

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

STATE OF THE NATION.

The Eight Million Loan.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PROSPECTS OF A HAPPY SETTLEMENT.

THE TARIFF BILL UP FOR TO-DAY.

THE SEIZURE OF VESSELS IN SAVANNAH.

[FOR OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS SEE EIGHTH PAGE.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The President elect passed the day quietly. He attended church with Mr. Seward in the morning. He exhibits the marks of hard wear, but is in good spirits.

He declined to express an opinion regarding compromise until his inauguration.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE—THE CABINET.

The conference will positively close its deliberations on Tuesday, and submit the result immediately to Congress. The delegates are hopeful.

It is stated authoritatively that Gen. Cameron has been offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

THE ASSAULT ON VAN WYCK.

Mr. Van Wyck's condition is unimproved. His injuries are internal, and he is troubled with frequent fits of vomiting.

THE PLOT AGAINST MR. LINCOLN.

The rumors of an attempt to obstruct the progress of the President elect through Baltimore seem to be corroborated. A miscellaneous crowd assembled at the depot, evidently prepared for mischief. The course of Mr. Lincoln is generally commended as prudent.

THE SICKLES CUT-OFF.

Efforts are making to extend the patent of the sickles cut-off. Under a suspension of the rules the friends of the measure hope to succeed. Gross injustice to the manufacturers of steam engines must result from a renewal of the patent, which long ago ran out. The opposition to renewal is strong.

THE TARIFF.

The interests opposing the tariff bill will quietly yield, and the bill will pass to-morrow. There is a general understanding that there shall be no filibustering.

THE BORDER STATES.

Mr. Bives has written friends in Virginia that the convention will adopt propositions satisfactory to his state. This is deemed promising, as regards the ultimate action of the border states.

RECEPTION OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The peace congress last night invited Mr. Lincoln to attend the session. He replied that he would be happy to see them in his room; whereupon they adjourned, and were presented to him.

Woods, superintendent of the presidential train, with the army officers of the suite, has an interview with Gen. Scott to-morrow morning, when it is supposed details concerning the plans will transpire.

A meeting of the cabinet was called to-night. The rumored cause is trouble at Fort Pickens.

CHIVALLRY.

Mrs. Lincoln was insulted by the rabble at Baltimore, on entering the train for Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

The Senate has ratified the convention between the United States and Venezuela, concluded two years ago. By this Venezuela agrees to pay the gross sum of \$100,000 in liquidation of the claim of Shelton, Sampson & Tappan—\$100,000 to be distributed among them, and the residue, that is to say, \$25,000, to be paid in liquidation of the claim of Lang and Delano. The original claim was on account of the former parties \$655,000; and on that of the latter, \$161,000. They grew out of "eviction from Aves island by the armed force of Venezuela, and the consequent abandonment of valuable guano deposits and erections for its shipment."

The administration is satisfied, from official channels of information, that none of the foreign governments sympathize with the secession movements in the South, but, on the contrary, express the utmost solicitude for the preservation of the entire Union.

Various amendments are yet to be voted by the peace conference. During last night's session they agreed to the first branch of the pending proposition—prohibiting slavery north of 36° 30', and recognizing the status of slavery south of that line; the states formed out of the territory to be admitted with or without slavery, as their constitutions may prescribe. This received a decidedly affirmative vote.

Some of the commissioners who opposed the proposition, confidentially assert that, with several exceptions, this is satisfactory to all those from the border slave states.

The probability now is that they will not complete their labors before next Tuesday.

Yesterday four commissioners were received from Kansas.

The deliberation of the proceedings have, it is represented, been characterized by dignity, ability, and candor, while a proper respect has been shown to conflicting views.

After the adjournment last night, the commissioners had a brief but pleasant interview with the President elect, whose presence in Washington, some say, has already produced a good effect in political circles.

Mr. Lincoln, to-day, in company with Senator Seward, attended divine service at St. John's Episcopal church.

The proposition submitted in the House yesterday, by Mr. Woodson, for the preservation of peace, directs the President to withdraw the federal troops and employes from the forts and other public works in the seceding states, and all real property to be turned over to them in trust, but the jurisdiction of the United States over the same is not to be surrendered, and all the personal property of the United States to be removed from the seceding states. It suggests the collection of revenue in seceding states, but authorizes points for the collection to be established outside of them. Means are to be taken to prevent the evasion of the revenue laws along the lines separating them from the other states. This proposition has attracted the attention of some of the peace commissioners, the object being to avoid the calamities of civil war, and promote the speedy and peaceful reconnoissance of all the states in the best of more perfect and enduring union.

It is said that the federal authorities will obtain full separation for you for any changes you may sustain; if

not, then the general government itself, which was your protector in return for your allegiance, is the only one under the fullest obligation to indemnify you. Very respectfully yours, Messrs. Funch & Meincke, No. 41 Beaver street New York.

The following dispatch in reference to the seizure received last night: WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

I am assured from high authority that no action will be taken by this administration relative to the seizure of the vessels at Savannah, but that the whole subject will be left for the new administration of Mr. Lincoln to deal with. The republicans do not object to this policy of the present administration.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

SENATE. Messrs. KING (rep., N. Y.) and TRIN WYCK (rep., N. J.) presented petitions in favor of the Constitution amendment, No. 2, proposed by Mr. WILSON (rep., Mass.) reported back the bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia. Laid over.

The post-roads bill was taken up. Mr. CLAWN (dem., Cal.) continued his remarks commenced yesterday, in favor of a committee of conference.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. Hale, Latham, Johnson of Arkansas, and Rice, and the bill was postponed.

The bill for the payment of the expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in California, was taken up and passed.

The resolution giving a quit claim to certain lands in Iowa was taken up. After discussion the resolution was passed.

The bill making payment for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Utah, in 1855, was taken up and passed.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was taken up. Several amendments were offered.

Mr. HALLS (rep., N. H.) offered an amendment for the payment of \$100,000 for the purchase of land and for the removal of the Boston postoffice.

A point of order was raised, and the amendment was ruled out.

Mr. JOHNSON (dem., Tenn.) offered an amendment to carry out the order of the Senate to pay to the widow of Ex-Senator Linn his mileage.

After considerable discussion the amendment was adopted.

Mr. DIXON (rep., Conn.) moved an amendment to pay one hundred thousand dollars for marble for the custom-house at Charleston.

Mr. CLARK (rep., N. C.) asked if this was for work done or to be done? He was opposed to building a custom-house in South Carolina.

Mr. DIXON said for work partly done and partly to be done.

Mr. SIMMONS (rep., R. I.) said the marble was fished and ready to be shipped, but the government thought it not the best time to ship it now.

Mr. FESSENDEN (rep., Me.) explained that contractors had gone on and prepared a quantity of marble, and only ask the payment for work done.

The point of order being raised, the amendment was ruled out.

Mr. SEBASTIAN (dem., Ark.) offered an amendment for the adjustment of the accounts of Brigham Young while ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, and the payment of \$32,000.

The objection was made that this was a private claim.

Mr. GREEN (dem., Mo.) said he was for the adjustment of accounts under the prior law.

Mr. DOUGLAS asked if he said it was a claim under a prior law.

Mr. GREEN said that he never appealed to the higher law in the Senate. He did so sometimes on his knees, privately.

The amendment was ruled out.

After further consideration of various amendments.

Mr. CLARK (rep., N. H.) offered an amendment that the commissioners of Indian affairs be authorized to draw the accounts of Brigham Young and make a report.

The bill was reported to the Senate. Adjournd.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Oregon and Washington war debt bill was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN (rep., Ohio) moved to take up the tariff bill as returned from the Senate, with amendments.

Mr. JO. COCHRAN (dem., N. Y.) appealed to him to let the matter stand over till Monday, in order to give members an opportunity of examining it. He desired to make no factious opposition, but did desire to protect the interest of his constituents.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was glad to learn that no factious opposition was designed; but he assured gentlemen that if the bill was not taken up to-day he saw no possibility of getting it to a final passage during the present session.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the tariff bill, by a vote of 63 against 26.

The first Senate amendment, reducing the loan from \$50,000,000 to \$25,000,000, was passed.

During the debate Mr. GARNETT (dem., Va.) while discussing the amendment alluded to the coming of Mr. Lincoln here at an early hour this morning, saying that the latter had hurried through Baltimore on his way to Washington, and that he was here with a six-purser. It was necessary to put on additional taxes to increase the pay of the Lieutenant-General, that he might have an additional pecuniary inducement to accept of the nomination of his own native state. So had, in his notes of the campaign, quoted Pefferdor, Pope, and all the rare classical poets he could find. The notes are not published, but they were read by saying: Lieutenant-General Scott, after a long and arduous career, had head-ache, suggests to the Secretary of War:

Here a point of order was raised against Mr. GARNETT.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Calkins) said the gentleman must confine himself to the subject before the committee.

Mr. GARNETT—What, to the peace's feather? He is to be directed to the Committee on the Duke of Wellington and General Scott, pronouncing in favor of the former. Money is wanted to establish a body guard for Scott to resist Jeff. Davis and ex-Governor Wise.

The bill was met with hisses.

Mr. LINCOLN AT WASHINGTON. HIS SUDDEN DEPARTURE FROM HARRISBURG. ITS ALLEGED CAUSES. His Reception of the Peace Congress. JOURNEY OF MRS. LINCOLN AND SUITE.

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JOURNEY OF MRS. LINCOLN AND SUITE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23.

Mr. Lincoln, the President elect, left Harrisburg secretly at 6 o'clock last evening, took a special train over the Pennsylvania Central railroad to Philadelphia, thence took a special train to Washington, and before this reaches New-York will, if no accident occurs, safe at the federal capital, and in charge of General Scott. The reason for this movement, so extraordinary and unprecedented, is that Mr. Lincoln's friends believe, from information acquired—I am not permitted to tell how—that if he carried out his programme, and left by special train at 9 o'clock this morning, the train would either be run off an embankment, blown up by grenades placed beneath the track, or some way destroyed, between the Maryland line and Baltimore; or that, this failing, Mr. Lincoln would be mobbed and assassinated in Baltimore during the ride from depot to depot. How imminent his friends thought this danger was, may be judged by the fact that one of those who was aware of the plot, but was obliged to go where Mr. Lincoln went, made his will, sealed up his papers, and prepared for sudden death in case Mr. Lincoln should insist upon going on this morning.

To avoid a demonstration at Baltimore, Mr. Wood, who has had charge of the trains, was undetermined last night whether to go via Philadelphia, to avoid change of cars, or to go by the direct route from Harrisburg, and cross Baltimore in close carriages.

He decided the latter course, and in response to a letter from Brantley Corning, an agent that the peace congress desired Mr. Lincoln in Washington as soon as possible, he arranged to arrive several hours before the time set down in the programme. Older heads were at work, however, and not until Mr. Lincoln had gone was Wood let into the secret, and his trouble proved useless. So complete was Wood's mystification, that after Mr. Lincoln left he was bothering himself as to which Baltimore delegation (three are present) should be received, and wanted to see the President elect about it.

Although not divulged to Mr. Lincoln till yesterday, as some say, the whole plan was arranged days ago. Only three persons were to be let into the plot, including Mrs. Lincoln and Mr. Judd, of Illinois. Speeches and receptions were to be kept up meanwhile. Special trains were arranged, the telegraph silenced, the wires to be cut if necessary. Mr. Lincoln to leave Mr. Judd to be out of the way, Mrs. Lincoln and family to return to Philadelphia, and the demagogue here kept back till about eight o'clock this morning. Too many vessels were entrusted with the secret, however. Some were leaky—and it is out.

Mr. Lincoln returned from the ceremonies at the state house at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Then the plan was laid before him. He is said to have indignantly rejected it. Mrs. Lincoln begged of him to go. Others persons had to be let into the secret in order to persuade Mr. Lincoln, among them Governor Curtin. All said go. Colonel Sumner almost wept with anger at this plan—called it abominable, and said Mr. Lincoln was as brave as any man, but he had cowardly friends. Mr. Lincoln was assured that he would certainly be assassinated, perhaps the whole family destroyed, and that an attack would be made upon Fort Sumter at the same time; finally, his friends' persuasions, and Mrs. Lincoln's tears induced him, who was to be our future Jackson, to consent to the arrangement.

Mr. Lincoln was conducted down stairs, put in a covered carriage and drawn swiftly to the depot. Few saw him depart, and there were assured that he had gone to Gov. Curtin's residence to rest.

In the evening crowds assembled at the hotel to attend the reception, but Wood assured the company that Mr. Lincoln was ill, and had gone to bed. Mrs. Lincoln's agitation nearly discovered the whole secret, and she was obliged to give up the ladies' reception, pleading fatigue and sickness, the great crowd and the smallness of the parlors.

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Senator Seward received official intelligence on Thursday evening, from reliable sources, that a most diabolical plot had been successfully arranged, on the part of a secret organization in Baltimore, to assassinate the President elect on his arrival in that city. Mr. Seward communicated this intelligence to a few private friends, and it was determined to dispatch a messenger at once to Philadelphia, informing him of the fact, and urging him to take an earlier train, which would bring him through the night. Mr. Lincoln said he had received intelligence from Baltimore of a similar nature. A special train was accordingly arranged, and he departed at once for Washington.

It is positively denied by Baltimoreans that any such organization exists, or that any interference would have been made with the presidential party. There is little doubt that the feeling and sentiment of the people of Baltimore is very bitter against Mr. Lincoln, so much so, indeed, that violence might have been attempted. It is regarded as a very wise move in giving them the slip.

Mr. Lincoln's family, accompanied by his suite, will reach here this afternoon. A suite of five elegantly furnished rooms in the southwest corner of Willard's, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue and overlooking the White house, have been set apart for President Lincoln and his family.

As the news of Mr. Lincoln's sudden and unexpected arrival spread through the city this forenoon, people wondered that it could be possible that Old Abe was actually in his midst.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Mr. Seward, called at the White house and paid his respects to Mr. Buchanan. The interview was merely one of courtesy, and not for business. Mr. Buchanan received Mr. Lincoln very cordially.

When Mr. Lincoln called upon Mr. Buchanan the cabinet was in session. The messenger an-

nounced that Mr. Seward was in the ante room, and invited him to the President elect. This was a coup d'etat. The President was not aware that Mr. Lincoln had arrived, nor was either member of the cabinet. Mr. Buchanan proceeded immediately to his private reception room, and soon Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward were shown in, the latter introducing the former. Mr. Buchanan received Mr. Lincoln very cordially, and a pleasant interview was had. Mr. Buchanan was anxious to know if Mr. Lincoln had a satisfactory reception at Harrisburg, to which the latter responded that it was very enthusiastic on the part of the people, and exceedingly satisfactory to him. Mr. Buchanan then invited Mr. Lincoln to visit the cabinet chamber, which he accepted, and was introduced to each member. The interviews were very agreeable.

Upon leaving the White house, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward made a call upon Lieut. General Scott, but the old chief was absent attending to his official duties.

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At 4 o'clock the Illinois Congressional delegation, without respect of party, headed by Senator Douglas, called upon Mr. Lincoln and paid their respects. The meeting was less formal, perhaps, than would be the case at the interview with any other delegation, from the fact that they were all friends and acquaintances before. The interview between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas was peculiarly pleasant.

Among the callers upon Mr. Lincoln this afternoon were the venerable Frank Blair and his son, Montgomery Blair.

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