to this country accredited at the same time as a political agent to the government, and as an ecclesiastical agent to the people? Who will believe for a moment that the influence of such a mission can be favorable to the republican cause? Who will believe that a confidential representative of despotic principles in the State, can at the same time be an effective friend, in the exercise of his ecclesiastical functions, to republican sentiments among the people? Not we!—N. Y. Post

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!—More gold in Edgefield.—And this time it has been found on the Piney-woods side of the District! The Rev. Mr. Walker exhibited to our admiring eyes, on yesterday, a beautiful specimen of gold-ore, found by himself upon his farm, a mile or two from this place. It is the best indication of good diggings we have seen in some time. We advise Mr. W. to prosecute his explorations.—Edgefield Adv.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24th, 1854.

The Committee on Territories of the Senate and House of Representatives have jointly agreed on the following section of the new Nebraska Bill:

"Section 14. That the constitution and laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory as elsewhere within the United States, [except the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was suspended by the principles of the legislature of 1850 commonly called the compromise measures, and is hereby declared inoperative.]"

And they have also agreed to oppose every amendment to this section, and every article by which the true meaning of the same may be obscured or rendered less explicit.

I can further state that Judge Douglas, of the Senate, has consulted the leading Northern and Southern Senators on the subject, and they will support the above amendment. When the committee had agreed to it, the case was submitted to General Cass, who gave it his cordial approval; and I can further state that, notwithstanding all that newspapers have said about the veteran statesman, he was prepared himself to offer a similar amendment and support it by a speech, (which he will still make), as I have stated, weeks ago, in my letters to the Sun, from what I deem the most authentic authority. Governor Bright has also been consulted, and has given the amendment his manly, cordial approval.

In the House, Gen. Richardson, of Illinois, has pursued a similar course to the patriotic and statesmanlike course of Judge Douglas. Influential members of the North and South have also been consulted, and they promise their support to the amendment. Finally the administration paper, the Union to-day endorses the amendment, and makes it the touch-stone of true orthodox democracy. You will see, then, that I was right in my statements and the views I expressed on this important subject. They are precisely the same views which I had the privilege to submit to the readers of the Baltimore Sun in 1849 and 1850, and I acknowledge frankly that I am vain enough to take pride in my consistency.

I have not the slightest fear that the slavery agitation will commence de novo, provided this Congress will act with promptness and decision. Let the power of meddling with the domestic institutions of the States and Territories be taken away from Congress, and Fanatics will cease to send men to Congress for the sole purpose of stirring this dangerous question. The above 14th section of the Nebraska bill strikes at the root of this evil, and the country is indebted to the committee on Territories, and their able chairman, for having presented it.

Senator Dixon's amendment, when carefully read, (a circumstance I was not aware of till yesterday) may be so construed as positively to legislate on slavery; and though the legislation in this instance may be right, yet the fact itself may be so construed as to give to, or to infer the power of Congress to legislate for slavery in an adverse manner. X.

Hon. L. M. Keitt.

The following from the correspondence of the Charleston Standard contains an account of the Speech lately made in Congress by the Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt.

Mr. Keitt made a powerful speech in the House yesterday, advocating the imposition of tonnage duties as the best means to secure economy in laying taxes. His arguments were clear, full, and unanswerable, and were received with marked attention by the House, and warmly applauded by the galleries.

Mr. Keitt said that South Carolina was republican and would support any administration, in the attempt to bring back the Federal Government to its primitive republican simplicity. South Carolina had never stooped from her high and sovereign position to mingle in the strife of party, and to gamble away her rights for pelf and patronage; nor would her delegation bind her to the cause of party. She stands up in the old republican platform, which was wide enough for all to stand upon, too narrow to shuffle on. She was always first, in the field of battle, when called upon, and if again demanded, to send her sons forth to battle, she would do so right merrily, and would uphold our flag and ask no share of the spoils.

He would not discuss the slavery question for that institution was founded in the immutable law of God—that it was a great national necessity—and was, as the South believed, the corner stone of society. That class is an enduring, not a concurring one, and hence, the attacks of that section are not stained with blood, nor its history marked by popular violence.

Mr. Keitt showed the present light, hypocritical abolitionists in their true light, and stripped from their persons all their garments of pretended philanthropy, and painted the character of the political demagogue in vivid and glaring colors.

He did not ask for territory—he did not ask for Cuba war, but, under two contingencies, he would seize it and hold it at all hazards. The first was, in case of European intervention in the affairs of the island, and the second was, if Spain attempted to emancipate the slaves.

The substitution of Flax for Cotton as a Southern staple, is among the agricultural theories with which some of the Northern journals are amusing their readers. It is said that if the Clauson patent should prove successful, the slave labor of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia would be immediately turned to the cultivation of flax, the South thus finding a compensation in the transfer of slave labor from the one to the other. Now, that the Southern region would be as well adapted, even in its general extent, to the culture of flax as of cotton, cannot be pretended. Portions of the South might be so adapted, and find an equivalent in the former for the abandonment of the latter; but when the wide extent of the cotton country is considered, the theory of a change of cultivation cannot be entertained for one moment, not taking into view the immense destruction of agricultural capital which would attend such a transfer as is here supposed. This we put down as one of the vagaries of the day.

RICE IN GUANO.—Messrs. Barroca & Bro., Peruvian agents in Baltimore, have been instructed to raise the price of guano from \$46 to \$50 20 per ton. This is owing to the increase of freight, and the difficulty of procuring vessels to supply the increasing demand for the article.

The Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, January 31, 1854.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Female College. We are requested to give notice that the meeting of the Contributors to the Female College will be held on Wednesday next February 1st, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Counting Room of James Dunlap's Store. A full attendance is requested, as delegates are to be appointed to the Convention to be held in Columbia, and other matters of importance will be submitted to the meeting.

The Cotton Market and other Things. The late news from the "old country" has had some effect upon the Cotton Market here, although we must confess there is a strong inconsistency in things which baffles our ingenuity to understand, clearly demonstrating the fact that there are no fixed rules or principles by which the cotton market may be judged, or by which it is governed. An opinion, in regard to future prospects, is altogether in the imagination, and guess work must supply the place of wisdom. The prospect of a general European war has affected the price of cotton—notwithstanding the uncertainty of it, the effect is very considerable; for we are apt to think the worst of things, and the tendency of human nature generally is, to disparage, and look upon the dark side first. Suppose there is war, is that any reason why cotton should go down very greatly in price? We ask for information—let us make an enquiry or two further: Will the fact of there being war lessen greatly the demand for cotton? Will the balance of the world, outside of Europe, not have the same interests at stake as heretofore? The increasing multitudes of human beings which are daily to be clothed, will need the same supply as heretofore; manufacturers must be kept in operation; cotton must be made, bought, sold, and manufactured to supply the demands of the world, as heretofore; soldiers must be fed and clothed in war as well as citizens in peace; and the great ruling commodity of the commercial world will be sought after as still. One thing is certain, cotton is obliged to be had, and the manufacturers of Europe are obliged to buy it and pay for it, as well with war as without it. And all this much-a-do about war putting cotton down, is, perhaps, one of the many popular humbugs of the day; for the world abounds with the article, and there is any quantity of it among business men, and a great deal in buying and selling cotton. The estimate of the falling off of the crop, so far, is something over six hundred thousand bales.

Certain kinds of speculators across the water, as well as a good many on this side, are largely interested at this time in crying down cotton. Of course, if they can get it down very low, they will invest largely, and await with greedy impatience the climax which will enrich their coffers, even at the misfortune of the producer. Now, we do not pretend to be an oracle upon the subject. We know, perhaps, as little what cotton will do as any one else, and the whole matter begins and ends in speculation, for we verily believe there breathes not a man who can tell us much more than the clap who is said to have sagely remarked, when asked his opinion in regard to the probable condition of a vessel at sea, that if the vessel had gone down it was lost, but if upon further investigation, it should be found out that the vessel had not gone down, then the said vessel was safe. Talking about the fluctuations in the cotton markets reminds us that, at this pretty fair specimen of the world we live in, for at this time there are a greater number of stranger inconsistencies, than at any former period in its history. This is a great age for rapid conclusions—opinions are formed and convictions expressed with the velocity of thought itself. We need not refer to any particular circumstance to illustrate our position; that too many of the world act first and think afterwards—the experience of most men confirms this. But there may be some excuse for hasty conclusions where they do not seriously involve the reputation and well-being of others; but where hasty conclusions do an absolute injury to an individual or society, the indulgence of the passion is highly reprehensible. There is too great a disposition among people for excitement and variety; so much is this the case, even among right good people in many respects, that vague and uncertain rumors usurp the place of reason and facts, and leave a large work to be done by hasty conclusions, which never fails to illustrate with too much truth—carrying the idea a little further—that

"Trifles light as air, Are, to the jealous, confirmations strong As proofs of holy writ."

A good old matter-of-fact sort of way of doing things now-a-days, will not satisfy the people of a fast age.—We recollect a favorite maxim of a friend, which is an admirable and practical truth—"make haste slowly"—but which, considered in connection with the fast times we live in, is a solecistic aphorism, incompatible with this high-pressure age of steam and telegraphic progress—an age when, if a man cannot get by magic upon the spring-board of fortune, by a single bound, clear the impediments which lie in the road to wealth, and in the path which leads to Fame's gilded temple—is considered too slow, and is pushed unceremoniously by in order to make room for eager ones who are driving faster teams.

There is danger in even our daily street peregrinations of being over-run rough-shod by the modern Jehu, who are driving at plank-road time, with little or no regard how or where they go—with about the same object and aim in life. To such the advice would be timely, although of no avail—make haste slowly.

Had we time we think it very like this idea might be enlarged upon, and from it several profitable reflections adduced. In the printer's great example of what industry, perseverance and genius could accomplish, we see how fast man progressed in the world of science, letters and politics—who illustrated in his daily life with force and sublimity, the maxim, make haste slowly.

Let us talk a little about every-day things, as we find them about us. It is thought by some that one of the chief attractions of a newspaper is the correspondence which we find relating to personal and public matters. No doubt this serves to while away an idle, dazy hour after dinner, and is more palatable as the usual exercises of the table, than a dull display of insipid politics or business matters; but the difficulty arises, and to us it is a very serious one, how to turn upon the several points which we are likely to find interesting or amusing to our readers, without incurring the charge of being a gossiping tattler, and what is worse, the consequences which might ensue. It is safe enough to talk about things, this we can do with impunity; but let men alone. We have frequently seen little matters or odd bits, which we did not feel altogether at liberty to make public, for we know once an editor or an individual gets the name of a promiscuous talker, people become a little more cautious how they indulge their talking powers before him. We have heard of instances of this kind before, and unless we have something good to say of a man it is better to let well enough alone, and say nothing about him.

Our city is beginning to look a little more like itself; business is beginning, and the merchants are preparing for a heavy spring business, which it is hoped will be done here. Charleston can compare with any market in the Union, taking into consideration its accessibility from all parts of the interior of this and the adjoining States, the reasonable terms, and convenience of transportation, and the money saved in going and returning from the North. We hope we shall have it in our power to speak more at length upon this part of our correspondence hereafter.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance met on Thursday last; a very small attendance of members from the country, on account of the prevailing opinion in the country that the smallpox infests the city. A gentleman remarked on our hearing that there was more danger to be apprehended from the terrible disease of drunkenness than the smallpox. We are exactly of that opinion.

The O. W., P. M. Notes, and Grand Conductor E. Thayer, with Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. R. Pickett, were all the regular officers present.

Our friends must excuse the meagreness of our correspondence this week, and as we feel very sensibly how far short we have come we will try to do better next time.

Georgia U. S. Senator. The Hon. ALFRED IVESON has been elected U. S. Senator from Georgia. He is a thoroughly-going States Rights Democrat, and a gentleman of fine abilities.

St. John's School. We have received from the proprietors, the Prospectus of this Seminary for young ladies, from which we extract the following in relation to the religious character of the School. For terms and other particulars see advertisement in another column:

"There will be 'daily morning and evening prayer,' conducted according to the established usage of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and therefore ours is an Episcopal School. And so must every school have a distinctive religious character, all disclaimers to the contrary notwithstanding, which is conducted by any one, who has himself any distinctive religious faith or practice. It argues little for the Catholic spirit of any that he is 'separate from his brethren,' about matters so trivial that they are not worth incalculating upon those he is appointed to teach. But it argues still less for the vital power of any devotional system, that the aspirations after God of young and plastic minds, may be directed by it, year after year, and have no formative or moulding influence exerted upon them by it."

Our Agricultural Exchanges. FARMER AND PLANTER.—The January number has been received. Its form has been changed so as to render it much more convenient for preservation and binding, which we think a decided improvement. Its table of contents presents a variety of articles of interest and value to the farmer and planter.

SOUTHERN PLANTER.—The January number of this periodical is also upon our table. Although published rather too far North to suit our latitude, the Southern agriculturist will find many articles worth double the subscription price.

THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTER, commences its second volume with the January number, which exhibits a decided improvement in its mechanical execution. Dr. CLOON, its editor, being a large and successful planter, will, with his large list of contributors, be able to make it a work of great value to this number.

Among the excellent articles which the planter presents, is an address by Dr. CROOM, of Ala., on the subject of Clover and Grasses at the South, which we must take an early opportunity of transferring to our columns.

Sumter Banner. The last number of this paper announces that arrangements have been made for its purchase by Messrs. John S. Richardson, Jr. and William Lewis, and that as soon as the necessary steps can be taken and titles made, they will announce themselves its proprietors. Mr. Richardson's name appears in this number as the editor, and we now tender him and his worthy associate the right hand of fellowship, and our best wishes for their success and prosperity.

Magazines. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The number for February has been received. It contains 100 pages of choice matter and 63 engravings. Price \$3 per annum. A copy of the Book and the Journal will be furnished for one year for four dollars.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The February number of this Magazine is also upon our table. Besides its rich table of contents it contains 15 engravings, among them plates of Fashions for February, the Empress, a new style of Mantilla, La Belle Parisienne, a new style of Cloak, New styles for Bonnets, Patterns for Bonnets, Dress for Young Ladies, &c.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The number for February is received. We regard this as one of the best Magazines in the country. It does not present as gaudy an appearance as many of cotemporaries, but that defect (if it is one) is more than counterbalanced by the excellence of its contents.

THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE, AND FAMILY MONITOR.—The publishers have favored us with the January number of this Magazine. Our time has not permitted us to give it such an examination as we desire, and can therefore say nothing of its merits. A glance at its table of contents however, lead us to think it will be serviceable to those to whose interests it is devoted. Published by S. T. Allen & Co., 117 Nassau-st. N. Y.

THE ADMINISTRATION ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.—A Washington correspondence says: You may rely upon it that Mr. Dean's declaration in regard to standing up to the compromise of 1850 in relation to Nebraska, Cuba and Sonora, was well considered and authoritatively stated. The Administration endorse it, and Mr. Dean's colleagues will stand square up to the test. The administration plants its foot on Mr. Douglas' Nebraska bill. The Cabinet is a unit on the subject. All rumors to the contrary are utterly groundless.

AN EMBARGO AT WILMINGTON, N. C.—The Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, N. C., in consequence of the prevalence of the small-pox in an adjoining county, have passed an ordinance that each white person visiting Wilmington within fifteen days, after having been in the infected district, shall be fined one hundred dollars, and each slave so offending shall receive thirty-nine lashes, and be compelled to leave the town forthwith.

Information has been received in Charleston that an attempt would be made to rescue, on their way to Walterborough jail, Thomas Motley and William Blackledge, convicted of the murder of a slave, and sentenced to be hanged at Walterborough, on the 2d of March next.

The Court has ordered them to close confinement in Charleston District.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Later from Europe.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23. The British mail steam ship, Niagara, has arrived at Halifax, N. S., from Liverpool, which port she left on the 6th inst.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The Circular of Messrs. Brown and Shipley states that Cotton during the week ending the 6th inst., was firm with upward tendency, and that prices were stiffer. The sales of the week, in consequence of the new year's holidays, only comprised 29,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,250, and exporters 2,250, leaving 32,500 of all descriptions to the trade. The market closed firm at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 6 3/4; Middling Orleans 6 1/8; Fair Mobile 6 1/2; Middling Mobile 5 7/8; Fair Uplands 6 3/8; and Middling Uplands, 5 7/8.

The stock of Cotton in Liverpool, exclusive of that on shipboard, amounted to 588,000 bales, of which 263,500 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.—In Manchester, during the week, but little business was transacted. Firm rates, however, prevailed.

THE LONDON MARKETS.—A large business was transacted in breadstuffs at advancing rates. Sugar had advanced 1s per cwt. In Tea little had been done, although prices were firm. The Coffee market was poorly supplied and prices were firm, with an upward tendency.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money was unchanged. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased. The transactions in the U. S. Stock had been small.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The sales during the week ending the 3d inst. amounted to 33,000 bales, at previous rates, no quotable change having taken place. The market closed quiet. The stock on hand consisted of 26,000 bales.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Turkish question had become more complicated, and it was considered that a general war was inevitable.

A tremendous snow storm had occurred in England, France and Belgium, which had blocked up the roads, and being melted, had caused dreadful floods.

The winter is very severe in the North of Europe. The Baltic is packed with ice.

It is reported that a second duel between Mr. Soule and Lord Howden had been postponed in consequence of a death having occurred in the family of the latter.

The Paris Monitor contains a letter dated the 20th ult., addressed to all the French legations on the Eastern Question. It is moderate, but firm, recites the whole quarrel, and declares that the affair at Sinope was a violation of an agreement on the part of Russia, and that to prevent further assaults on the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, the allied fleets had been ordered to enter the Black Sea. It likewise expresses the hope that Russia will not expose Europe to new convulsions.

It is also stated that France has addressed a strong note to Austria, telling her that her further secession from the proceedings of the other Powers will be regarded as meditated hostilities, and that France will extend aid to Hungary, Italy, &c.

It is also reported that the Czar has ordered his forces immediately to cross the Danube, which forbids the idea of pacification.

The latest advices from Constantinople state that the negotiations promised nothing satisfactory. The Turkish Cabinet is harmonious, and the Sultan firm. The Turkish Council had declared itself premuted.

The Russians are crowded along the Austrian frontier, and are also permitted to make purchases within the Austrian territory.

Constantinople was quiet at the last advices. Trieste is mentioned as the neutral place of meeting for the proposed Congress.

The acceptance by the Porte of the last Vienna note and the armistice, has been confirmed on the condition that Turkey be guaranteed that Russia will consent to a Congress being held in a neutral city to revise the existing treaties, and consider further how to ameliorate the condition of the Christian subjects.—When the result transpired, a tumult arose in Constantinople, and 3,000 persons headed by a Ulemas, declared the Constitution violated. A riot was feared, and Marines were landed from the French and English ships, but were ordered to return by a proclamation from the Sultan. Several of the rioters were arrested and banished.

Official information relative to the action of the Czar was duly expected, but dispatches state that the Emperor had formally rejected the Vienna protocol and examine the Turkish proposition without admitting the right of the Western Powers to interfere.

The allied fleets had not entered the Black Sea on the 25th ult., on account of the prevalence of a violent tempest.

On meeting with the Russian ships, the commander of the allied fleets is instructed to tell them to retire to Sebastopol and there await orders from their own government, and in the event of a refusal to await these orders, force is to be used.

The Russians say that if the fleets enter the Black Sea, a simultaneous insurrection will break out in India, Algeria, and Greece, and that the Greek outbreak will take place throughout Turkey, everything being already thro' out by assent of the Czar.

No operations of magnitude have occurred between the belligerents, although skirmishes daily take place.

The Turkish army in Asia have been utterly disorganized, according to Russian accounts, but they are not re-diffed.

The accounts from Persia are more satisfactory, but they are not reconcilable with the statements that a Russian General commands the Persian army.

Further by the Niagara.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Dispatches from Constantinople say that the British charge d'affaires in Persia had succeeded in reconciling the differences between that country and Great Britain.

Extraordinary military activity is displayed all over Russia. The Emperor has received a supply of twenty millions of rubles from the Church. The London Observer says that