THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 8936. MORNING EDITION—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
DID YOU SEE HIM?
DID YOU SEE HIM?
DID YOU SEE HIM?
DID YOU SEE HIM?
DID YOU SEE HIM?
DID YOU SEE HIS WHISKERS?
DID YOU SEE HIS WHISKERS?
DID YOU SEE HIS WHISKERS?
RAISED IN SIX WEEKS BY THE USE OF
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT.
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT.
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT.
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT.
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT.
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT.
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
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STIMULATING ONGUENT,
STIMULATING ONGUENT,
FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

is prepared by Dr. C. F. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is now universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair.

This is the only article based upon

PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
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PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,

Which has ever been presented to the public, for promoting a healthy growth of hair on a

BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.

Persons having tried the various preparations now flooding the country, and having been deceived by them, should not be discouraged, but try one box of

BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT.
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
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BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,

which is warranted to do all that is claimed for it.

If applied to the scalp it will cure baldness, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color—leaving it soft, smooth and flexible.

The Onguent is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

PRICE $1 A BOX.
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PRICE $1 A BOX.
PRICE $1 A BOX.
PRICE $1 A BOX.
PRICE $1 A BOX.
ONE DOLLAR A BOX.
ONE DOLLAR A BOX.

READ THE FOLLOWING FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.

"ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN."

We perceive, by the advertisement of Messrs. Horace L. Hegeman & Co., of 24 William street, this city, that the renowned "Stimulating Onguent," invented by Dr. Bellingham, for a healthy stimulation in the growth of beard or whiskers, has now had its American market confided to their agency. The high reputation of this article in London, Paris, and other cities of Europe, seems to have been fully justified by experience in this country. We find that its praises are re-echoed among all classes. A few weeks are said to prove its almost magical influences upon the beard or whiskers. The British Volunteers have made such free use of it as to attract the attention of the London Punch. See advertisement of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO. in another column.—Herald, Sunday, Feb. 17, 1861.

AND READ THE FOLLOWING,
AND READ THE FOLLOWING,
AND READ THE FOLLOWING,
AND READ THE FOLLOWING,
FROM THE SUNDAY ATLAS.
SUNDAY ATLAS.
SUNDAY ATLAS.

PERFECT IN WHISKERS.—Half the attention, at the Academy of Music on Monday night, was monopolized by a fine looking little fellow who displayed the most magnificent whiskers of the season. His face was literally covered—the lower part of it at least—with beard of the very gloriest luxuriance. Would it be believed—yet we know the fact to be so—that this man had raised the whole of this magnificent growth within a few months, from the use of Bellingham's celebrated stimulating Onguent. This unrivalled preparation for promoting the growth of whiskers and mustaches may be procured at Hegeman & Co.'s, 24 William street.—Sunday Atlas, Feb. 17, 1861.

TRY ONE BOX, YOU WILL NEVER REGRET THE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Or a box of the Onguent (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desireit, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1 13. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &c.,
24 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF EXCHANGE PLACE.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the Peace Commissioners.

Desperate Struggle on the Territorial Question.

Passage of the Bill to Discontinue the Postal Service in the Seceded States.

Passage of the Tariff Bill in the House.

THE TEA AND COFFEE TAX DEFEATED.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

VISIT OF MR. LINCOLN TO THE CAPITOL.

The Latest Speculations Respecting the New Cabinet.

The Conflict Between the Conservative and Radical Republicans, &c., &c., &c.

THE OUTGOING ADMINISTRATION.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1861.

The New York delegation, led by Messrs. Cochrane and Sickles, fought the Tariff bill all day in the House, and drummed up men enough to filibuster on every amendment. Finally they attacked the bill on the only vulnerable point for them—the tea and coffee tax. Members had to vote for buncombe, for it would never do to make people in the back country pay extra for tea, and ladies must be taken care of. So a conference committee was secured. Even Mr. Sherman lacked backbone, and voted against his party. Winter Davis was busy as a bee, and helped Mr. Sherman on the tariff all day. He is seldom so active.

The Senate will probably try another executive session to-morrow.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1861.

This has been a gloomy day in the Peace Congress. The radical republicans, who are opposed to any settlement, and who have persisted in staving off votes upon all questions looking to adjustment, continued their opposition to-day, and from appearances intend to prevent a vote being taken. The New York delegation, led by Dudley Field, together with Mr. Chase of Ohio, and many of the New England delegations, succeeded in their movements in preventing a vote being taken, by offering all sorts of amendments, some twenty in number, to the third section of Mr. Guthrie's proposition. In nearly every instance they were voted down.

The first section, which is Mr. Frank'in's substitute, remains as printed in to-day's HERALD.

The second section, which relates to the acquisition of territory, after being amended in many particulars, was passed over informally.

They then took up section third of Mr. Guthrie's plan, which is as follows:—

Neither the constitution nor any amendment thereof shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish or control, within any State or Territory of the United States the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof, touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland, and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation, nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the city of Washington, retaining and taking away, persons so bound to labor, nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized, nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation by land, sea or river, of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States, to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage, and the right during transportation of touching at ports, shores and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist; nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons bound to labor than on land.

There were no less than twenty amendments offered to this, and nearly the whole day was occupied in discussing and voting upon them. They were uniformly voted down. The only one adopted is in regard to slaves in the District of Columbia. They are to be brought here only for service, and not for traffic.

The debate which arose in reference to one of the amendments, just before they adjourned, was very angry and excited. A motion was made, in order to avoid what seemed a general smash up, to take a recess until eight o'clock, which was carried.

The feeling is very general among the friends of adjustment that all hope of coming to a settlement is ended. Unless there is a complete backing down on the part of the republicans at the meeting to-night, the Conference will break up in a row. They are now in session.

At this hour, ten o'clock, the Peace Conference is still in session, and matters look more hopeful. Many of the delegates from the North, who have heretofore acted and voted against a fair adjustment, are making conciliation speeches. It is difficult to tell what will be done. There is a settled determination to sit it out to-night.

Mr. Greeley has been very active all day in strengthening the weak, and urging his friends not to concede one iota. He is in constant communication with the ultra men, and is doing his utmost to prevent a settlement.

The Peace Congress was still in session at eleven o'clock, and great anxiety is expressed as to the result of this long deliberation.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25, 1861.

The following extract from a letter from a distinguished Southern member of the Peace Conference has been received at the office of the *American*:—

As a matter of opinion I can speak. Peace will be preserved and the Union be restored. We have reached the bottom of our troubles, and henceforth our fortunes will be brighter. The Conference has met and overcome the Territorial difficulties in a mode satisfactory to all the slave States represented, and we entertain no doubt but that we shall overcome all other difficulties and reach a result on all points in the controversy to the satisfaction of a large majority, and probably close our labors on Tuesday. I cannot be more explicit.

OUR CLAIMS ON PERU.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1861.

The President will communicate to the Senate to-morrow the correspondence between the United States and Peru, in relation to the claims of our citizens against the latter government. The documents will not be transmitted with a special message, as was anticipated at an earlier period of the session, but will be given to the public without any comment or recommendation to Congress as to the means proper to be taken for obtaining the redress to which the sufferers are so justly entitled. The settlement of our questions with Peru will therefore devolve upon the incoming administration, and it is to be hoped that these claims will occupy the early attention of the new Cabinet, and not be permitted to lie over indefinitely, to the great detriment of the parties interested, who have already been kept too long in a state of expectancy. Prompt action to redress the wrongs of citizens of the United States committed by foreign nations is aptially requisite in the present situation of affairs in the Union, in order to prove to them that, whatever may be our differences at home, the government has still the power and the will to protect its citizens and their interests abroad. With respect to the correspondence itself, we understand that the documents contain many points that are of general interest as affecting our commercial relations with the republics on the west coast of South America.

THE COMMISSIONER FROM MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1861.

Private advices received to day from Montgomery say that very soon a Commissioner will be appointed by the Southern Confederacy and be accredited to the new administration, and that in the meantime no measures will be taken with a view to dislodge the federal forces in possession of Southern forts.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1861.

REVENUE OFFICERS DISMISSED.

Secretary Dix has recently issued the following order:—

John G. Breshwood, a captain in the revenue service, while in command of the revenue cutter Robert McClelland, having, in violation of his official oath and of his duty to the government, surrendered his vessel to the State of Louisiana, and S. R. Caldwell and Thomas D. Foster, Lieutenants under his command, having been parties to the surrender, it is hereby directed that their names be stricken from the rolls of said service.

By order of the President of the United States.

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE SECESSION FEELING IN ALABAMA.

A distinguished Alabamian, who was identified with the Bell and Everett party, but is now a secessionist, writes to a friend in this city:—

You may suppose that there is a chance to rebuild the Union, which has been torn down. There is none. Not only is there no probability, but there is no possibility of such an event. We do not believe that the North will give us any substantial guarantees, and we could not trust them if they did. The idea which seems to have taken possession of the Peace Congress, as it is called, that we will be satisfied with the prohibition north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, and squatter sovereignty south of that line, is a gross insult to our understanding. Be assured we have no idea of accepting any such terms. The truth is, and our friends outside of the seceding States ought to be apprised of the fact, we have lost all hope of an amicable adjustment, and are looking to the bayonet as the final arbiter of the dispute.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Colonel B. K. Stevenson, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, has arrived in Washington. Before he left Paris, he made preliminary arrangements for building the road, but the contract cannot be closed during the present troubles of this country. A meeting of the directors of the company is to be held in Louisville on the 14th of March, and in New Orleans on the 25th of that month.

PREPARATIONS FOR PICKPOCKETS.

The Mayor of Washington has made such a disposition of a portion of the police force as to arrest pickpockets, who are attracted hither by the large number of visiters already here and those who are to come. In conjunction with the police of Baltimore, five pickpockets were recently, it is said, arrested in one day.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1861.

THE OREGON WAR DEBT BILL.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the Oregon War Debt bill.

On motion of Mr. LANE, (opp.) of Oregon, it was made the special order for to-morrow at half-past eleven o'clock.

MEMORIALS RELATIVE TO THE CRISIS.

Mr. BIGLER, (opp.) of Pa., presented a number of petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. BIGLER also presented the resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania State Convention.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented petitions from citizens of Massachusetts and Philadelphia against compromise.

Mr. SUMNER also presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts asking Congress to enact a law that no person shall be held in servitude by the laws of any State, and that such persons now held be declared free. He said he presented the petition because he thought it his duty to do so, it having been presented to him in a proper and respectful form; but he would take this occasion to declare most explicitly that he did not believe that Congress had any right to interfere with slavery in the States.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., presented petitions against compromise.

Mr. JOHNSON, (opp.) of Ark., presented the credentials of Charles B. Mitchell, Senator elect from Arkansas.

DACOTAH TERRITORY.

Mr. GRIMES, (opp.) of Me., presented a petition from the inhabitants of Dacotah, asking for a Territorial government.

THE POSTAL SERVICE IN THE SECEDED STATES.

On motion of Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, the bill in relation to the postal service in the seceded States was taken up.

Mr. PEARCE, (opp.) of Md., moved to strike out the word "insurrection."

Mr. MASON, (opp.) of Va., said the word "insurrection" was unknown to the constitution, and protested against the use of such a word.

Mr. WADE said he was willing to have the causes of the insurrection and resistance to the laws assigned in the bill stricken out.

Mr. Pearce's amendment was withdrawn, and the bill amended, on motion of Mr. BAYARD, (opp.) of Del., so as to conform to Mr. Wade's suggestion.

Mr. HEMPHILL, (opp.) of Texas, offered a substitute for the bill, that, whereas, several States have withdrawn from the Union, and the laws of the United States no longer have force; therefore, resolved, that the Postmaster General is authorized to discontinue the postal service, and make arrangements with the government of those States in regard to the same.

After further discussion Mr. Polk moved to modify the amendment so as to read "in all the States which have withdrawn from the Union the Postmaster General shall have power to discontinue the postal service. Lost. Yeas 19, nays 30.

The question was taken on Mr. Hemphill's amendment, and resulted as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bragg, Clingman, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Lane, Mason, Wigfall—9

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bayard, Bigler, Bingham, Bright, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Latham, Morrill, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—38.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Bigler, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Latham, Morrill, Pearce, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Bragg, Bright, Green, Hemphill, Johnson of Arkansas, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Wigfall—12.

Mr. POWELL explained. He said he would have voted for the bill to suspend the postal service, but he could not vote for the bill after it had been amended by giving so general a power.

THE MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL

Was taken up and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the various amendments placed on the bill while in the committee.

Mr. GREEN offered what is known as the Chiriqui amendment.

A question of order was raised as to the right to offer it as an amendment; and the amendment was received.

Mr. GREEN spoke in favor of its adoption, at some length.

Mr. PEARCE opposed it, and the discussion continued for some time.

The amendment was disagreed to. Yeas 23; nays 25.

Mr. RICE, (opp.) of Minn., offered an amendment providing for the establishment of a Custom House and Post Office at St. Paul, Minnesota. Lost.

Mr. SIMMONS, (rep.) of R. I., offered an amendment to repeal the provision in the act of 1860 which prevents the Secretary of War from purchasing patented articles.

Mr. PEARCE said that it had been repealed with the exception of fire arms, and he did not want that repealed.

Mr. SIMMONS' amendment was adopted.

THE TARIFF BILL.

A message was received from the House, stating that they had passed the Tariff bill, insisting on certain amendments, and asking a committee of conference.

Mr. PEARCE offered an amendment to alter the apportionment of members of the House of Representatives, so as to divide the population by 238 instead of 233.

Discussion ensued.

Mr. POWELL moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. PEARCE withdrew his amendment.

Mr. POWELL moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to bring in the absent members. Subsequently he withdrew his amendment, and the bill was passed.

TERRITORIAL BILLS.

The Territorial bills were taken up and made the special order for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1861.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House met at ten o'clock, and, after the usual morning business, proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Tariff bill.

During an incidental debate, Mr. LOVEJOY, (rep.) of Ill., opposed an increase of the tax upon iron, either for horseshoes or rings for the snouts of swine, and he proposed to reduce the duty on skates, which were used by ladies as well as gentlemen for healthful exercise. He was tired of the insatiable cry of Pennsylvania for protection to iron.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., said that skates were used by public office holders for skating away. (Laughter.)

Mr. CAMPBELL, (rep.) of Pa., earnestly denied that the bill was for the interest of Pennsylvania any more than for producers in all parts of the country.

Mr. LOVEJOY joined issue, denying that the producer was protected by the bill.

Mr. COX, (opp.) of Ohio, said that the bill was to be passed through in accordance with the republican platform. He characterized it as official tyranny on the great West. It was wrong to suppose that the producers there want protection. Protection was to benefit the iron masters of Pennsylvania.

About fifty of the one hundred and sixty amendments were acted on in Committee of the Whole, which, at one o'clock, rose, pursuant to the previous order, and the entire subject was reported to the House.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, urged the necessity of concurring in all the amendments, to many of which he was opposed, and under other circumstances would vote against them. But he believed the very existence of the government depends on the prompt passage of the bill, which is substantially the act of 1847. When the present administration came into power the public debt was twenty-nine millions, with nearly eighteen millions in the treasury. But now the public debt is over ninety-six millions. The smallest possible amount the government can get along with the next fiscal year is fifty-eight millions. It was a necessity to pass this bill.

The House then, on the motion of Mr. SHERMAN, proceeded to act, under the operation of the previous question, on all the amendments.

The amendment imposing a duty of one cent and a half per pound on coffee, and on tea four cents, with the addition of ten per centum ad valorem was rejected by a vote of 32 against 147.

Several gentlemen made brief and hurried explanations.

Mr. KELLINGER, (rep.) of Pa., said the republicans were flinching in their support of the tariff at the critical moment. If the bill went back to the Senate it would be lost, therefore, he would take the unpalatable amendments. Money must be had to carry on the government and execute the laws, and this was the only chance to secure specific duties, and at the same time protect our suffering industrial interests. To effect these great objects the people would justify them in imposing a temporary duty on tea and coffee, which was to be taken off as soon as the public debt was in a fair way of being liquidated.

All amendments save the last relative to the warehousing system, having been acted on, Mr. BRANCH, (opp.) of N. C., moved to adjourn.

Mr. STANTON, (rep.) of Ohio, said if the gentlemen on the other side were resorting to filibustering for the purpose of staving off the consideration of the volunteer bill, he would remind them that it had been postponed only with the understanding that it should be taken up at one o'clock to-day, after the Tariff bill had been in committee till that hour.

Mr. SICKLES, (opp.) of N. Y., replied that the gentleman had surrendered the day to the protectionists, and therefore he had no right to complain.

The motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. BRANCH moved to table the warehouse amendment, desiring to have this regarded as a test question on the bill.

The motion was disagreed to by a vote of 43 against 101.

All the Senate's amendments were concurred in except the tax on tea and coffee.

The bill therefore goes back to the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN asked and the House ordered a committee of conference, on disagreeing to the vote of both houses on this amendment.

THE FORCE BILL.

Mr. STANTON called for his volunteer bill, it being the order of the day.

Mr. PHELPS at six o'clock moved to adjourn, which was negatived.

Mr. STANTON succeeded in getting up his bill, which will be the first business acted on to-morrow.

THE CRISIS.

Mr. WOODRUFF, (rep.) of Conn., presented a petition from several hundred citizens of Middletown, Conn., requesting no action be had by Congress, tending to impair or in any way alter the constitution, and praying that the present constitution and laws be enforced and the honor of the country maintained against all rebellion and treason. Laid on the table.

The House agreed that the hour of meeting hereafter be eleven o'clock.

Adjourned.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1861.

MR. LINCOLN'S VISIT TO THE CAPITOL.

Mr. Lincoln has been very busy to-day revising his message. The main points of it are settled upon.

Mr. Lincoln devoted a portion of his time to-day to callers, and at two o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Seward, he visited the Senate and House of Representatives. He went on both sides of each Chamber, and was very respectfully received by the democratic Senators and representatives. But very few of them declined to be introduced to him.

The members of the House on the republican side were introduced to the President elect by the Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee. Mr. Etheridge and Hon. John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, are understood to be on the slate for Cabinet appointments.

After leaving the floor of the House Mr. Lincoln made a formal call, in company with Hon. John B. Haskin and Gov. Seward, upon the Clerk of the House, Col. Forney, and was cordially received.

The sensation was great when Mr. Lincoln entered the two Chambers, especially in the House. The rush of members from the republican side to greet him, and the excitement consequent thereupon in the galleries, put a stop to all business, and soon became the subject of many jocose remarks by the democrats who were explaining their votes on the tariff.

Faces in Washington are worth while studying, and Mr. Seward's, as he escorted Mr. Lincoln through the Capitol to-day, was fairly radiant. The "irrepressible" Senator thinks he has Mr. Lincoln sure, and delights in introducing him to everybody, on the same principle which leads children to display their new toys.

In the House the democratic and Southern members were very anxious to see the President elect, and were pleasantly disappointed in his appearance. Yesterday the Illinois delegation arranged to visit Mr. Lincoln, but Messrs. Lovejoy and Farnsworth, who were invited, declined to go, and looked all day as if they had been fed on vinegar.

While at the Capitol Mr. Lincoln paid his respects to the Justices of the Supreme Court in their consultation room.

MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.

I am able to state positively that a complete skeleton of the inaugural was prepared in Springfield and brought on to this place by the President elect. In the portion relating to national affairs, the obligation of the new administration to execute all the federal laws in all parts of the Union as one of its constitutional duties is firmly asserted. In reference to the compromise question, none of the propositions now pending before Congress and the Peace Conference was directly endorsed; but the calling of a National Convention for the adjustment of the present differences between the two sections of the country recommended and a readiness expressed to abide by whatever measure it would agree upon.

It is, however, more than probable that the observations of the President elect on the journey from Springfield, and since his arrival here, will induce him to modify this original draft. But whatever these modifications may be, I but indicate the firm conviction of his most intimate friends in saying that he will not embody a recommendation of any suggested compromise or concession in his message.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

There appears to be a growing conviction among many prominent republicans, that an impression auguring well for a conciliatory and conceding policy of the incoming administration was made upon the President elect at the *dejeuner* given by Moses H. Grinnell in his honor during his stay in your city. The imposing array of commercial and financial eminences of conservative tendencies on that occasion is looked upon by the moderate friends of Mr. Lincoln as a most judicious and timely demonstration, and denounced by the radicals as a discreditable piece of mercantile diplomacy.

It is likewise asserted here, with a good deal of assurance, that the opposition of the financial magnates of the Empire City to the appointment of Senator Cameron to the Secretaryship of the Treasury was made apparent during the political breakfast, and rendered the substitution of another party more than probable.

However this may be, it is now certain that nothing definite will be made known in reference to the composition of the Cabinet, beyond the appointment of Seward and Bates, until after the inauguration.

The Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln will take something of the following shape:—

Secretary of State.....Mr. Seward, of N. Y.
Secretary of the Treasury..Mr. Cameron, of Pa.
Secretary of War.....{C. M. Clay, of Ky., or Montgomery Blair, of Md.
Secretary of the Navy.....Mr. Welles, of Conn.
Secretary of the Interior...Mr. Smith, of Ind.
Postmaster General.....Mr. Etheridge, of Tenn.
Attorney General.....Mr. Bates, of Missouri.

When Mr. Lincoln was at Harrisburg, the Governor, Attorney General and other officials of the State of Pennsylvania waited upon Mr. Lincoln and assured him that the opposition to Mr. Cameron was not well founded and had been withdrawn. This gives Mr. Cameron a clear field.

Another report as to the construction of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet is as follows:—

Secretary of State.....Mr. Seward.
Attorney General.....Mr. Bates.
Secretary of the Navy.....Mr. Gilmer, of N. C.
Secretary of the Interior.....Mr. C. B. Smith, of Ind.
Postmaster General.....Mr. Wells.
Secretary of the Treasury.....Mr. Cameron.

A strong effort is making to get Mr. Banks into the Cabinet; and it may succeed; if so it will be at the expense of Mr. Wells, of Connecticut. Charles Francis Adams is also being pressed by some of his friends.

A large delegation from Maryland, in the interest of Henry Winter Davis for a position in the Cabinet, waited on Mr. Lincoln to-day. The urgent claims of the Blair family, in behalf of Montgomery Blair, for a similar position, will interfere with the success of Davis for a Cabinet position, but he will probably be tendered a foreign mission, or a seat on the Supreme bench.

John Bell, of Tennessee, arrived here this evening, and is closeted with Mr. Lincoln. It is understood he has been or will be tendered the position of Secretary of War. He will not accept without conferring with his delegation. If the President elect has tendered him this position, as it is asserted he has by the Peace Commissioners from Tennessee, it shows pretty conclusively what policy he intends to pursue.

David Dudley Field, Hiram Barney, and others are violently opposing Mr. Cameron for the Cabinet, and insisting upon the appointment of Governor Chase. To accomplish this the members of Congress from Ohio started a petition to-day in Chase's favor, but met with indifferent success. If Chase should go into the Cabinet, the Senatorship from Ohio will likely find in the city of Cincinnati a suitable personage. Then the President elect may have the pleasure of seeing his friend Gurley adorned with Senatorial honors.

If the opposition of the Greeley and Bryant wings against Mr. Cameron is successful, the General may, and no doubt will, find a place either in the War or Navy Department.

Senator Wade is very hostile to Chase's appointment to a place in the Cabinet, and prefers and urges David K. Carter, of Ohio, a republican with democratic antecedents, for the purpose of defeating Chase. John Sherman, however, stands better in the opinion of Mr. Lincoln than any other candidate yet proposed from Ohio.

The fight between Mr. Seward and the extreme republicans hourly increases in violenc. Which side will finally be obliged to yield is not yet precisely apparent.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and other extreme anti-compromise republicans, will call on the President elect to-morrow, to remonstrate against the appointment of Mr. Cameron to a place in the Cabinet.

The struggle for the ascendancy between the radicals and the conservatives, as to which shall control Mr. Lincoln in the construction of his Cabinet, is carried on with great vigor. The former, from their appearance, are not only hopeful, but sanguine of ultimate success.

It is understood that fourteen republican Senators have united in a petition protesting against Mr. Seward's appointment as Secretary of State. There is a much larger force in the House who are working like beavers to oust him, and if they cannot accomplish their object, to foist such men upon Mr. Lincoln as will be obnoxious to Senator Seward.

The President elect listens attentively, but is profoundly silent as to what he intends to do. He has intimated pretty clearly to those who have talked with him, that he will act upon his own judgment in the selection of his constitutional advisers.

It is well known, and names will be given if necessary, that certain democrats are engaged in recommending persons for positions in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Several democrats who have been asked to lend their names have refused.

MR. LINCOLN'S RECEPTION.

To-night Mr. Lincoln held a sort of informal reception, and I was surprised to see this pair of ultras standing before Old Abe for some time, and the whole trio smiling, not pleasantly, but with that forced mirth which people assume when they feel uncomfortable. Mr. Lincoln did not ask them to be seated, but told them a story about the lights which used to be placed in the dome of the Capitol, and against which all sorts of birds knocked out their brains. Some one remarked that the foul birds were now to be knocked down inside the Capitol, and Mr. Lincoln became suddenly serious.

In a new suit of black, with neat boots and clean shirt, Old Abe looked positively handsome. The Southern ladies stopping at Willard's say he is as rough as a bear, and certainly he don't stand much on dignity. I think he feels constrained at his forced silence, and is anxious to relieve himself by speaking his mind.

Mr. Lincoln's coldness toward the ultras, and Mr. Seward's familiarity, are the grounds for the rumors of compromise. These things have much alarmed Mr. Greeley, who came on to-day, and has been flying about town like a comet. He has not been caught near Mr. Lincoln yet. To friends he remarked sarcastically upon Mr. Lincoln's slight, believing, like Thaddeus Stevens, that he (Greeley) would have come the rough, but was politely requested to remember St. Louis and his lecture.

Office seekers generally attended Mr. Lincoln's reception. As each entered he said—"I have met you at so and so," and extended his hand. Mr. Lincoln said "Yes, I remember," grinned and shook hands. That was all.

ARRIVAL OF OFFICE SEEKERS.

Willard's is crowded with Western men, every one of whom carries an axe to grind. So many Western men were never seen in Washington before, and all expect offices. If Mr. Lincoln's administration accomplishes nothing else, it will at least civilize these people. The ladies have begun the work already, and the young Prince of Rails Lincoln has been taken in charge, and promenaded by fair dames up and down the hotel corridors.

Colonel Ellsworth, of the Chicago Zouaves, is also distinguishing himself this way. His name should be added to the list of office seekers, for he is ready for anything, from Secretary of the War Department to head Doorkeeper.

Mr. Lincoln's party keep open house at Willard's. Mr. Lincoln tells good stories, and they are trying to take the army of office seekers in advance.

In addition to those already named as candidates for the office of Marshal of the District of Columbia, is the intimate friend of the President elect, Judge David Davis, of Illinois. The office is worth fifteen thousand dollars per annum, and in the position its holder stands toward the President as does the Lord High Chamberlain of England toward the monarch of Great Britain.

Mrs. Senator Douglas to-day paid her respects to Mrs. Lincoln, and their interview was truly pleasant.

President Lincoln this evening dined with Henry Winter Davis.

John A. Kennedy, of New York, was on the floor of the House to-day.

Horace Greeley arrived this evening and immediately called upon Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Harris, Senator elect from New York, and family, arrived to-day.

Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, arrived to-day and had an interview with Mr. Lincoln.

THE BALTIMORE PLOT.

MORE ABOUT THE COUP DE FEU OF MR. LINCOLN—DETAILS OF THE PLAN FOR HIS DESTRUCTION—NEW YORK DETECTIVES AT WORK—SOME OF THE CONSPIRATORS IN THIS CITY, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln having safely arrived at his destination and become partially domiciliated, efforts are being made to unravel the monstrous plan by which his life was to be destroyed, and, if necessary, the lives of all in his suite. The facts are gradually becoming known. From those thus far developed it appears that the plot was concocted in Baltimore, and, being discovered by a detective officer, was by him communicated to two or three leading republicans, including Mr. Seward and Thurlow Weed. Afterwards it was made known to Mr. Judd, of the Presidential party.

On Thursday last, the intelligence having been privately forwarded to New York, several detectives were at once sent from that city to confer and co-operate with those who had the matter originally in charge. Mr. General Superintendent Kennedy and Commissioner Acton were also on hand. Together they succeeded in ferreting out the details of the conspiracy, and enough has been made known to give it, in the minds of those men, a rank by the side of the most infamous attempts ever made upon human life.

The information thus obtained by the detectives was communicated to the Presidential party while on their way to Trenton and Philadelphia, and when in the latter place the whole matter was thoroughly discussed and analyzed. Mr. Lincoln was urged by his friends to go from Philadelphia direct to Washington; but in order to carry out as much of his programme as possible, and at the same time to avoid exciting the suspicion of the conspirators, he decided on proceeding to Harrisburg. By the advice of Seward, Judd and other republicans, it was arranged that at that point a special train should be taken for Philadelphia again, whence he was to proceed to Washington.

The public are already aware of the manner of his departure from Harrisburg—the Scotch cap and plaid cloak the embarkation in this disguise, the night journey, and the great astonishment of the people at his unexpected arrival in this city on the morning of Saturday.

These charges of conspiracy have created the greatest excitement throughout Maryland, and especially in Baltimore, where a handful of republicans intended to receive him with *eclat*, get him safely through the city, and then bag all the offices.

In the rivalries growing out of the probable passage through Maryland, three or four delegations turned up ready to do the agreeable to the President, dreadfully perplexing Wood, the Commissary General of the party, and it was while he was in doubt what to do with these different delegations before him at Harrisburg that Mr. Lincoln was half way on the route to Philadelphia. It is said that Wood has not yet recovered from the shock he received at the discovery.

The exact mode in which the conspirators intended to consummate their designs has not yet transpired; but enough is known to be satisfactory that either an infernal machine was to be placed under the cars or railway, like the Orsini attempt upon Napoleon, or some obstruction placed upon the track whereby the train would be thrown down an embankment at some convenient spot; and that if these failed, then, on the arrival at Baltimore, during the rush and crush of the crowd, as at Buffalo, by knife or pistol, the assassination was to be effected.

It has also been ascertained that two or three of the conspirators were in New York on Wednesday, the 20th inst., watching the course of events while the President elect was there.

These are but a portion of the facts; but when the whole have been revealed it will appear that it was one of the most diabolical and desperate attempts to precipitate the country into revolution that has been attempted since the attack by Orsini upon Louis Napoleon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—P. M.

I have fuller information which confirms the above so far as the movements of the police are concerned. Mr. Kennedy, the Chief of your police, left New York on Thursday, and Commissioner Acton on Friday, on this business.

I have another fact which shows the fears of the republican leaders. Thur