

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Action on the Compromise Plan—The Line 36 Deg. 30 Min. Agreed—Good Effect of Mr. Lincoln's Presence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Various amendments are yet to be voted on by the Peace Conference.

During last night's session they agreed to the first branch of the compromise plan, prohibiting slavery in the north of 36 deg. 30 min. 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 respective constitutions may prescribe. This received a decided affirmative vote. Some of the Commissioners who opposed the proposition, confidently assert that, with several exceptions, this is satisfactory to all of the Border States. The probability now is that they will not complete their labors before Tuesday.

Yesterday four Commissioners were received from the State of Kansas. The deliberations of the Conference have, it is represented, been characterized by dignity, ability and candor, and to 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 of them say, has already produced a good effect in political circles.

GENERAL TWIGGS A TRAITOR.

All the U. S. Property in Texas Surrendered. The Federal Troops Allowed to Leave the State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The War Department to-day received advice that General Twiggs has surrendered to the revolutionists in Texas all the Government military property in his charge as Commander of that military department.

New Orleans, Feb. 25.—All of the United States property in Texas has been quietly surrendered to the State authorities. The Federal troops are allowed to leave the State with all the necessary facilities. The property thus seized is valued at \$1,400,000.

CIRCULAR OF GEN. TWIGGS TO THE OFFICERS OF THE U. S. ARMY IN TEXAS.

From the Austin (Texas) Papers, 24th inst.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 7, 1861.

Sir—I am commanded by the commanding General of the Department to address you as follows:

The Secession Act has passed the Convention of the State, to take effect on the 21st day of March next. Nothing has been heard at these headquarters as to the disposition of the troops.

The General Commanding has made five applications for orders of instruction from Washington, as to what is to be done, but has received no answer.

You will therefore continue to do duty as usual, until further orders, but prepare to move on a short notice, reducing your baggage as much as possible. If the General Commanding knew at this time how the troops are to be disposed of, you would be informed, but he does not; he will however, remain with them until something is done, and attend to their comfort as far as circumstances will permit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, W. A. NICHOLAS, Asst. Adj. General.

THE THREATENED ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—I am able to give you, upon good authority, a statement that I am assured will set at rest all doubts as to the contemplated assassination of Mr. Lincoln, who was informed of the conspiracy in Philadelphia on Thursday night, but did not intend to change his programme of progress, until he was urged by his friends and General Scott, who knew every particular of action against the conspirators.

They were fifteen in number, and one of them was supplied with means, by a friend of the Government of the United States, to become an associate. He took all the necessary oaths, and disclosed the whole plan both to the President elect and to General Scott. The names of all the parties are in the hands of the Government. What disposition will be made of these persons is matter of conjecture; but the testimony against them is certainly sufficient to convict them at the bar of public opinion, if not before a jury.

THE FAREWELL BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The House of Representatives has passed in all the amendments of the Senate to their tariff bill, with the exception of the latter part of amendment No. 10, viz:—

"On coffee, one cent and a half per pound; on tea, when imported from any port or place beyond the Cape of Good Hope, other than the country where produced, four cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per cent ad valorem; provided that whenever the Treasury notes and bonds of the United States, which have been or shall be issued under the authority of any law passed between the 4th of March, 1857, and the 4th of March, 1861, shall be redeemed and paid, the President shall make proclamation that the aforesaid articles of tea and coffee may be imported from the specific duties imposed by this act; provided that the duties on tea and coffee hereby imposed shall cease on the 30th of June 1863."

This amendment the House non concurred in by a vote of 147 against 32, and it was accordingly laid on the table in committee of conference. Gen. Morehead, who is the advocate of Messrs. Sherman and Phelps on the part of the House on this committee, will see that the interests of Pennsylvania are not sacrificed by the addition of any other matters to this amendment.

It is believed that the Senate will see that the country is largely in debt, and no source of revenue can be overlooked.

LATEST AS TO THE TREASURY.

It is conceded on all sides that General Cameron will be the Secretary of the Treasury.

POLICY OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

That the inaugural will be conservative, the almost conservative, and if necessary, that an extra session of Congress will be called, when proper, to make amendments to the Constitution, is pretty certain.

ACTION IN THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Guthrie proposition was voted down this afternoon—eight to eleven, Missouri, North Carolina, and Virginia voting against it, contrary to all expectation. While the vote was being taken the excitement was thrilling. A motion to reconsider was carried by fifteen to five. Adjourned at six till eight. The closing scene was impressive.

FROM THE STATE OF KANSAS.

St. Louis, Feb. 26.—The Kansas Legislature, before their adjournment, adopted a memorial to their sister States, setting forth that 300,000 people are in the possession of the Kansas territory, and that the snow covers the grass of the prairie, causing starvation among a great number of cattle. They ask for 100,000 bushels of seed wheat and a sufficiency of corn and potatoes for spring planting.

They also state that their Committee have at St. Louis, with which the New York Committee cooperate, have the confidence of the country, and that funds sent to the said Committee are faithfully and equitably distributed to the suffering.

THE FLAG WHICH WAS HOISTED ON THE DOME OF THE STATE CAPITAL, AT HARRISBURG, IS THIRTY SIX FEET IN LENGTH AND TWENTY FEET IN WIDTH.



SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1861.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

To ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the SEVEN DAYS AMERICAN among the different towns in the Susquehanna is not exceeded, if quoted by any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania.

FOR RENT.—A house and lot in Market street, Sunbury. Apply at this office.

MERCHANTS COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP.—For sale at this office, several certificates of scholarship on reasonable terms.

UNION HALL ON THE TWENTY SECOND.—The hall given by mine host, James Vandyle, of the Central Hotel, in this place, on the 22d inst., was well attended, and was considered the best of the season.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Adam Oltz, a highly respected citizen of Jackson township, this county, was killed on the Railroad at the Trevorton junction, on Wednesday last.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Imlay & Bicknell give the following description of a new and dangerous counterfeit ten-dollar note purporting to be the true issue of the Wyoming Bank of Wilkesbarre, Pa., which has just been put in circulation. It is an exact imitation of the genuine note. The title of the bank is in a circle at the top of the note, the figures 10 in each upper corner, on lower left two Indians, on lower right oval male portrait. The only security the public have to refuse all it's of this plate on this bank.—The officers, without doubt, will call in all issues of this plate, and cause a new one to be made at once.

The following romantic adventure from single to wedded life is narrated by the St. Clair Sentinel, Schuylkill county, as occurring in that place:—

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.—One of the most singular marriages, we ever heard of came off in this Borough, on Thursday evening, February 7th. We often heard of great contrast between the ages of such parties in such affairs, but never became cognizant of a contrast such as we are going to relate, and we tell the truth here. The happy bride, groom was about 30 years of age and the bride about 14. But the most singular circumstance connected with the affair are yet to be related. We give them as we glean them from what we can pretty reliably gather. Some time ago the father of the girl gave her two hundred dollars with the express provision that she should get married, and left her the choice of three named individuals. In accordance with his wish she married a school teacher, who refused the bait. She chose again, this time according to getting the consent of the young man of 30. Without much waste of time therefore they were joined in the holy bonds of wedlock on the day above named. During the ceremony Mr. Lincoln, standing by, exclaimed, "Where is he? Is he safe?" The conductor, in astonishment, replied he knew nothing about it; he had not heard of Mr. Lincoln's being on the train, but if he was, he was on the rear car. "Oh!" said Mr. Lincoln, "I was looking for my son and daughter." Proceeding to the rear car, he met Mr. Lincoln, and taking him to the rear of the depot, they stepped into a carriage, and drove to Willard's Hotel.

ENCOURAGING.—The indications from Washington all favor the idea that Mr. Lincoln has determined to cut loose from the radical Republicans, and to throw the weight of his administration in the scale of compromise.

MILTON GAS COMPANY.—The Officers of the Milton Gas Company are as follows: President, Wm. C. Lawson; Secretary, Wm. H. Frymire; Treasurer, Wm. F. Nagle; Directors, W. C. Lawson, W. D. Apple, Thomas Sweeney, W. H. Frymire, Dr. U. Q. Davis, E. W. Chapin, and T. S. Mackey.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Last night a desperate attempt was made to assassinate Hon. H. Van Wyck of New York, as he was going from the room of Senator King, on Capitol Hill, to the National Hotel. Mr. Van Wyck left Senator King's room about 11 o'clock, and while passing down the north side of the Capitol grounds he was attacked by three men, one of whom struck him on the left side with a knife. He was then struck on the back with a knife. The knife was about 1 1/2 inches long, and was driven through a folded copy of the Congressional Globe, and almost through a large leather-bound memorandum book. Mr. Van Wyck told the one who first attacked him, when another man approached him with a knife, and in warding off the blow Mr. Van Wyck received a severe cut upon the hand. This man was also knocked down; and having by this time got hold of his pistol, Mr. Van Wyck shot the one who first attacked him. He was then struck senseless by a slung shot in the shoulder of the third person, and when he had recovered, the parties were not to be seen. Mr. Van Wyck reached his room about 12 o'clock and is now under the medical care of Dr. Lee. Had it not been for the paper and memorandum book, Mr. Van Wyck would have been instantly killed. He is now improving, and it is hoped will soon recover.—Wash. Star of Saturday.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About two weeks ago, the wife of an Irishman, named Harriet Henlen, living in Williamsport, suddenly disappeared from that town. Her protracted absence awakened suspicions that she had been foully dealt with, and the singular conduct and contradictory stories of her husband tended to confirm these suspicions. On Friday last, she was arrested and imprisoned. Search for the woman was commenced and yesterday morning her body was found buried in a shed connected with the shanty occupied by Henlen, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and her head terribly mutilated. When she was made known to her husband in prison, he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, and very nearly succeeded. The affair occasioned intense excitement at Williamsport, and hundreds of people collected at the scene of the terrible tragedy. An inquest was held upon the body of the woman, after which her remains were buried.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Gen. Butler, of Lowell, is a wit. The Boston Courier reports that he was in Washington the other day, and during a conversation with southern men, one of them, a Georgian, said "I do not believe there is an honest man in Massachusetts." "Free a moment's reflection be added: 'I beg to assure you, Mr. Butler, I mean nothing personal.'" The general responded: "I believe there is a great many honest men in Georgia; but in saying so, sir, I do not mean anything personal."

To married men we would strongly recommend one piece of thrift: let them get good good quarters for their wives.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—The celebration of the Anniversary of Washington's Birth day was conducted by the citizens here in a quiet but very appropriate way. The country is in mourning for the degeneracy of some of the sons of patriotic sires. An attempt has been made to dismember this hitherto glorious Union.—The flag of our country, so dearly bought, so gallantly protected, and so universally respected abroad and beloved at home, has been pulled down and insulted by those whose blood should have been shed to make those stripes redder and whose purity of patriotism should have added more lustre and whiteness to the stars, before that ensign should have been lowered. There was no firing of cannon; no ringing of bells; no sound of martial music which always hailed the dawning of this day. This is no time for rejoicing and the people so felt it. But the anniversary of the birth of a man so great as the world has seen never before or since could not be passed without some token of the continued respect and reverence which cling to him in his life, and has not and we hope never will fail to embalm his name and memory in the hearts of all Americans. There could be no more appropriate manner of celebrating that day than the raising of that flag and doing it honor.—And this was done.

OUR PATRIOTIC YOUNG MEN (we would give their names if our columns were large enough) erected a beautiful bickery mast in the centre of Market Square, on the precise spot where, on the 4th of July, 1812, after the declaration of war, the soldiers of that war before leaving their wives and children in homes which they could not remain to protect, raised as a sure guarantee of protection the stars and stripes. We must not omit here to say that the thanks of the common people are due to Jacob Seesholtz, Esq., of Upper Augusta, for the tree which he furnished for the mast.

AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M., the "GOOD INTEREST FIRE COMPANY" with the "WASHINGTON" and "COLEMAN" Engine Companies, the Soldiers of the War of 1812-15, of the Mexican War, and the citizens, headed by GRANT'S CORNET BAND, proceeded to the flag staff and raised to its head the new American flag.—The procession formed a circle round the flag staff, inside of which were the clergy, the soldiers of 1812 and the band. As soon as the flag was attached, Captain F. LAZARUS, JACOB BRIGHT and HENRY BILLINGTON, old soldiers of the War of 1812, CHRISTIAN MARVIN, of the Army in the Mexican War, CHARLES D. WILKINSON, of the U. S. Navy during the same period, seized the halliards and sent the flag to the mast head. As it reached the top the flag unfurled, and "the bright stripes" and thirty four "bright stars" shone themselves to the free breeze. The most solemn silence prevailed until the bunting reached the mast head. Tears stood in the eyes and rolled down the furrowed cheeks of many of the white haired old men, shapers in many a fight when that banner was borne to victory, who stood within the circle and saw its proud folds unfurl. Then arose the notes of the "Star Spangled Banner" from Grant's Band and hundreds of voices shouted, while the cannon gave forth its thunder for each star that glittered on the azure field. The Rev. P. RIZER, then the gray haired heads displayed the white locks of age, offered up to Almighty God the following solemn and impressive PRAYER.

Eternal and unchangeable God: Thou King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who rulest among the armies of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the Earth according to Thy own good pleasure; we invoke Thy Divine benediction upon Thy sinful creatures, as we are assembled under the Banner of our beloved Country, to honor the memory of that illustrious Chief, whom Thou didst raise up to conduct our Revolutionary ancestors to Victory and Independence.

We thank Thee, Thou didst spare his life through many dangers, and make him instrumental in the accomplishment of so much good. We thank Thee, Almighty Father, that Thou hast given us a great country, with a glorious nationality, and that Thou hast preserved our liberty and union, to these many years.

Now we humbly beseech Thee, to continue Thy blessing upon our whole country, and grant that our Union may be perpetual, and that this flag, the emblem of our united nationality, may remain unsoiled for all time to come. To this end, be pleased to curb the violence of party spirit and sectional strife, and unite the hearts and hands of all our people in patriotic duties. Bless the President of the United States, and to retire from office, and bless his successor with the gracious influences of Thy Holy Spirit.—Bless all others who are invested with Legislative, Judicial or Executive authority. May they be God-fearing men, and administer our public affairs with honesty, fidelity and harmony.

We beseech Thee to bless the various orders here represented, and all of us here assembled. Forgive us all our sins. Bless our town, our Commonwealth, the whole world, and hasten that period when all nations shall know Thee, from the least unto the greatest. We ask it all in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Redeemer.—Amen.

At its close, the procession to formed, by S. STRON, Marshal, proceeded to the Court House, where numbers of ladies had already assembled to cheer and encourage by their presence, as they always do, everything holy and patriotic.

The Farewell Address of Washington was then read in a truly rhetoric style by Rev. Mr. RIZEN.

The oration was delivered by Gen. JOHN K. CLERMONT. We regret that we are unable to publish it this week. It was eloquent and instructive. Nothing could have finer fitted the times and the occasion. The crowded house listened to him with more than usual attention, except when he was interrupted by the frequent shouts of applause.

Rev. J. D. REARDON pronounced a feeling and appropriate benediction.

The flag still waves from the mast head from morning till night. The rising sun glads her stars with his first beams, and the gold and white of her stripes mingle with the crimson and gold of sunset.

The Banks in New York are now nearly plighted with specie. They now hold \$36,000,000 with a prospect of a future increase.

The family of Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Minister to Austria, comprising of Mrs. Jones, two daughters, and son Richmond arrived at Reading on Wednesday last week. Mr. Jones will remain at his post until his successor is appointed.

Wednesday last, will be forever memorable in the political history of our country as it was signalled by two very important events—the final passage of the new tariff bill, and the satisfactory conclusion of the patriotic labors of the Peace Conference. The whole nation will heartily rejoice that a well grounded hope may now be entertained that the national credit will be restored, the treasury replenished, the languishing industrial interests of the country be once more rendered prosperous, and peace and harmony established between all sections of the Confederacy.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY was well celebrated throughout the Northern and Border States. National salutes of 34 guns, one for each State, being fired, military parades, and the stars and stripes were liberally displayed.

At Charleston, South Carolina, the Courier says, that "on Washington's birthday, Fort Sumter belched forth its saucy salute of thirty-four guns."

Fort Moultrie responded, but did not fire so many guns as Fort Sumter; but it is probable that they fired six, in honor of the six States which compose the Southern Confederacy.

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To married men we would strongly recommend one piece of thrift: let them get good good quarters for their wives.

After the telegraph office at Harrisburg had been closed on Friday evening, it was whispered around that the big bird flown—that Mr. Lincoln had been sent for by Gen. Scott and Wm. H. Seward, at the earnest request of Secretary Holt and President Buchanan, to avoid the route over the Northern Central Railroad, and to ride through Baltimore—that positive evidence of trouble ahead was before them—rumors of the train having to go over high bridges that were to be burnt; round sudden curves and flat trees fell across the track; over high embankments, beneath which logs of powder had been placed; through dense pieces of woods, where, behind each tree, was hid a fire-arter, bristling with bow-knives and revolvers; right by the side of large factories, at the windows of which were "hungry mechanics" with their eyes each one impelled by the idea that in murdering all the passengers on the extra train he would deserve immortality, save the Union and pocket a million of dollars as a slight reward of his services, from the benevolent and liberal gentlemen from the South; another story was that Mr. Lincoln's presence was of the utmost importance in Washington on Saturday morning at the Peace Conference. Another, that he had been slighted by the authorities in Baltimore, and the Republicans there were determined to make a demonstration that would be unwise, tend to provoke resentment, and make bad feeling.

There are many reasons for believing that the course pursued by Mr. Lincoln was advised by General Scott.

On the arrival of the President elect at his hotel at Harrisburg, on Friday evening he took supper with his family. Immediately after the ladies retired he was waited upon in the same room by two officers of the United States Army, who had come from Washington direct. The conversation was somewhat confidential, and carried on in whispers, inadvisable even to the few persons who were privileged to remain in the apartment. The officers urged every argument to induce Mr. Lincoln to consent to leave Harrisburg at once, and in secret, for Washington or Baltimore.

Finally, Governor Curtin was admitted to the conference, and very reluctantly the consent of Mr. Lincoln was given to the proposed arrangement. Soon after, while the roof and parlors of the hotel were crowded with guests desirous of seeing the guest, he quietly passed through the private dwelling of Mr. Covery, adjoining the hotel, and went to the house of Governor Curtin.

From thence, by an arrangement made with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he proceeded to the same car in which he had reached Harrisburg, in company with Enoch Lewis, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Col. Lomen, of the U. S. Army. Reaching West Philadelphia, they took a carriage and drove rapidly to the depot at Broad and Pine streets, where two tickets were bought for Washington and berths taken in the sleeping car.

Passing quietly to the car, the President was soon safely ensconced in a berth, unknown to any one on the train, save his companion, Col. Lomen. When the train reached Washington at six and a half, A. M., the conductor remarked to a prominent opponent of Mr. Lincoln, "Did you know you have rode with the President?" "No," he replied, in astonishment. Mr. Seward, standing by, exclaimed, "Where is he? Is he safe?" The conductor, in astonishment, replied he knew nothing about it; he had not heard of Mr. Lincoln's being on the train, but if he was, he was on the rear car. "Oh!" said Mr. Lincoln, "I was looking for my son and daughter." Proceeding to the rear car, he met Mr. Lincoln, and taking him to the rear of the depot, they stepped into a carriage, and drove to Willard's Hotel.

WASHINGTON, February 23.

Mr. Lincoln arrived here at six o'clock this morning, direct from Harrisburg, and was received at the depot by Senator Seward and Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, and proceeded very quietly to Willard's Hotel.

Senator Seward received official intelligence on Thursday evening, from reliable sources, that a most diabolical plot had been hatched in Baltimore, to assassinate the President elect on his arrival in this 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 in the night. Mr. Lincoln said he had received intelligence from Baltimore of a similar nature. A special train was accordingly arranged, and he departed 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 suit of five elegantly furnished rooms in the Southwest corner of Willard's, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, 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 their midst.

At eleven 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. B. received Mr. Lincoln very cordially.

When Mr. Lincoln called, the Cabinet was in session. The messenger announced that Mr. Seward, attended by Mr. Lincoln, was in the ante room. This was a *comp. etot.* The President was not aware that Mr. Lincoln had arrived, nor was any member of the Cabinet, either. Mr. Buchanan received them in a private room, treating Mr. Lincoln with great cordiality. An agreeable interview followed. After making inquiries as to the visit of the President elect to Harrisburg, he led the way into the Cabinet Chamber, and introduced Mr. Lincoln to the several members. After leaving, Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln called upon General Scott, but he was not at home.

At three o'clock the General returned the call. He was warmly greeted by Mr. Lincoln, who expressed to him his thanks for the many marks of attention he had shown him, especially in detailing an escort from his home to the Capitol. Gen. Scott expressed his great gratification at Mr. Lincoln's safe arrival, and especially complimented him for choosing to travel from Harrisburg unattended by any display, but in a plain, democratic way.

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 perhaps less formal than would have been the case at the interview with any other delegates from the fact they were all acquaintances and friends. The interview between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas was particularly pleasant. Among the callers upon Mr. Lincoln this afternoon, were the venerable Frank Blair and his son, Montgomery Blair.

On Saturday evening last, as Mrs. Roush, living with her son Maj. John Roush this borough, was on the porch of one of the front doorways of the house, fell and broke one of her arms.—Milltown.

A INFANT CHILD MURDERED.—On Saturday last, two men were engaged in digging a grave in the graveyard of this place, they discovered some clothes embedded in the wall of the enclosure, which upon examination were found to contain the body of an infant, some ten days or two weeks old, which came to its death by a heavy blow dealt upon the head near the temple. An inquest was held *super visum corporis*, on Monday evening, from which the above facts were elicited and a verdict rendered in accordance. As yet no clue has been obtained as to who the perpetrator of this infernal crime was.

We learn that a child, under similar circumstances, was found, a few days since, near New Media, Roaring Creek Valley.—Ashland Mountain.

Latest by Telegraph.

[Special Despatch to the "American."] THE LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, February 27.

The Peace Conference to-day revised and passed by a vote of nine States against eight States, the Franklin substitute for Mr. Guthrie's propositions.

It appears that the Virginia and North Carolina delegations were divided, and that there was a majority in each State against it. This latter report, however, is not authentic.

The action of the Peace Conference proposes certain amendments to the Constitution, to the following effect:—First, a division of the Territories of the United States by the line of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes, north of which line slavery is prohibited, and south of which the status of persons held to labor, as it now exists, is not to be changed.

Second, No more territory is to be acquired, unless by treaty or for naval and commercial purposes, depot, or transit routes, without the consent of a majority of the Senators from both sections of the country; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty, unless the vote embraces a majority of the Senators from both sections. This should operate as a death blow to filibustering.

Third, The amendment is long, and prohibits Congress from interfering against slavery in any State or Territory where it exists, or in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, like forts and dock yards; also in the District of Columbia, unless with the consent of Maryland, Virginia, and the owners of slaves in the District, and upon full compensation; also, from interfering against the rights of slaves from place to place, where it already exists. It also forbids the bringing of slaves into the District of Columbia for purposes of trade.

Fourth, The "condition" clause in the Constitution is not hereafter to be construed to prevent State authorities from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor.

Fifth, The slave trade is forever prohibited.

Sixth, The first, second, third and fifth of those amendments shall not be amended, abolished, without the consent of all States; and the second section of the first article of the Constitution, which provides for representation of three-fifths of the slaves, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article, which provides for the rendition of fugitives from labor, shall not be amended or abolished without the unanimous consent of the States.

Seventh, Congress shall provide by law for the recompense to the owner of a fugitive slave, whose Marshal is prevented from resting him, or where the fugitive is recovered by force.

Eight, President Tyler communicated the proposition to the speaker of the House, but that body has not yet been officially informed of its contents.

Some of the Commissioners say that if their Conference has been productive of no other good result, it has produced a most friendly feeling among them.

The Peace Conference adjourned *sine die* at 12 o'clock. Many of the Commissioners have already left for home.

THE SAFETY OF