THE DAILY NEWS.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 19.

Amusements.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE.—Sanford's new burlesque on the "Seven Sisters," was produced last evening, to a crowded and delighted audience; all passed off pleasantly. The jokes upon the times are taken by storm. The characters in the play are well distributed, and all make the best of it. The scenery is magnificent, and will bear comparison with that at McDonough's. The dressing of the Sisters is decidedly better at Sanford's, and the finale winds up with a great burlesque on the Birth of the Butterfly. All who have seen the "Sisters" at McDonough's, will relish the treat in store by visiting Sanford, and make their own comparisons. On Friday afternoon, a holiday performance will be given, at half-past two. Our friends in Jersey will make a note of it.

SIGNOR BLITZ is a most accomplished magician. He defies detection in every instance. This evening he will perform singular and laughable scenes in ventriloquism, and his whole flock of learned Canary birds are to appear in their entertainments. Let every body attend Commonwealth Hall, Chestnut street, above Sixth.

THE AMERICAN COLISEUM.—This evening has been set apart for a benefit to the enterprising manager, who will appear in the celebrated dagger scene in "Macbeth," and will also don the "buskin" in a friendly set-to during the evening performance. We bespeak for him a full house, for the gallant Colonel has hosts of friends.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY NEWS.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

report was postponed till to-morrow, in order to take up the bill providing that in place of any part of the loan now authorized by law, the President is authorized to issue the bonds of the United States of the denomination of fifty dollars, bearing not exceeding six per centum interest payable annually or semi-annually at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and running not to exceed twenty years, and at his discretion to attach coupons for the interest thereon, and to apply such bonds at par to the payment of such creditors who may choose to receive them, provided that the aggregate amount issued under this act, and the acts now in force, authorizing the loan, shall not exceed the amount authorized by the said act.

Mr. Sickles—I desire to ask the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, whether a bill is not necessary to meet the accruing liabilities of the Government, and if it is not recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Sherman—It is necessary. The only difference between our bill and that recommended by the Secretary, is that we reduce the denomination of the treasury notes from one hundred to fifty dollars.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Grow, Pa., moved a suspension of the rules in order to take up Senate bill organizing the Territorial Government of Colorado.

The bill having been read,

Mr. Sickles said he was glad to see that the gentlemen on the Republican side of the chamber have abandoned the Wilmot Proviso in the organization of the Territorial Governments. This removes an irritating element of contention.

The rules were suspended by a vote of 110 yeas against 37 nays.

Mr. Grow, Pa., offered an amendment, by agreement with the Senate Committee on Territories, so as to make it conform to the pending bills for the establishment of Territorial governments for Nevada and Dacotah. The proposed Territory of Colorado includes what remains after the erection of Kansas as a State, and a small portion of New Mexico and Nebraska, making about 104 square miles, with somewhere between forty-five and fifty thousand inhabitants, as many as Oregon had when she was admitted as a State.

Mr. Grow briefly showed the necessity of giving the people of that region a Government, as the only one they have now is the bowie knife and rifle.

Mr. Otero, Delegate from New Mexico, objected to cutting up New Mexico. The people proposed to be transferred to Colorado, do not desire to live under any government save that of New Mexico. They are homogeneous.

Mr. Cox, Ohio, would introduce an amendment to make the executive and judicial officers elective, so that the Republicans might now show the sincerity of their professions.

Mr. Grow's amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed—yeas 90, nays 42.

A recess was taken till 7 o'clock for promiscuous debate.

EVENING SESSION.

Messrs. Duell, Walton, Beale, Morrill, Edwin R. Reynolds, McKean and others, expressed their views. Adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18, 1861.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Penny offered the following, which was twice read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be requested to inform the Senate what progress has been made in the collection of the judgments recovered against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Several bills of no general interest were passed.

Mr. Connell called up the bill to charter the name of the Harmonia Sacred Music Society of Philadelphia, which passed finally.

Mr. Cryler called up the House bill authorizing the laying out of a State road in Berks and Lebanon counties, which passed finally.

Mr. Hamilton called up the supplement to the act relative to the Lancaster County Prison, which passed finally.

After some other unimportant business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 3 o'clock. After the reading of the journal Mr. Duncan made a statement that he had voted in favor of the bill to commute the tonnage duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad, under a misapprehension, and asked leave to change his vote. Leave was granted.

Mr. Leichtenwallner desired to make a statement. His vote was recorded among the yeas in the Philadelphia papers, when it should be among the nays.

Messrs. McGonigal and Taylor asked leave to change their votes, and leave was granted.

A message was received from the Governor, communicating the reply of the Attorney General to the resolution of the House, relative to the suits pending against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the recovery of the tonnage tax, which was read.

A large number of petitions, remonstrances, &c., were presented upon a great variety of subjects.

Mr. Boyer presented a petition, seven feet in length, signed by eleven hundred citizens of Reading, praying that the Philadelphia liquor laws may be extended to the city of Reading.

Mr. Dill held a remonstrance against allowing Steam Passengers Railway Cars to run through the streets of Frankford.

Mr. Thomas, a petition from citizens of Philadelphia, receivers of and dealers in domestic distilled spirits, praying for such a revision of the laws relative to the inspection of domestic liquors, as will make them conform to the laws of other States, and of the General Government. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Thomas, a petition praying for the passage of the bill relative to the erection of public buildings in Philadelphia. Laid on the table.

Mr. Marshall offered a joint resolution, that when the two Houses of the Legislature adjourn on Thursday next, they adjourn to meet on Friday, at ten o'clock, in the hall of the House, to participate in the ceremonies of that day, and that the two Houses shall then stand adjourned until Wednesday, the 6th of March.

The resolution lies over under the rules.

A communication was received from voters of the Thirteenth Ward, Philadelphia, fully endorsing the course of their Representative, Dr. Selzer.

Mr. Moore moved to print five hundred copies of the communication in German, which was not agreed to.

Finally, it was ordered to be printed in the Legislative Record.

A number of reports were received from the Standing Committees.

Mr. Preston read, in place, a bill relative to Assessors and assessments in Philadelphia.

Several unimportant bills were read and passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the joint resolutions to pay the Commissioners to Washington.

The pending question, to postpone the subject indefinitely, was negatived.

Several amendments were proposed and voted down, and, without coming to a vote on the resolutions, the House adjourned.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY PONY EXPRESS.

$1,056,000 EN ROUTE FOR NEW YORK.

FORT KEARNEY, Feb. 18.—The Pony Express passed here at 6.30, P. M.

By it we learn that the name of Camp Floyd has been changed to Fort Crittenden.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2, 3.40, P. M.—Arrived, Jan. 30, barque Alma, from Bordeaux. Feb. 1st, ship Lafayette, from Havre. Do. 3d, steamer Golden Age, from Panama.

Sailed, Jan. 30, ship Orpheus, for Liverpool, carrying 24,000 sacks of wheat, 6,000 half sacks of flour, and 529 bags of silver ore.

The heavy shippers of treasure by the steamer California were:

Wells, Fargo & Co.,	$254,500
B. Davidson,	125,000
Sather & Church,	104,000
Schall Brothers,	77,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.,	60,000
Levi Strauss,	59 732
Haop & Co.,	56,149
Murphy, Grant & Co.,	54,000
D. C. Mills & Co.,	50,000

And other smaller amounts, making $1,056,000 for New York.

The Flying Childers has cleared for England with twenty-six thousand sacks of wheat.

The steamer California sailed for Panama yesterday, taking the following cabin passengers: Judge Satterlee, Dr. Hitchcock, Lieut. Camp, U. S. A., Lieut. Ferguson, U. S. A., Lieut. Pinder, U. S. A., wife, infant, and servant, Dr. Johnson, U. S. A., wife, infant, and servant, Dr. Ashburner, Lieut. Bowgt, E. E. Rice, U. S. Consul, N. Hakoddadi, J. W. Alden, H. W. B. Survey, Capt Ainsworth, Capt. Huntley, Captain Stein, Captain Wade, Colonel William Pike, Mrs. M. T. Smith, W. K. Rudson, wife and child, Charles A. Sumner, William Jones, Mr. Lauer, Mr. Dupuy, Mr. Paget, Mrs. Annie Bowie and infant; E. Langford, wife and three children; S. Coffin, H. Coffin, M. Crawford, J. W. Huntington, S. J. Sommerville, D. R. Bronson, Miss C. Willmans, Mr. St. Clair, B. L. Bartlett, E. Griffith, Miss S. A. Hudson, Mrs. Estom and child, Mrs Sue Jackson, J. Page, B. R. Nickerson, N. W. Hasset, J. C. Grutler, A. Holbrook and family, Mrs. Rabenent and child, Mrs. R. Haslell and two children, F. H. Rosenbaum, E. Scott, Chas. J. Bearing, S. Morris Leese, J. H. Crampton, R. Duff, Dr. D. Wooster, Mrs. Babcock and servant, W. H. Pratt, Mrs. Lehman, child and infant, G. N. Mott, H. B. Gleason, F. S. Hoyt, wife and three children, S. B. Wilber and wife, Joseph Holman, wife and four children, Joseph Greenwood, J. L. Boon, J. P. Coward, A. J. Mayirsch, James Lick, Jr., R. T. Wade, H. S. Woodward and wife, R. J. Ruttman, I. Brentano, L. B. Thomas, Henry Ferris, R. W. Freeman, Sam Taylor, and 113 others.

Commercial Intelligence.

The fine weather encourages the transportation of goods to the interior, giving some activity to the jobbing trade. As yet little has been done from first hands, but there is a moderate inquiry that should lead to transactions. Butter is stiffening, Isthmus bringing 25@26c., and higher figures are asked for extra brands. Crushed Sugar is moving more freely, 11c. being paid in some instances. Lard is quiet. Linseed Oil is lower. Other imported articles without change.]

Money affairs on steamer day were comparatively easy. The export demand for wheat keeps the market bare at an average of $1 70 @ 100 lbs. The weather has been exceedingly propitious to farmers, and a much greater breadth of ground will be devoted to wheat the ensuing season than ever before.

General News.

The Pony Express reached San Francisco on the 31st ult., with eastern news telegraphed to Fort Kearney of the 24th, containing a detailed account of affairs at Charleston, after the Star of the West was fired into, the debate thereon in the United States Senate, and the proceedings in the New York and other Legislatures. It is altogether the most alarming intelligence yet received here.

The Legislature has spent most of the time since in debating the various series of Union resolutions formerly introduced, with a prospect of continuing the debate for some days before reaching any conclusion. As was expected, most of the Breckinridge members sympathized with or justify the secession movement.

Another ineffectual effort has been made to get the Douglas members into caucus on the Senatorial question. It is believed that if a caucus could be held with a full attendance, Denver would get the nomination, and afterwards receive a sufficient Breckinridge support to secure his election.

The State Agricultural Society has just held its annual meeting, and decided that all general State Fairs shall hereafter be held at Sacramento.

Since the discovery of the Washoe and the silver mines, on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, fifty-three silver mining companies have been regularly organized, under the laws of California, for the professed object of developing the various auriferous districts with the nominal capital of over $44,000,000. Most of these companies have their headquarters at San Francisco.

Capt. Richard L. Whiting, long in the service of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., died suddenly of apoplexy, at San Francisco, on the evening of the 31st, after having been about the city in his usual health all day.

There are again various rumors in circulation of a secret movement among Southern politicians to precipitate a crisis in this State, under the watchword of a Pacific Republic.

The Federal employees at the Mare Island Navy Yard have received no pay for some weeks, and all that could possibly be spared are discharged.

THE CRISIS.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FURTHER TESTIMONY AGAINST EX-SECRETARY FLOYD.

THE VOLUNTEER BILL.

Hopes of a Satisfactory Adjustment by the Peace Conference.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Apprehensions of Riot.

THE UNION TICKET CARRIED IN ST. LOUIS.

The State favors the Union.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 18.—The Inaugural ceremonies took place to-day at noon, and were undoubtedly the grandest pageant ever witnessed in the South. An immense crowd had assembled on Capitol Hill, comprising the beauty of this city, and a large collection of the military and citizens of the neighboring States.

President Davis commenced the delivery of his inaugural address at precisely one o'clock. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Called to the difficult and responsible station of Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned me with an humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people.

Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent Government, to take the place of this, and which, by its greater moral and physical power, will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which attend the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of this office to which I have been chosen with the hope that the beginning of our career, as a Confederacy, may not be obstructed by any hostile opposition to our enjoyment of the separate existence and independence which we have asserted, and with the blessing of Providence, intend to maintain.

Our present condition, achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations, illustrates the American principle that Governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter and abolish Governments whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established. The declared purpose of the compact of Union from which we have withdrawn was to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, and we then, in the judgment of the sovereign States now composing the Confederacy, it has been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot-box declared that, so far as they were concerned, the Government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted the right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 defined to be inalienable.

Of the time and occasion for its exercise, they, as sovereigns, were the final judges, each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows the hearts of men will judge of the sincerity with which we labored to preserve the Government of our fathers in its spirit. The right, upon which rests the birth of the States, and which has been affirmed and reaffirmed in the bills of rights of the States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789, undeniably recognized in the people the power to resume the authority delegated for the purpose of Government.

Thus the sovereign States here represented proceeded to form this Confederacy; and it is by the abuse of language that their act has been denominated revolution. They formed a new alliance, but within each State its Government has remained; the rights of person and property have not been disturbed. The agent through whom they communicated with foreign nations is changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international relations.

Sustained by a consciousness that our transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy has not proceeded from any disregard on our part of our just obligations, or any failure to perform every Constitutional duty—moved by no interest or feeling other than those which govern us—anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with the nations, if we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. Doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, and by wanton aggression on the part of others, there can be no cause to doubt, that the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederated States will be found equal to any measures of defence, which soon our security may require.

An agricultural people, whose chief interest is the export of a commodity required in every manufacturing country, our true policy is peace, and the freest trade which our necessities will permit. It is alike our interest, as the interest of those to whom we now address ourselves, to sell and from whom we would buy, that there should be the fewest possible restrictions upon the interchange of commodities. There can be but little rivalry between ours and any manufacturing or navigating community, such as the Northeastern States of the American Union.

It must follow therefore that mutual interest would invite good-will and kind offices. If, however, passion or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment or inflame the ambition of those States, we must prepare to meet the emergency and maintain, by the final arbitrament of the sword, that position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon a career of independence, which must be inflexibly pursued. Through the many years of controversy we have had with our late associates, the Northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquillity and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled.

As a necessity, and not as a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conducting of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the confederacy which we have formed. If a first perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political careers, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled; but if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territorial jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us, with a firm resolve, to appeal to our arms, and invoke the blessing of Providence on a just cause.

As a consequence of our new condition, and in view of our anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the branches of the Executive Department having special charge of our foreign intercourse, finance, military affairs and the postal service. For the purposes of defence, the Confederated States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia; but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well instructed and disciplined army, more numerous than would be usually required on a peace establishment. I also suggest that, for the protection of our harbors and our commerce on the high seas, a navy adapted to these objects be required. These necessities have, doubtless, engaged the attention of Congress.

With a Constitution differing only from that of our fathers in so far as it is explanatory of their well-known intent, freed from the sectional conflicts which have interfered with our general welfare, it is not strange that many citizens of the States from which we have recently parted may seek to unite their fortunes with ours under the Government we have instituted. For this your Constitution makes adequate provision. But beyond this, if I mistake not, the judgment and will of the people are, that a union with the states from which we have separated is neither practicable nor desirable. To increase the power, develope the resources and promote the happiness of a Confederacy, it is requisite that there should be so much of homogeneity that the welfare of every portion should be the aim of the whole; where this does not exist, antagonisms are engendered which must and should result in separation. Actuated solely by the desire to preserve our own rights and promote our own welfare, the separation of the Confederated States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and followed by no domestic convulsion. Our industrial pursuits have received no check, the cultivation of our fields has progressed as heretofore; and even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports, and in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. This common interest of produce and the consumer can only be intercepted by an exterior force which should obstruct its transmission to foreign markets—a course of conduct which would be detrimental to the manufacturing and commercial interests abroad. Should reason guide the action of the Government from which we have separated, a policy so detrimental to the civilized world, the Northern States included, could not be dictated by even a stronger desire to inflict injury upon us. But if otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the suffering of millions will bear testimony to the folly and wickedness of our aggressor.

In the meantime, there will remain to us, besides the ordinary remedies before suggested, the well-known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of the aggressor.

An experience obtained in public stations, of a subordinate grade to this which your kindness has conferred upon me, has taught me that care and toil and disappointments are the price of official elevation. You will see many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate, but you shall not find in me either want of zeal or fidelity to the cause; that is to me the highest in hope and of most enduring affection. Your generosity has bestowed upon me an undeserved distinction—one which I neither sought nor desired; upon the continuance of that sentiment, and upon your wisdom and patriotism, I rely to direct and support me in the performance of the duty required at my hands. We have changed the constituent parts, but not the system of our Government. The Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these Confederate States. In their exposition of it, and in the judicial construction it has received, we have a light which reveals its true meaning.

Thus instructed as to the just interpretation of that instrument, and ever remembering that all offices are but trusts held for the people, and that these delegated powers are to be strictly construed, I will hope, by due diligence in the performance of my duties, though I may disappoint your expectations, yet to retain when retiring something of the good-will and confidence which welcomes my entrance into office. It is joyous, in the midst of perilous times, to look around upon a people united in heart; where one purpose of high resolve actuates the whole; where the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance against honor and right, liberty and equality. Obstacles may retard, but they cannot long prevent the progress of the movement. Sanctified by its justice, and sustained by a virtuous people, reverently let us invoke the God of our fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which, by His blessing, they were able to vindicate, establish and transmit to their posterity; and, with the continuance of His favor, ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace and to prosperity.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 18.—The signing of the Provisional Constitution was the only business before the Congress, the day being otherwise consumed in the inaugural ceremonies.

To-night the city is gorgeously illuminated. The President is holding a levee at Estelle Hall. Bands are playing, fireworks displaying, and the people demonstrating generally.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—It appears, from the investigation of the House Military Committee, that ex-Secretary Floyd accepted A. R. Belknap's bid for a hundred thousand muskets; but that Secretary Holt refuses to recognize the contract. Mr. Belknap says they were intended for the Sardinian Government.

It is further shown that Floyd distributed, without any order, through the Engineer Department, sixty-five thousand percussion muskets, forty thousand rifle muskets, and ten thousand rifles, among the arsenals at Charleston, Augusta, Mount Vernon, Baton Rouge and in North Carolina. With the exception of those for the last named, the arms fell into the possession of South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia by the secession movement.

The Committee gave as a reason for reporting the bill authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers, that it is certain that the regular military force is wholly inadequate to protect the forts, arsenals, dock-yards and other property of the United States in the present disturbed condition of the country, the large portion of the army being necessary for the defence of the frontier.

Some of the Delegates to the Peace Conference say to-night, they will probably by Wednesday agree upon a mode of adjustment to which will be satisfactory even to the Virginia Commissioners.

The territorial question was under consideration to-day, and the debate was directed to the object of securing unanimity on that point.

Senator Lane's joint resolution was introduced in the Senate, yesterday, empowering the Governor to call out the military to preserve the peace at the election in this city for delegates to the State Convention to-morrow, and, after an exciting debate, it was passed by a vote of 28 to 6.

The resolution was then sent to the House, and a motion made to suspend the rules to receive it, which was lost.

It is understood that Mayor Filley has taken the most effectual measures to prevent rioting in any form, and no real apprehensions of disturbances exist.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Incomplete returns indicate the election of the Union ticket for the State Convention in this city by about 5,000 majority. The election passed off quietly with no disturbance of any kind occurring.

The returns from the State, as far as received, favor the election of the Union candidates.

Anti-Submission Convention in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—A State Convention of the citizens of Maryland who are opposed to the policy the Governor backs in the present crisis, met here to-day. All the counties were represented.

Judge Chambers was elected President. On taking the chair he made a lengthy speech, in which he repudiated for himself and the Convention the name of secessionists. He declared his devotion to the Union, viewing secession as a curse to our future prosperity. He would, however accept all the evils that flow in its train rather than live in submission with those who were perpetually wronging and outraging the rights of Maryland and the South.

There was considerable debate on the admission of two sets of delegates from Worcester county. Finally, the Union delegates were rejected.

Strong Southern resolutions were submitted, but not acted on. Adjourned till Tuesday.

The Virginia State Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 18.—The Commissioners from Mississippi and Georgia addressed the Convention to-day, urging the propriety of Virginia to go with them. They pictured the advantages to be derived from such a course, and the dangers of remaining with the North, in the strongest light. The speeches contemplated no such event as a reconstruction of the Union.

Mr. Preston, the South Carolina Commissioner, will speak to-morrow.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 18th.—The Legislature has agreed to adjourn on Monday next. The Senate has worked on the Military Bill. On its third reading to-day an amendment declaring against coercion was lost. Its discussion occupied the entire day's session.

The House is rushing through business.

The Secession Convention of Wake county today nominated Messrs. Wilder, Servis and Randas, delegates to the State Convention.

The Chester County Democracy.

WESTCHESTER, Feb 18.—The Democratic Convention of Chester county met here to-day, and appointed the following delegates to the Staat Convention: John H. Brinton, R. E. Monaghan, Andrew Buchanan, Frederick Bergamen, John D. Evans, William S. McCanna, Dr. J. S. Leech, H. B. Mooney, E. W. Sharp, John Gilligan and C. K. McDonald.

They were instructed to conform their action to the sentiments of the peace and compromise resolutions adopted by the county meeting of the 28th ult, so far as they may apply to the propositions that are brought before the State Convention.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.—A salute of a hundred guns was fired to-day, in honor of Davis.

J. P. Lindsay, the inventor of the "ten shooter" and "Young America," left here last night for Washington. It is supposed he will be censured by the President for the large amount of arms sold by him to the South.

Southern Rejoicings.

MOBILE, Feb. 18.—A salute of a hundred guns was fired, to-day, in honor of President Davis.

Marine.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The barque Maury, from Amoy, is ashore at New Inlet. A tug has been sent to her assistance.

Spoken, January 19, in the Straits of Gibraltar, barque Jolna, from Messina, for Philadelphia.

A letter from London, February 2d, states that the cargo of the ship Victoria, from Philadelphia, is much damaged.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Arrived—Ship Enterprise, from Callao; barque Kanawha, from New Orleans; brigs Angler, from Lisbon; Carolina, from Messina; schrs Lightning, from the Rio Grande, James O'Donohue, from Muragoana.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Arrived—Barque Ocean Bride, from Messina; brig Walter Hawes, from Palermo; schr Henry Horton, from Remedios.

NEWPORT, Feb. 18.—Arrived—Barque Warren, Hallett, from Zanzibar for Providence.

The Ship Circe in Distress.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The ship Circe, hence from Liverpool, passed off Fire Island this morning, returning with seven feet of water in her hold. She had both pumps working. She refused the assistance of a brig, without the consent of the consignee.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Supreme Court of the United States, in a California land case, established an important principle as to that State. It is in effect that where a claimant has obtained a confirmation of title and a patent, the adverse party in possession cannot in an action resist the title of the patentee.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The Bank statement for the week ending on the 16th, exhibits a decrease of

loans	$437,679
An increase of specie,	2,463,355
An increase of deposits,	2,588,527
A decrease of circulation,	87,465

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO Feb. 18.—The Townsend Hall block, occupied by Moore & White, shoe-dealers; J. Matthews, druggist; Height & Barnes' billiard saloon, and several law and other offices, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $22,000. Fully insured.

Burning of a Cotton Steamer.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—The steamer Ashland, from Texas river to New Orleans, laden with cotton, was burned on the 15th. No lives were lost.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Trip From Buffalo to Albany.

Mr. Lincoln at Albany.

MR. HAMLIN EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

SPEECH AT BANGOR, ME.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Mr. Lincoln and party left Buffalo before six o'clock this morning. He was escorted to the depot by the military, and several hundred citizens. Horace Greeley and others joined the party.

At Batavia the special train stopped five minutes, Mr. Lincoln responding to the cheers of the crowd simply by bowing his acknowledgments. The train arrived at Rochester at eight o'clock, and Mr. Lincoln was introduced by Mayor Scranton to a crowd of about eight thousand people. He said, "I am not vain enough to believe that this vast assemblage is here to see me as an individual, but because, for the time being, I am the representative of the American people." He then excused himself from making a speech, owing to fatigue. He was received with great enthusiasm. He is still very hoarse.

At Clyde he was welcomed by the cheers of a large crowd and a salute, for which he thanked the people, but said he had no speech to make, and no time to make it in.

At Syracuse, a mass of ten thousand received him. A platform was erected, draped with American flags, but he declined addressing the crowd, saying that they must not draw inferences from his refusal to speak in regard to any other platform with which his name was associated.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Mr. Lincoln arrived here about noon. He was received with a salute, and the cheers of a great throng of people. He was introduced by the Mayor and made a few remarks, thanking them for their reception. The Legislative Committee here met the President-elect. The train stopped but a few moments.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Mr. Lincoln was greeted heartily at Little Falls. All the church bells were rung, and a highly excited crowd called for a speech, which Mr. Lincoln declined.

At Fonda the people turned out *en masse*, and large crowds were gathered to meet the train at Amsterdam and Schenectady.

As the train approached the latter town, a cannon was recklessly discharged point-blank at the first approach of the train, the concussion bursting open the door and breaking three windows. Several persons were covered with the glass, but none were injured.

The train reached Albany at 2.20 P. M. A salute was fired, and Mr. Lincoln was received with deafening cheers. He was received by Mayor Thacher on behalf of the City Councils and the citizens of Albany.

Mr. Lincoln replied as follows:

Mr. Mayor—I can hardly find appropriate words to reply to the flattering terms in which you tender this reception as personal to myself. I most gratefully accept the hospitalities thus tendered, and will not detain you or the audience with any extended remarks at this time. I presume that in the thousand addresses through which I shall have to go, I shall have to repeat somewhat, and will therefore only repeat to you my thanks for this kind reception.

The route to the Capitol was densely thronged. The windows were filled with ladies; carriages were filled with ladies, and ladies lined each side of the road. The male portion of the community filled the intervening space. Flags were displayed in profusion, and a canvas across Broadway bore the inscription:

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*oooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo*
o   "WELCOME TO THE CAPITOL     o
o        OF THE EMPIRE STATE.    o
o          NO MORE COMPROMISES."  o
*oooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo*
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The feelings of the citizens were most cordial throughout.

In the Capitol part there was an immense concourse of people, and the task of the military and police to prevent confusion was anything but easy.

Mr. Lincoln gazed upon the crowd with apparent amazement at its vastness. He said:

"Governor, do you think we can make these people hear me?"

Gov. Morgan replied with a dubious shake of the head. The Governor made one or two efforts by waving his hat, to call the meeting to order, but still the noise continued, and the confusion rendered the delivery of the speeches a dumb-show, except to those in the immediate vicinity.

The Governor extended a warm welcome in behalf of the State. [Loud cheers followed.]

Mr. Lincoln replied—Mr. Governor—I was pleased to receive an invitation to visit the capital of this great State of this nation on my way to the National Capital, and now I thank you Mr. Governor, and the people of this Capital, and the people of the State of New York, for this most hearty and magnificent welcome. If I am not at fault the great Empire State at this time contains a greater number of people than of the United States of America at the time she achieved her independence. I am proud to be invited to pass through your Capital and meet them as I have now the honor to do. I am notified by your Governor that this reception is given without distinction of party. I accept it the more readily because it is so. Almost all men in this country, and in this country where freedom of thought is tolerated, attach themselves to political parties. It is but ordinary charity to attribute this to the fact that in so attaching himself to a party which his judgment prefers, the citizen believes that he thereby promotes the best interests of the whole country, and when an election is passed it is altogether belittling a free people that until the next election they should be as one people.

The reception you give me this day is not given me personally—it should not be so—but as the representative, for the time being, of the majority of the nation.

If this election had resulted in the choice of either of the other candidates, the same cordiality should have been extended to him as is extended to me this day, in testimony of the devotion of the whole people to the Constitution and to the whole Union, and of their desire to perpetuate our institutions, and to hand them down in their perfection to succeeding generations.

I have neither the voice nor the strength to address you at any greater length. I beg you will accept my most grateful thanks for this devotion, not to me, but to the great and glorious free country. (Loud applause.)

After bowing to the vast crowd, Mr. Lincoln was conducted to the Assembly Chamber, which was densely filled. On his entrance, the whole assemblage rose and greeted him enthusiastically.

After the reading of introductions, Senator Calvin welcomed the President elect, on behalf of the sovereign people of the State, to the Representative Halls of the State.

Mr. Lincoln responded:

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Legislature of the State of New York, it is with feelings of great diffidence, and I may say, with trembling awe, greater than I have recently experienced, that I meet you here in this place. The history of this great State, the renown of those great men who have stood here, and spoken here, and been heard here, all crowd around my fancy, and incline me to shrink from any attempt to address you. Yet I have some confidence given me by the generous manner in which you have invited me, and the still more generous manner in which you have received me. To speak further, you have invited and received me without distinction of party. I cannot, for a moment, suppose that this has been done in any considerable degree with reference to my personal services, but that it is done, in so far as I am regarded at this time, as the representative of the majority of this great nation.

I doubtless, this is the truth, and the whole truth of the case, and this is as it should be. It is much more gratifying to me that this reception has been given me as the representative of a free people than it could possibly be if tendered me as an evidence of devotion to me, or any one man, personally. And now I think it were more fitting that I should close these hasty remarks. It is true, while I hold myself, without mock-modesty, the humblest of all individuals that have ever been elevated to the Presidency, that I have a more difficult task to perform than any one of them. You have generously tendered me the support of the united support of the great Empire State. For this, in behalf of the nation, in behalf of the present and future of the nation, in behalf of civil and religious liberty, for all time to come, most gratefully do I thank you.

I do not propose to enter into an explanation of any particular line of policy as to our present difficulties, to be adopted by the incoming Administration. I deem it just to you, to myself, to all, that I should see everything, that I should hear everything, that I should have every light that can be brought within my reach, in order that when I do speak I shall have enjoyed every opportunity to take the correct and true ground. And for this reason I do not propose to speak at this time of the policy of the Government. But when the time comes, I shall speak as well as I am able, for the good of the present and future of this country; for the good both of the North and of the South of this country; for the good of the one and the other, and of all sections of the country. [Rounds of applause.] In the meantime, if we have patience, if we restrain ourselves, if we allow ourselves not to run off in a passion, I still have confidence that the Almighty Maker of the Universe will, through the instrumentality of this Government, and an intelligent people, bring us through this, as He has through all the other difficulties of our country. Relying on this, I again thank you for this generous reception. [Applause.]

The Legislature took a recess, and the members and visitors were introduced to the President; after which Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the Executive Chamber, where he was introduced to the State officers. He was then conducted by the Legislative Committee through the double ranks of the Twenty fifth Regiment, who presented arms as he passed to his carriage.

Preparations for the Reception of Mr. Lincoln at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18.—Senator Cook, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements on the part of the State of New Jersey, for the reception of the President elect on his arrival in this State has received a telegraphic despatch from Mr. Lincoln dated, at Buffalo, informing Mr. Cook that he would arrive at Trenton at 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, the 21st inst. We understand that Mr. Lincoln and suite will dine at the Trenton House by invitation of the State Legislature. Two or three military companies are expected from other parts of the State. It is believed that the largest number of people ever gathered in Trenton will participate in the reception.

BANGOR, ME., Feb. 18.—Mr. Hamlin, the Vice President elect, accompanied by his wife, left for Washington this morning. He was escorted to the depot by thousands of his fellow-townsmen, who cheered and bade him farewell.

Previous to the starting of the train, Mr. Hamlin responded in a brief address as follows:

"I go to discharge the official duties which have been conferred by a generous people, relying on Divine Providence." I trust that this confidence shall never be betrayed. I know full well that dark clouds are lowering around the political horizon, and that "madness rules the hour." But I am hopeful still. Our people are not only loyal to the Government, but are fraternal to all its citizens. And, when in practice it shall be demonstrated that the Constitutional rights of all the States will be respected and maintained by following the paths illumined by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, may we not reasonably hope and expect that quiet will be restored and the whole country still advance in a career which will elevate man in his social, moral and intellectual condition.

Mr. Hamlin at Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Hamlin arrived in this city to-night. He will leave for New York to-morrow morning.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Flour firm; sales 13,000 bbls State at $5.10@5.20; Ohio, $5.55@5.65; Southern, $5.40@5.65. Meat quiet, with an advance of 1c. Corn firm; 10,000 bushels sold; mixed 1c lower; sales at 67c. Pork firm; Mess, $17@17.06¼. Whisky dull at 17¾c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—Flour dull; Howard Street and Ohio, $5 12½; City Mills, $5. Wheat firm; red, $1 25@1 30; white, 1 40@1 60. Corn active at 53@57c for yellow, and 60@63c for white. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $17 75; Prime, $13 50. Lard, 10c. Coffee steady at 12@13c. Whiskey, 17½@17¾c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—Flour is advancing; sales at $4 50@4 55. Whiskey dull at 14c. Provisions dull. For Mess Pork $16 50@16 75 is offered, while holders want $17. Bulk Meats, 6@6¼c for shoulders; 8¼@8½c for sides; and 9½c for clear sides. Bacon quiet at 7½@9¾c. Lard, in bbls, 9¾@9½c; in kegs, 10c. Exchange on New York firm at ¼ per cent. premium.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.—Cotton active and firm; sales to-day of 7000 bales at 10¾@11 cents.

MOBILE, Feb. 18.—Cotton firm