

United States.

STEALING THE PUBLIC MONEY.

Information has just been received by the Government from the Collector at Savannah, in which he states that he has been notified by the Governor of the State of Georgia that no more money must be paid over to the United States without his (the Governor's) order.

THE PLOT.

The plot to capture the Capitol, which has led to the warlike attitude and preparations of Gen. Scott, was disclosed to Senator Douglas by one of the conspirators. Judge Douglas instantly denounced the plot as treasonable, and told his informant that, unless he revealed it to the War Department, he himself would.

NEW-ORLEANS NO LONGER A PORT OF ENTRY. A resolution will be introduced in the House to-morrow (Tuesday) repealing the law creating New-Orleans a port of entry, and providing for the collection of the revenue at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. Dix, is severely condemned for permitting so large a sum of money to remain in the mint at New-Orleans, with the full knowledge that its seizure by the Disunionists was certain.

THE FLOATING BATTERIES.

The Evening Post's Charleston correspondent says that one of the floating batteries under construction in that city lies on the East bay, at the Palmetto wharf, not far from the foot of Hazel Street, where, this afternoon, I visited it. Here is the result of my observations; it will consist of a huge platform of pine beams, about 14 inches square, powerfully framed and bolted together and adapted to float upon the water.

There is a strong purpose here to hold a Republican caucus, to determine if there is a Republican party, and what its creed and policy is, since late commentaries have thrown doubt upon its existence. THE COMPROMISING CONFERENCE. It is said the Virginians will propose the withdrawal of the troops from this city as a condition of going out with the proceedings in the Compromising Congress. Let the stick to that.

PLANS FOR ATTACKING SUMTER. A gentleman who has just arrived from Charleston, who is in the confidence of the Secessionists, and from his official position, thoroughly posted as to their intentions and movements, says that the State authorities have gone much further in their works of defense and preparations for attack than any one conceives. They have nearly completed their rafts and boats for the transportation of troops in the harbor, have completed their defenses at Morris Island, at the city, Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney in the very best and most imperishable manner, having covered with great care and consummate skill all the available points of attack from Fort Sumter, so that Charleston City is the only assailable point where the heavy guns of Maj. Anderson can do serious damage.

Their plan of attack, and one which has provoked much inquiry, is certainly well conceived, and for the purpose of a brief but spirited assault, must be admitted as evincing admirable foresight. It is this: Maj. Anderson's guns, they have ascertained, are ranged so as to cover a line upon Forts Moultrie and Pinckney, Morris Island battery, and Charleston. These require the attention of all his men to man them, and with all these points opening upon him at once, he will be entirely occupied. He has none pointing to the East upon Mount Pleasant, where the State has erected formidable batteries and taken thither their largest ordnance, with abundant supplies; and, while the other places open upon him, the Mount Pleasant batteries will keep up an uninterrupted fire upon Fort Sumter, with the purpose of making breach. The distance is only three-quarters of a mile.

ONE MAN OF NERVE LEFT.

Secretary Dix, having received official notice of the surrender of the revenue-cutter at New Orleans, immediately dispatched the following message, by telegraph, to New-Orleans:

To Wm. HAMPILL JONES of New-Orleans: Tell Lieutenant Caldwell to arrest Captain Brushwood. Assume command of the cutter—the McClelland—and obey the order I gave through you. If Captain Brushwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, Lieutenant Caldwell to hold him as a mutineer, and treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury. SEWARD AND DOUGLAS TRIFLING. The Washington correspondent of The Charleston Courier writes in disgust:

Never were so-called statesmen as much bewildered as now. Seward hides his utter incapacity to deal with events under the disgusting mask of levity. The owner of the Star of the West went to him the other day and in the most earnest manner besought him to give some positive assurance of what Lincoln's policy would be. Seward replied: 'I tell you what you do. Buy a ticket for the Lincoln inauguration ball. Head the list with your name, and that will bring peace to the country!' The man retired nauseated at such folly. As for Douglas, his power to cope with the issue before him may be judged from what he said to Crittenden. 'How this thing is to be settled, we don't know. But settled it will be, some how. We feel it in our bones, don't we Mr. Crittenden, that all will yet be well?' Was there ever on earth such a set of triflers and incapables?!

TRAITOROUS HARANGUES.

We have had two more traitorous harangues in the Senate to-day, from Messrs. Sibley and Benjamin. The former declared that the South would, if necessary, turn pirates and plunder Northern commerce. The latter flung his treason in the faces of his colleagues on the floor with equal boldness, and appropriately closed his political life with the boldest sophistry, in denying that money was paid as a compensation for Louisiana. Neither alluded to stealing the revenue-cutters or the money in the United States Mint at New-Orleans.

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Clingman followed, and was milder since he has been re-elected Senator. Mr. Hale turned an allusion of Clingman's to the lost Ten Tribes with great effect.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

There is a strong purpose here to hold a Republican caucus, to determine if there is a Republican party, and what its creed and policy is, since late commentaries have thrown doubt upon its existence.

THE COMPROMISING CONFERENCE.

It is said the Virginians will propose the withdrawal of the troops from this city as a condition of going out with the proceedings in the Compromising Congress. Let the stick to that.

INTERCEPTION OF GEN. DIX'S DISPATCHES.

All of Gen. Dix's telegraphic dispatches to the agent, sent to Mobile and New Orleans, were intercepted by authorities. They could not have been known without the instrumentality of the telegraphic office, and a serious question is thus presented to the public. Orders to the naval officers at Pensacola were stopped in the same way, by which that navy-yard was lost to the Government.

It appears from the returns received at the War Department that the militia force of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana combined in 341,000. These returns were severally made from the years 1853 to 1859. The returns for 1860 were only from the following: Massachusetts, 161,200; Rhode Island, 13,541; Connecticut, 51,596; Virginia, 143,155; Minnesota, 24,489; New York, 419,000. The aggregate of the whole country, from these imperfect returns, is 3,163,000, of which about 2,500,000 are infantry, 20,000 artillery cavalry, 13,000 artillery, and between 19,000 and 20,000 riflemen.

PASSPORTS FOR THE SOUTH.

Not a day passes that Senator (Egler is not called upon by some of his constituents, who desire letters from him which will serve as "passports" during their proposed journeys through the Southern States.

H. ROOSA, Corresponding Secretary of the New-York State Military Association.

Sir: There are so many things which require my attention that I have time only to acknowledge, very briefly, the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., forwarding a copy of the resolutions of the New-York State Military Association approving the steps taken by me, in this harbor, to assert the proper authority of the Federal Government, and maintain the honor of our country's flag.

I thank the Association for the complimentary and pleasing terms in which they allude to what I have, by the blessing of God, done in the hope of preserving peace, and, also, for the honor conferred upon me by my election as an honorary member.

Accept, if you please, my thanks for the expression of your own probation of my course, and believe to be very respectfully, Your obedient servant, ROBERT ANDERSON, Major U. S. A., Commanding.

MONTGOMERY Alabama, Feb. 8.

The Convention of Delegates from the Seceding Southern States met here on the 4th instant.

The Constitution of the United States has been adopted for the "Confederacy of the Southern States," with a few additions. The most important of these is a clause establishing free trade with all the world.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.

Extreme cold weather in all Northern Cities, and as far South as Baltimore, accompanied with a hurricane. In Boston and vicinity, thermometer 15° to 30° below zero.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9.

The Governor of the Independent Republic of Georgia, has seized five New York vessels, in retaliation for the seizure of arms at New York belonging to Georgia.

WASHINGTON Feb. 8.

The President returned the last letter of Col. Hayne, the agent of South Carolina, demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter as most insulting. The great stumbling-block in the Peace Convention, now sitting here with closed doors, is the right to secede which the border Slave States claim, and which stands in the way of coercion.

Well informed persons, having authority, say there will be no attack to Fort Sumter, until the question is considered by the Southern Congress now sitting at Montgomery, in Alabama unless circumstances arise, or measures be taken, that would involve in a speedy attack.

An Export Duty of One-Half Cent per pound, on Cotton, is proposed by the Southern Confederacy.

The Home Squadron is nearly all collected around disaffected Ports.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9th.

Bankers have resolved not to take any new Government loans unless Southern affairs are satisfactorily adjusted.

Freights firm. Flour, three shillings and six pence per barrel; Grain, eleven and a-half to twelve pence.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.

Cotton freights to Liverpool, three farthings to seven eighths of a penny per pound. To Havre, one and a half cents per pound. Exchange on England, 2 to 4 per cent. dis.

BOSTON Feb. 9.

Freights to Liverpool, Flour three shillings per barrel; Grain ten pence half-penny to eleven pence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, Afternoon.

Great excitement in consequence of the unexpected action of Governor Brown, of Georgia, in seizing of New York vessels at Savannah. Several of the Captains of the Vessels seized have left for home, and they threaten reprisals on Southern Vessels and Cargoes.

Mr. Holt, the new Secretary-at-War, has issued orders to reinforce Fort Sumter, in consequence of that assertion that it would be in the possession of South Carolina before next Thursday.

It is rumored that British Consul at Savannah has been tarred and feathered for protesting against the recent seizure of a vessel at that port.

MOBILE, Feb. 9.

Cotton freights to Liverpool, three farthings to seven eighths of a penny per pound.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO SAXON.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Feb. 7. The Anglo Saxon from Londonderry, whence she sailed on the 25th January, arrived at Portland last night. The news is interesting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The first instalment of the China indemnity has been paid.

American ships are taking out British Registers, availing themselves of the liberal provisions of the Navigation Laws which will enable them to visit Southern Ports under the glorious flag of Old England!

MARKETS.

Broadstuffs unchanged except Corn, which is a trifle lower.

FRANCE.

Consols closed at 91 1/2 @ 91 1/2. Great military and naval preparation is going on in France, under pretext of the menacing attitude of Germany.

DENMARK.

Denmark is also brisily arming.

ITALY.

Bombardment of Gaeta had recommenced. Fire from the fortifications had slackened and the Sardinian fleet had got into the line.

AUSTRIA.

An amnesty to Hungarian refugees will be proclaimed as soon as sequestration of property question is settled.

CHINA.

Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant had gone to Japan. Rebels were gaining strength in the Chinese Empire.

TORONTO, Feb. 5th.

In the extradition case of the Slavo Anderson, the writ of Habeas Corpus from the Court of Queen's Bench in London, has been served; but precedence has been given to the same writ issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in Upper Canada, and the case is to be argued, on appeal, next Friday, (to-day.)

Journal Travelling Agency.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Finley has been appointed General Agent for procuring subscriptions, advertising, &c. for THE JOURNAL, and for collecting sums due it.

Mr. Finley will soon visit St. John and its vicinity. Those in arrears are requested to make payment to him.

S. M. P. DETTENGILL & Co. No. 6 State St. Boston, S. M. P. & No. 119 Nassau St. New York, are agents for all newspapers and are duly authorized by them to obtain advertisements and subscriptions at the Publishers lowest rates. Further patronage is respectfully solicited.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Election for MAYOR, COUNCILLORS and ASSESSORS, for the Town of Woodstock, will take place on the second MONDAY in March, prox., at the following places: For Ward No. 1, at or near John Caldwell's; Ward No. 2, at the Town Hall; Ward No. 3, at or near Nathaniel Fletcher's; Court for nomination of Candidates to open at 9 o'clock, A. M., polling to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.; Mayor to be nominated at the Town Hall, Councillors and Assessors at each polling place.

JAMES H. JACQUES, Clerk of Town Council.

Woodstock, Feb. 12th, 1861.

Sled Shoe Steel.

Large Lot. Assorted sizes, lower than ever, at the Houlton Hardware Store, by A. H. FOGG & CO.

Houlton, Feb. 8, 1861.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until FRIDAY, the 1st of March next, at noon, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, between Fredericton and Woodstock, eastern side of the River, serving the Way Office at Upper Keswick, and all the Way Offices on the Route, once per week each way, commencing on the 1st day of April next.

The Mails are to be conveyed in a vehicle drawn by one or more horses, and at a uniform rate of speed of not less than four miles per hour.

Tenders must be made on the proper printed Forms, which can be obtained from any Postmaster; must state the sum per annum for which the service will be performed; and be addressed to the Postmaster General.

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, Fredericton, 7th Jan. 1861.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

AND THE

BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO, NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals; viz—

- 1. The London Quarterly (Conservative).
2. The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
3. The North British Review (Free Church).
4. The Westminster Review (Liberal).
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and the excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look to the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

Early Copies.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms.

Table with 2 columns: Review/Copy, Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, 5 00
For any three of the four Reviews, 7 00
For all four of the Reviews, 8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 6 00
For Blackwood and one Review, 5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, 7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS, ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or one of Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

Postage.

Subscribers in the British Provinces will receive their number free of U. S. Postage. N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals named is \$31 per annum.