

STATE SENTINEL.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

Advances a flour and grain - The London money market - British funds - Resignation of Lord John Russell.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 9.

The steamer Atlantic, with advices from London and Liverpool to Saturday, the 27th ult., arrived off the mouth of the harbor at 10 1/2 o'clock last night, but, owing to the bad weather, was unable to get over the bar until this morning.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Jan. 26. - There has been a fair demand for Breadstuffs during the week, with increased activity toward the close, and prices of all kinds closed at an advance.

The improvement in Flour may be set down at 6d. 7/8; in Corn at 6d. 9/8; in Wheat at 2s. 3d. 3/4; in Bushel, at which advance the market closed firm.

At London, under the influence of the arrival from Vienna, the Money market had become more stringent, and rates of discount had slightly advanced. Consols were unsettled, and having fluctuated considerably during the week, closed at a decline.

In quotations, there is no change. The sales during the week were 37,000 bales, of which speculators took 3,000 bales.

Lark is firm at the last quotations, with a moderate demand.

The transactions in American securities at London were small.

Consols declined to 90 1/2 @ 90 3/4.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lord John Russell has resigned, which had produced great sensation, and the general impression was that the whole British Ministry would have to go out.

Public feeling in England is strongly tending to ward peace.

The new Conference at Vienna was not met in the middle of this month.

Affairs before Sebastopol presented no new feature of special interest.

The Swedish army is being placed on an immediate war footing.

Negotiations continue between Austria and Prussia respecting the Germanic army.

The British army is reported to be in a wretched condition, all owing to mismanagement. A battle was reported to have taken place in the Crimea, but the report was incorrect.

There were numerous rumors of failures at Liverpool, which had an unfavorable effect on the markets and produced an unsettled feeling.

The Queen of Sardinia is dead.

The steamer Great Britain arrived at Liverpool with three quarters of a million pounds sterling.

In the British House of Commons, on Friday night, Lord John Russell gave an explanation of his conduct in tendering his resignation.

The advices from Sebastopol were up to the 14th ult, but nothing is recorded in the dispatches of special interest.

The Russians had made two sorties, but were, in both cases, repulsed, with considerable loss. Re-enforcements still were arriving to the allied army. Laprand had again advanced his entrenchments.

Forty thousand Russians, with eighty guns were said to be at Perokop.

Private letters say the French had mined a flagstaff battery, and only waited a favorable opportunity to blow it up.

The weather here has been cold, but at the latest advices was milder. Menchikoff is reported to have said that it is useless to attempt defeating the allied armies, as the weather during January, February and March will be so severe that the Russians had better concentrate at Perokop, with a view of attacking Eupatoria.

It was reported at Vienna that a battle had been fought before Sebastopol, in which the Russians were victorious, and the forces of Balaklava of the next day contradicted it.

It was positively asserted that the forces of Omar Pasha were to commence operations on the 15th of January, by advancing, under cover of the night, to the coast, and to the last of the Turkish convoys left Yarna for Balaklava on the 14th ult.

The eight-gun ship Henry IV, which ran ashore on the 15th November, had been turned into a fort, which proved of great use to the allies.

A dispatch from Menchikoff, dated January 17, and published at St. Petersburg, says the siege operations do not advance. Two sorties were victorious on the night of the 15th and 15th, in which fourteen English and French prisoners were taken and a large number killed.

An Arab deserter says the Turks were treated with very little consideration by the Russian army.

The English and French admirals declare all the ports in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff in a state of strict blockade, and several vessels had been captured, laden with provisions for Russia.

The screw steamer Black Sea, with the submarine cable for connecting Yarna with Balaklava by electric telegraph on board, had to put back to Harwick, damaged.

The appointment of Lord Pasha to the command of the army of Autoli, in Asia Minor, produced the best results upon the troops, and the Turks had opened a communication with Schamyl, who had a force twenty thousand strong under his command.

A Polish lieutenant in the Russian Guards had deserted to the Turks.

Russia interprets the four points as follows:

1. The abolition of the Russian protectorate over Moldavia, and the attachment of those provinces being placed under the guarantee of the five powers.

2. The free navigation of the Danube.

3. The revision of the treaty of 1841, so as to attain more completely the Ottoman Empire to the right of Bosphorus.

4. The collective guarantee of the five powers for the consecration and observance of the religious privileges of the different Christian communities, without distinction in regard to their form of worship.

Russia claims the right to participate in the Vienna Conference as one of the great European powers, and had sent her protest to Vienna, Paris, Talmeit and London, against any resolutions passed without her participation.

Twenty thousand troops have been furnished by Sardinia.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

SENATE. - The bill reported by Mr. Toucy, from the Judiciary Committee, to establish a United States Circuit Court in California, being under discussion, Mr. Wells moved to fix the salaries of the Judges at \$8,000.

Messrs. Stuart and Johnson made speeches in opposition to this amount, and Mr. Wells in favor of it, and, after some further debate, in which Messrs. Pettit, Chase, Benjamin and others participated, the bill was postponed.

The bill appropriating \$200,000 for opening the mouth of the Mississippi River was amended by increasing the amount to \$300,000, and then passed.

The Senate took up the French Spoliation Bill.

Mr. Wells made a long speech against the measure, detailing the circumstances under which the spoliations were committed, and which were imported between the years 1838, and the 25th March, 1854. The collectors and naval officers were to be commissioned to ascertain these losses. The goods must have been destroyed within five years from their importation.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

SENATE. - Mr. Badger gave notice that on Monday next he should propose to repeal so much of the thirteenth section of the law establishing the Judicial Courts of the United States as authorizes the taking of depositions without notice.

The bill introduced by Mr. Seward from the Committee on Commerce, admitting the Russian-built ship Aina to register under the American flag, was passed.

Malory's bill from the Naval Committee, was taken up and passed. This bill proposes to place on the reserved list - out of the line of promotion, and upon leave of absence and pay - those captains, commanders and lieutenants who are incapable of service.

The reserved list pays officers as follows: On leave - Captains, \$1,800; commanders, \$1,200; lieutenants, \$750; and passed midshipmen, \$500. In sea service, navy-yard or other duty, captains get \$2,800; commanders, \$1,900; lieutenants, \$1,050; and passed midshipmen, \$850.

The bill for the relief of the claimants of the private armed brig, Gen. Armstrong, was taken up.

Mr. Benjamin made a long speech against the bill, and was followed by Messrs. Seward, Clayton, and Bayard, and pending the debate Senate adjourned till Monday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on private bills, and thirty-six were favorably reported to the House, but none were acted on, there being no quorum present. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 3.

SENATE. - The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE. - The House took up and passed the thirty-six private bills reported by the Committee of the Whole yesterday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

The first bill on the list was that extending Col's patent for improvement in fire-arms for seven years.

The motion was made to lay it aside, on which a lengthy discussion arose on the charges of bribery made at the last session, and the report of the committee appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. Clingman moved to lay the bill aside; yeas 29; nays not counted.

The discussion on the testimony was then continued up to adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

SENATE. - Mr. Stuart presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan instructing the President to request the Representatives from that State to use their best exertions to procure the passage of an act prohibiting the introduction or exportation of slaves in any of the territories of the United States, particularly those of Kansas and Nebraska, and to introduce without delay a bill for the latter purpose, and also to procure the immediate repeal of the act of 1850, known as the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Cass, who has some years ago, as the Legislature of Michigan instructed her delegation in Congress to vote for the Wilnot proviso to act, and the Legislature repealed those instructions, and he, therefore, did not resign. He said in the present case he would neither follow those instructions nor resign, and proceeded to state his reasons.

Mr. Stuart said that "sufficient until the day is the evil thereof," and when the proposition arrived he should be prepared to act, but until then it was unnecessary to trouble the Senate with any remarks on the subject.

Several other memorials were presented.

Mr. Broadhead's Bounty Land Bill was taken up, and after being variously amended passed.

HOUSE. - A resolution was adopted, by a vote of 125 yeas to 100 nays, for the consideration of public bills reported and to be reported by the Judiciary Committee, and the 15th inst., for the consideration of bills from the Committee of Naval Affairs.

Mr. White endeavored to introduce a series of anti-Know Nothing resolutions, but did not succeed. Two-thirds of the members refused voting for that purpose. He said he wanted the vote to be regarded as a test question.

The remainder of the day was spent in considering the report of the Select Committee on Colt patent case, heretofore made - several witnesses refusing to appear and testify.

Mr. Letcher introduced two resolutions - one to expel Wm. B. Chase from the hall as a reporter, he having violated the rules which prohibit any one interested in pending claims from occupying a seat as reporter on the floor; and the other, to order the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest said Chase, to be held in custody until the further order of the House, for refusing to appear and testify before the Select Committee on the Colt patent case, the highest resolution was adopted, and the second was laid on the table. J. d'journe.

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