

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Inauguration and Speech of Jefferson Davis.

THE FIFTY DOLLAR LOAN BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

Protest of Secretary Dix Against It.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Proceedings of the Montgomery Convention.

END OF THE DEGROOT CLAIM.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the tariff bill this morning and perfected it by the addition of a large number of amendments.

The tariff on books was reduced to-day from fifteen cents per pound on works printed in English, and eight cents per pound on books printed in French.

A NEW PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

Hon. Reuben Fenton, of New-York, intends to introduce a proposition in the House for calling a national convention for the settlement of existing difficulties.

ANTI COERCION.

The President has informed some democratic senators that he will veto every law which Congress may pass looking toward coercion.

Mr. Bingham will bring his bill before the House for the collection of the revenue at an early day.

Secretary Dix, protests against Sherman's loan bill for issuing notes of fifty dollars, at six per cent. He is of opinion that such a issue of notes will convert the government into a banking institution.

IN THE HOUSE.

Hooper, the Utah delegate, to-day gave notice that he intends to introduce a bill for the admission of the territory of New Mexico into the Union as a state.

Garrett, of Virginia, endeavored to be factious, but did not succeed. This bill provides for issuing notes of the denomination of fifty dollars.

STEALINGS.

The special committee on stolen books examined several witnesses to-day, but nothing was elicited tending to sustain the charge that seceding senators or members took away books belonging to government.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Mr. Lincoln is announced to arrive here on Saturday. He will be met and received by the executive republican committee, and a local committee on the part of the city councils.

A REMEDY FOR LOST TIME.

The Senate, having wasted its time, finds it necessary to meet an hour earlier, and prolong the session till a late hour in the evening.

CHIRQUI BREVITIES.

The Chiriqui gentlemen do not despair. The deficiency bill was allowed to go through without it; but Senator Green gave notice that it should be placed on as a rider to the civil appropriation bill.

A COMMISSION RESTORED.

Capt. Schaeffer, of the National rifle of this city, who lost his commission because he said he would not march against the people of Maryland, has had it restored by Secretary Holt.

THE BALL ROOM—COLORADO.

The workmen commenced this morning the erection of the inauguration ball-room.

The bill for the organization of Colorado territory passed the House to-day with the original boundaries, as agreed on by the Senate.

THE BORDER STATES CONFERENCE.

Nothing definite was arrived at in the peace conference to-day. One of the Virginia members telegraphs, urging an immediate settlement in order to counteract the secession feeling.

been said, was killed to-day in the Senate, by a repeal of the joint resolution making the award.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

It appears from the investigation of the House military committee that ex-Secretary Floyd accepted A. R. Belknap's bid for 100,000 muskets, but that Secretary Holt refused to recognize the contract.

The committee give as a reason for reporting a 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 forty arsenals, dockyards, and other property of the United States.

Some of the delegates to the peace conference to-night say they will probably agree, by Wednesday, upon a plan of adjustment which will be satisfactory even to the Virginia commissioners.

INAUGURATION OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MONROEVILLE, Feb. 18.

The inaugural ceremonies to-day were the grandest pageant ever witnessed in the South. There was an immense crowd on Capitol Hill, consisting of a great array of the heavy military, and citizens of the different states.

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have constituted our exports, in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. This common interest of producer and consumer can only be interrupted by an exterior force which should obstruct its transmission to foreign markets, a course of conduct which would be detrimental to manufacturing and commercial interests abroad.

PROGRESS OF MR. HAMLIN TO WASHINGTON.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 18.

Vice President Hamlin and lady left here this morning, en route for Washington. He will arrive at Boston this evening, and leave for the West tomorrow.

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THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.

A joint resolution was introduced in the senate yesterday afternoon, empowering the governor to call out the militia to preserve the peace at the election in St. Louis, for delegates to the state convention tomorrow, and after an excited debate it was passed by a vote of 18 to 4.

BY PONY EXPRESS.

PORT KENNERLY, Feb. 18.

The pony express passed out at 6:30 p. m. By it we learn that the name of Camp Floyd has been changed in Fort Kearney.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23, 3:40 p. m.

The heavy shippers of treasure by the California were the Wells & Co., \$224,000; B. & O., \$128,000; Sattler & Church, \$104,000; Selkirk Brothers, \$77,000; W. T. Coleman & Co., \$60,000; Levi Strauss, \$59,732; Alton & Co., \$46,143; Murphy, Grant & Co., \$41,000; D. C. Williams & Co., \$40,000; and other smaller amounts, making a total of \$1,056,000 for New-York.

The pony express reached San Francisco on the 21st inst. The various cables telegraphed to Fort Kearney of the 23rd, containing the news of the affairs at Charleston, S. C., 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 state legislatures, have been generally considered the most alarming intelligence yet received here.

The legislature has spent most of the time since its adjournment in discussing the emergency resolutions recently introduced, with a prospect of continuing the debate some days before reaching any conclusion.

Another intellectual effort has been made to get the Douglas's matter into caucus on the senatorial question. It is believed that a caucus could be held with a full attendance.

Denver would get the nomination and afterwards reserve 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.

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

The federal employees at the Island navy yard have received no pay for some weeks, and all that could possibly be spared are discharged.

Continued the western and southern transactions in goods to the interior, and gives some activity to the jobbing trade. As yet little has been done from first hands, but there is a moderate flow of goods to the interior.

MR. LINCOLN'S JOURNEY.

From Buffalo to Albany.

DEMONSTRATIONS ALONG THE ROUTE.

RECEPTION BY THE LEGISLATURE.

SPEECHES AT THE CAPITAL OF THE EMPIRE STATE.

Our Correspondent's Account of the Trip.

Utica, Feb. 18.

The train bearing the President elect and party left Buffalo at a quarter before 6 o'clock this morning. He was accompanied to the depot by Company D., of the Seventy-fourth regiment, which company also acted as escort upon his reception here.

At Batavia the train stopped five minutes. Some hundreds were assembled to greet Mr. Lincoln, who, in answer to their cheers, appeared on the rear platform, and simply bowed.

A few miles east of Batavia the train was detained a short time by a heated axle on the forward passenger coach.

The train arrived at Rochester at 8 o'clock. A crowd of people, numbering less than 8,000, filled the depot.

Mr. Lincoln was introduced by Mayor Seranton, and responded to his welcome, as follows:

"I confess myself, after having seen large audiences since leaving home, overwhelmed with this vast number of faces at this hour of the morning. I am not vain enough to believe that you are here from any wish to see me as an individual, but because I am, for the time being, the representative of the American people.

The presence of a large police kept the crowd from pressing on the cars, and perfect order was maintained, so that Mr. Lincoln's voice reached almost the extreme limits of the audience.

At Utica the train was delayed longer than was anticipated, to allow a heated journal to cool. The vast crowd assembled indulged in hearty demonstrations of joy at their sight of Mr. Lincoln.

A hearty welcome also greeted Mr. Lincoln at Little Falls, and, as the train stopped, the church bells rang a merry peal, and the shouts of a highly excited crowd called Mr. Lincoln to the platform of the car.

At Amsterdam and Schenectady large crowds were assembled. As the train approached the latter place, a cannon was recklessly fired, point blank, at the first coach, the concussion bursting in the door, tearing off the lock, and breaking to atoms three windows.

At 2:20 p. m. two guns announced the arrival of the train in Albany, by the Central Railroad Company, at the Broadway crossing, where the train stopped.

At Albany, Mr. Lincoln was met by Mayor Thacher, who welcomed him as follows:

"MR. LINCOLN: In behalf of the common council and the citizens of Albany, I have the honor to tender you the cordial welcome of the city. We trust that you will accept the welcome we offer, not simply as a tribute of respect to the high office you are called to fill, but also as a testimony of the good will of the citizens, without distinction of party, and as the expression of their appreciation of your patriotic services, and their confidence in your patriotism.

Mr. Lincoln responded as follows: "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 feelings of awe, perhaps greater than I have recently experienced, that I meet you here in this place.

Mr. Lincoln, on behalf of the representatives of the sovereign people of New-York, we welcome you to the capital and to the representative halls of the state. We welcome you as the President elect of thirty millions of people; we welcome you as President elect, according to the forms of the Constitution of the United States; and when, sir, you are assumed, as you soon will assume, the office of President of the United States, you may, in the discharge of your constitutional duties, rely on the support of the people of this great state.

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and repeat the assurance of a most cordial welcome." Mr. Lincoln, who appeared pale and worn, replied in a low but steady voice, as follows:

Mr. Mayor—I can hardly appropriate to myself the flattering terms in which you commend the tender of this reception, as personal to myself. I most gratefully accept the hospitalities tendered to me, and will not detain you or the audience with any extended remarks at this time.

At the close of his brief remarks the party proceeded to once to the carriages, which took their way down Broadway and up State street to the capital. The whole route was densely crowded with ladies, and the windows of the houses were filled with ladies, while carriages, crowded with ladies, lined each side of the road.

After welcoming the President elect, Gov. Morgan proceeded with him to the head steps of the capitol, where he was greeted by a perfect roar of applause; the people rushing forward to obtain a sight of his countenance, and for a time defying the efforts of the soldiers and the police to keep the line.

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fire 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 coming administration. I deem it just to you, to myself, and 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 so speak, I shall have enjoyed every opportunity to take correct and true ground, and for this reason I don't 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 the country; for the good both of the North and 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, the maker of the universe, will, through the instrumentality of this great and intelligent people, bring us through this as he has through all the other difficulties of our country. [Rounds of applause.] Thank you for this generous response. [Applause and cheers.] Immediately following the address the speaker said:

The joint convention of the two houses will now take a recess to give members of the Senate and assembly an opportunity of introduction to Mr. Lincoln. The members of the senate, assembly, common council, officers and a few visitors were then introduced and welcomed the President. At four o'clock the speaker called to order and Mr. Lincoln retired, and was escorted by senator Terry and Mr. Ball of the assembly, to the executive chamber. The senators returned, and at 4:05, on motion of Mr. Emerick, the house adjourned.

In the governor's room Mr. Lincoln was introduced to the state officers, who were assembled to receive him, and was then conducted by the legislative committee through the double ranks of the 25th regiment, who presented arms as he passed to his carriage.

The cortege then proceeded to the Delevan house, attended and cheered by an immense concourse of people. Here the committee took their leave, and Mr. Lincoln received a few calls from particular friends. He then proceeded, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln, to the residence of Gov. Morgan to dinner. After dinner he returned to his quarters at the Delevan house, where, during the evening, he received visits, first of ladies, and then of male citizens. The Delevan house was crowded to suffocation during the entire evening.

THE RECEPTION AT NEW-YORK.

The special train, bringing Mr. Lincoln and attendants to this city, is announced to arrive at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the New Hudson River Railroad depot, in Thirtieth street. It is some time since our city has had an excitement. The arrival of the presidential party promises a splendid opportunity for pent up enthusiasm to gush forth and diffuse itself in the multitudinous ways characteristic of metropolitan jubilation. We shall have a brief visitation of bleeked streets, tremendous squashes about carriages, fearful jams about hotel doors, crowded balconies, windows filled with human heads, waving of handkerchiefs, animated throngs, trees thickly with darning needles, marbles, medals, policemen, and speeches unattainable except as they appear in newspapers. And there will be bouquet donations without number, prolific professions of presentations, a bounteous pouring in of gifts from ambitious tradesmen, and invitations to dine, to hear opera, comedy and tragedy, and to have pictures taken. Swarming beyond all gifts and invitations will be politicians, who, audaciously impudent, will seek to compass their political purposes.

Two passenger cars, beside the one occupied by Mr. Lincoln and suite, will comprise the special train. It was at first contemplated to have only the joint committee of the common council attend the President from Albany, but it has been decided to embrace in the party of escort the committee of the board of supervisors, and those respectively representing the wide-awakes and the republican central club of this city. There will be a baggage-car, of course. The two swift engines to be used in drawing the presidential train, the cars to be occupied by Mr. Lincoln and his immediate attendants, and all the elaborate arrangements of signals, track explorations, and extra engineers, to ensure safety, have been fully described in *The World*.—It is believed that more extended or careful preparations in the way of commodious and elegant railroad riding were never made, even in the movements of royalty.

The committee of the supervisors appointed to wait upon Mr. Lincoln left yesterday for Albany. Messrs. Purdy, Bunt, Dutcher and Ely comprise this committee. Committees representing the wide-awakes, the republican central committee, the Young Men's republican union, also left for Albany yesterday. As heretofore stated, the joint committee of the common council went to Albany on Saturday, bearing with them the engrossed resolutions passed by the common council, tendering Mr. Lincoln the hospitalities of this city.

A meeting of members of the electoral college residing in New-York and vicinity, was held yesterday afternoon at the Astor house. Mr. Wm. Cullen Bryant, whose name heads the list of electoral delegates presiding. They decided to wait on Mr. Lincoln in a body, at the hotel, on the day succeeding his arrival.

It was supposed by many that the common council committee, assuming the right in their invitation to Mr. Lincoln to come to this city, designate the hotel, would select the Metropolitan hotel. This choice, it was believed would be made as an acknowledgment of the handsome treatment experienced at this house during the sojourn of the Japanese, and as partial reward of the unexampled liberality of which they were at the time and subsequently the recipients. It is now understood, that in the selection of the hotel, the wishes of Mr. Lincoln have been consulted, and personal preferences humbly set aside. Mr. Lincoln will stop at the Astor house. The corner front room over the ladies parlour—the one which Daniel Webster, who always stopped at this hotel while in the city, invariably occupied, will be given up to Mr. Lincoln and wife. The solid and substantial furniture and appointments now in use will be retained, and no introduction of unwonted massive mirrors and gorgeous paintings of unknown artists, and toilet articles disagreeably French and of unpronounceable names, will be made.

The governor's room, at the city hall, is undergoing a little necessary dusting and rearranging of portraits, and curiosities and samples of city rights and measures, preliminary to the presidential visit and public reception fixed for to-morrow. It is expected that the broom and scrub women will occupy a day in putting into clean state the vestibule and halls. The American flag and state ensign will be hoisted on top of the hall to-day in honor of the