

exchange, and no movement is possible until sterling cash is in New-York. The Banks are extending every facility to factors, and all is cheerful.

THE PROVIDENCE BANKS. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857. The following is a statement concerning the Providence Banks, dated Oct. 5:

THE LOAN FOR THE DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND. ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857. The proposals for a new loan of half a million of dollars for the deficiency in the Sinking Fund were opened to-day, and the bids being satisfactory, the loan was not taken.

FAILURE IN ALEXANDRIA. ALEXANDRIA, Va., Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857. The firm of Fowle, Snowden & Co., Bankers, of this city, have failed. They are in no way connected with the long established mercantile firm of Fowle & Co.

FAILURE. CLEVELAND, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857. J. Morrison, a broker of this city, failed to-day.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857. Stocks heavy. Penna. 50; Reading Railroad, 40; Long Island Railroad, 71; Morris Canal, 40; Penna. Railroad, 34. The latter stocks have fallen 75 per cent since yesterday. Money is tighter.

RUMORED INSANITY OF A BOSTON MERCHANT. The Philadelphia Bulletin contains the following special dispatch: "New-York, Oct. 8, 1857. A rumor has reached here from Boston that ex-Mayor Samuel A. Eliot of that city has become insane, and was taken to the Insane Hospital on Saturday in consequence of the loss of his whole estate by the failure of C. H. Mills & Co.

ELECTION OF A TENNESSEE U. S. SENATOR. NASHVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857. Andrew Johnson, the present Governor of the State, was elected to-day as successor to the Hon. James C. Jones in the United States Senate.

GEORGIA ELECTION. AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857. The majority of A. H. Stevens, Democrat, for Congress in the VIIIth District, is 1,357.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. BUFFALO, Thursday, October 8, 1857. At noon to-day an engine on the New-York and Erie Railroad ran into the way express train, east of the Buffalo and Erie Road, at the crossing of the two roads in this city. Seven persons were seriously, but not fatally injured.

MURDER AT PITTSBURGH. PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857. Three persons entered to-day the second story of a house of an aged German named Wiseman, who lived with his daughter in a secluded spot, on the East Liberty road, near Pittsburgh. Their object, it is supposed, was to commit a rape on the daughter, who had just returned to her father's house.

EARTHQUAKE OUT WEST. ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857. About 4 o'clock this morning, a violent shock of earthquake was felt here. Seven minutes later another shock, less severe, was felt. They made the most substantial buildings tremble, and overturned small articles in dwellings. The shocks were also felt at Springfield, Illinois.

TOWNSHIP THE MURDERER. MERRITSVILLE, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857. The trial of Townsend, the murderer, is postponed until the next assizes, in order to procure witnesses from California.

THE JANE INGRAHAM LOST—THE YELLOW FEVER. NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857. The schooner Jane Ingraham, from Rockland for Point, was lost on the sand shoals on the 4th inst. crew were saved.

NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS. The members of the Congress had quite a lively yesterday, and considerable progress was made in the Grand Tournament. Mr. Paul Morphy of New-York was his third game with Mr. Thompson, and is, therefore, now in company with Mr. Montgomery of Philadelphia, and Mr. Paulsen of Iowa; that is to say, these three gentlemen have nothing more to do until the more winners declare themselves, when the eight will draw again for opponents and start afresh.

Denise Hotel, and Paul Morphy of New-Orleans. The latter gentleman will play his game also blindfold. This episode of four games will probably be the most interesting in the Congress.

NEW-YORK AGRICULTURAL STATE FAIR. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BUFFALO, Oct. 6, 1857. The Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society opened on the designated grounds north of and within this city this morning. These grounds are spacious, descending moderately to the bank of the Niagara, but are destitute of shade, and I should judge them better adapted to the growing of Produce than to its exhibition. The soil being rich, black, soft and moist, readily turning into mire under the feet of the swarming thousands. The buildings are ample, and the arrangements seem to have been generally well made. The morning was lowery and threatening, but the day is now fine and the temperature mild and genial.

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are straggled anywhere and everywhere, exposed to the caprices of the weather, and where the farmer has no fair opportunity to canvass and compare their respective merits. If Fairs are to be upheld and approved by judicious, thoughtful men, this must be reformed.

II. The exhibition of fancy articles, or those especially got up to show, should be discontinued. I note implements on the ground evincing elaborate finish and polish, such as no one would think of bestowing on a machine that was manufactured with a single eye to service. No article should be allowed to compete for a premium which was not made for actual work, and which would not be duplicated to any buyer at the regular price of articles of like pattern.

III. Each machine or implement should be plainly, conspicuously labeled with a statement of its name, use, price, and the grounds on which a superiority or preference is claimed for it. Now hundreds pass and gaze at machine after machine in blank bewilderment as to its object, character or cost.

IV. The management should provide or bespeak for each Fair a supply of Draining Tile, and should have a section of drain laid down on the Fair ground, showing the drain merely excavated, then the tile snugly laid, then prepared for covering with earth, and at length completely covered. A single drain two rods long, and costing at most \$3, would suffice for all this, and perhaps some tile-maker could be induced to do it at his own expense. May I not hope that the next Fair will be thus improved?

V. A similar illustration of deep Plowing and Subsoiling might be given on the ground at each State Fair, with a brief explanation of their advantages. This would at least provoke some shallow plowers and shallow cogitators to think.

SECOND DAY. BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1857. The people have as lovely a day as they could desire for their visit to the great Fair. It was densely foggy early in the morning, but cleared away at 10 o'clock, and the atmosphere is just comfortable for all thick coats and laddie's half-Winter dress, which have done. I regret to say that the crowd of visitors is not as large as was anticipated, though it may come to-morrow and next day. There are, however, enough to give the ground quite an animated appearance, and a very large number of females are present; the most of them, I should judge, come from neighboring towns by railroad, and from Canada. The French language is heard very frequently in passing about among the people. The trains this morning have been well loaded; the extra from Lockport, I counted as it passed by the show grounds, fourteen cars.

The location of the ground is very fine. It is upon a gentle slope toward the river, between Buffalo and Black Rock, and overlooks the river, the latter higher and lower and Lake Erie, and over the river into Canada, if it continues dry, the ground will be all right. If it rains it would soon be in a quagmire. The buildings are all after the model of former years, temporarily built of rough boards, convenient enough except that in the fine-art building and Floral Hall, and in that where domestic manufactures are exhibited, is a defect that should be remedied in all future years. The receipts up to last night for entries, members' tickets and single admissions, were a little over \$1,000. They will probably be doubled to-morrow evening, and a dispatch being received this morning which says a dispatch which is discrediting all New-England Banks, and the ticket-sellers were obliged to announce this fact to a vast proportion of the applicants for tickets. No paper money but this State and Canada was taken to-day. Some of the applicants had to go away without procuring tickets. It is evident that money-difficulties are going to seriously affect the receipts of the Society this year. I do not think the number present to-day more than half what it was the first good day last year at Watertown. All, however, are satisfied that the show as a whole is better than it was then at Elm-on or New-York City.

It is cheering to see that somebody has been able to raise apples this year. The exhibition of varieties and good qualities is better than any I have seen or heard of anywhere before this year. The southern shore of Lake Ontario is now the best apple-growing region of the United States. I find one Ontario county farmer, also, present with ninety-four kinds of apples, which he has brought in "just to help make up the show." If all other farmers would do as Sylvanus Burdett of Ithaca has done, they would have a capital ground for the display of fruit.

Noble Hill, a Steuben County farmer, has 32 kinds of apples on exhibition, some of which are very superior. His favorite hardy winter varieties are the R. I. Greening and the Baldwin. He has also a show of very handsome cranberries, which are exhibited upon a piece of land that he can overflow. His crop this year is about 60 bushels. Aaron Hampton of East Hamburg, a nurseryman, exhibits 70 kinds of apples, 25 of pears, 12 of peaches, and 6 of grapes. Smith, Hensche & Co. of Syracuse have 50 kinds of apples and 20 of pears. Many of their specimens are quite handsome. Godfrey Zimmerman has 40 kinds of apples and 32 of pears. Austin Pinney, formerly a Buffalo merchant, now a farmer and fruit grower eighteen miles west of Rochester, has a particularly good lot of peaches, which he is selling about 150 baskets a day at \$1.50 each, at Rochester. He has also some very fine pears and grapes. The very handsome peaches I have seen for years are exhibited by J. Burdett of Cayuga Lake. These remind me of the older times, when peaches would grow to be things of beauty, delicious in smell and taste.

As a matter of course there is a great show of fruit from Barry's nursery at Rochester. It comprises 240 kinds, and 110 of apples, many of them magnificent. J. B. Fay appears to be a successful grape culturist in this State. He has 11 varieties, and some of them very superior. Dr. Grant of Newburgh exhibits three of the choicest grapes for out-door cultivation in this country. Dr. Grant has one of the most improving vineyards in the United States, on an island in the Hudson, below Newburgh, and now pronounces the "Delaware Grape" the very best market grape yet discovered; and in this he is confirmed by Charles Downing. In color it resembles the Catawba, and grows in small bunches, and small berries, but very delicious. The Diana grape, sattering it is better than any other grapes cultivated here, because it is well known as a most superior grape. But a seedling that originated in Hudson does need notice, and is richly entitled to it. I shall be able to speak of it to-morrow.

There are a great many other exhibitors of fruits, but owing to the size and system of the Fair, and the number of the articles, I am not able to give them credit. I am happy to be able to say, as the day advances, that the visitors increase, and everything bids fair for a very successful and useful exhibition.

INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS. The Special Committee of the Councilmen last night reported a partial list of Inspectors and Canvassers for the November election, as follows:

INSPECTORS. First Ward. 1. John M. Rouse, Hugh O'Neil, B. F. Weymouth, 2. Simon M. John, John Calahan, Daniel Coffey, 3. John Hoan, William Bennett, J. C. Morrison, 4. Edward Cooper, William Kenna, Benjamin D. Quize, 5. Henry Goetzsch, Joseph E. Williams, G. Black. Third Ward. 3. Thos. D. Winchester, Thos. McKnight, Ben. Waterbury. Eighth Ward. 1. Charles S. Smith, John C. W. Wild, 2. Thos. Kelly, Charles H. Crawford, Daniel Mooney, 3. A. W. F. Melch, John O'Neil, Daniel Coleman, 4. Michael Kelly, William White, Ben. J. Cowles, 5. George Deane, E. F. Amos, John M. Smith, 6. W. W. Herick, E. F. Van Norden, R. C. Greer, 7. James Davis, William Kelly, S. H. Hendricks, 8. Geo. W. W. Herick, J. C. Wright, John Forsberg, 9. James Armstrong, Daniel Stimm, John M. Blunt. Ninth Ward. 1. Abraham Ackerman, John B. Clark, Charles Gallaway, 2. Simon M. John, J. Smith, A. H. Ferguson, 3. Lawrence Van Wert, Samuel A. Foss, R. Carpenter, 4. Abraham Frazier, Richard B. Frazier, Edward V. Price, 5. David H. Dick, Benjamin Burdell, John Green, 6. Benj. Van Rensselaer, John J. Tallman, Richard S. Fiedick, 7. Benj. Van Rensselaer, John J. Tallman, Richard S. Fiedick, 8. Vincent C. King, George B. King, 9. Albert G. Bogert, James A. McPherson, Isaac Seward.

INSPECTORS. Tenth Ward. 1. Benj. P. Fairchild, Mathias Heick, James Stratford, 2. Alex. Ward, Wm. L. Kelly, J. P. Poppert, 3. George W. W. Herick, J. C. Wright, John Forsberg, 4. Wm. Nolan, John B. Kelly, John A. McGorley, 5. James Dunn, D. Draddy, Lawrence Bourke, 6. John E. Jones, James B. Wright, 7. Joseph T. Sweet, James C. Hays, Hugh Rook, 8. James C. Burnham, John Adams, J. M. Cooper. Eleventh Ward. 1. Geo. W. Valiant, Wm. G. Andrews, 2. Wm. H. Kirby, Wm. F. Moss, Thos. Carroll, 3. Edward Bissell, Stephen H. Cornell, J. C. Stansbury, 4. George W. W. Herick, J. C. Wright, John Forsberg, 5. Stephen D. Dilage, Stephen F. Russell, A. J. Allen, 6. Patrick Deo, William Sinclair, N. S. Williams, 7. John M. Rouse, Hugh O'Neil, B. F. Weymouth. Twelfth Ward. 1. Benj. P. Fairchild, Mathias Heick, James Stratford, 2. Alex. Ward, Wm. L. Kelly, J. P. Poppert, 3. George W. W. Herick, J. C. Wright, John Forsberg, 4. Wm. Nolan, John B. Kelly, John A. McGorley, 5. James Dunn, D. Draddy, Lawrence Bourke, 6. John E. Jones, James B. Wright, 7. Joseph T. Sweet, James C. Hays, Hugh Rook, 8. James C. Burnham, John Adams, J. M. Cooper.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. MAINE.—Official returns from all but three towns and fourteen plantations give the following result of the recent election for Governor:

Counties. Rep. Dem. 1856. 1857. Arden..... 1,118 1,018 719 541 Cumberland..... 1,257 1,047 713 1,322 Franklin..... 1,307 1,212 2,045 2,250 Hancock..... 1,723 1,320 2,478 3,712 Kennebec..... 1,173 1,173 1,459 1,114 Oxford..... 4,413 3,899 1,149 1,114 Penobscot..... 1,033 1,114 1,149 1,114 Piscataquis..... 1,114 1,114 1,149 1,114 Sagadahoc..... 3,404 1,547 1,149 1,114 Somerset..... 1,237 1,237 1,149 1,114 Washington..... 3,770 3,227 1,149 1,114 York..... 5,770 5,831 1,149 1,114 Total..... 49,423 41,549 54,943 62,250

Gov. Morrill's majority, therefore, is 11,739, which the other towns will probably increase to 12,000. It will be seen that the Republicans carry every county in the State but one (Aroostook). They also elect thirty of the thirty-one Senators, and three-fourths of the House of Representatives.

The Legislature elect now appears to stand:

SENATORS. Republican. Democrat. 1. Geo. W. Valiant, Wm. G. Andrews, 2. Wm. H. Kirby, Wm. F. Moss, Thos. Carroll, 3. Edward Bissell, Stephen H. Cornell, J. C. Stansbury, 4. George W. W. Herick, J. C. Wright, John Forsberg, 5. Stephen D. Dilage, Stephen F. Russell, A. J. Allen, 6. Patrick Deo, William Sinclair, N. S. Williams, 7. John M. Rouse, Hugh O'Neil, B. F. Weymouth. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Republican. Democrat. 1. Benj. P. Fairchild, Mathias Heick, James Stratford, 2. Alex. Ward, Wm. L. Kelly, J. P. Poppert, 3. George W. W. Herick, J. C. Wright, John Forsberg, 4. Wm. Nolan, John B. Kelly, John A. McGorley, 5. James Dunn, D. Draddy, Lawrence Bourke, 6. John E. Jones, James B. Wright, 7. Joseph T. Sweet, James C. Hays, Hugh Rook, 8. James C. Burnham, John Adams, J. M. Cooper.

THE KENNEBEC JOURNAL says: "The Democrats obtained their one Senator from Washington by cheating him in with split tickets. All things considered, the victory of the Republicans this year is fully equal to their success in 1856. The large falling off from the popular vote, of course, necessarily reduces correspondingly the majority of last year, while the relative strength of the contending parties stands about the same."

NEW-YORK. JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS. SUPREME COURT. Democrat. 1. Chas. A. Peabody, 2. Wm. Mitchell, 3. J. W. Brown, 4. R. A. Lott, 5. W. Peckham, 6. D. K. Gray, 7. A. C. Paige, 8. F. W. Hubbard, 9. Robert Parker, 10. George Hastings. COUNTY NOMINATIONS. ERIE COUNTY. Republican. Democrat. 1. Thos. B. Smith, 2. D. E. Standart, 3. Sias Tebor, 4. Sias Tebor, 5. Sias Tebor. KENNESAW COUNTY. Republican. Democrat. 1. Thos. B. Smith, 2. D. E. Standart, 3. Sias Tebor, 4. Sias Tebor, 5. Sias Tebor.

LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS. SENATE. Democrat. 1. John W. Ferdon, 2. A. H. Hasbrouck, 3. George W. Pratt, 4. H. H. Churchill, 5. Isaac Day, 6. William C. Crain, 7. Chas. M. Smith, 8. Gilbert Mollison, 9. James N. Brown, 10. J. J. Rouse, 11. J. J. Rouse, 12. Lyman Truitt, 13. James Wadsworth, 14. John F. Downing. ASSEMBLY. Democrat. 1. H. Reynolds, 2. Z. C. Platt, 3. J. E. Haven, 4. John I. Voorles, 5. Moses S. Beach, 6. John Hanford, 7. Edmund Driggs, 8. J. W. L. Bar, 9. B. Van Horn, 10. J. C. Wright, 11. John J. Wolcott, 12. E. A. Lawrence, 13. J. L. Hendrickson, 14. Martin Miller, 15. Ralph Richards, 16. James T. Adee.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL DEFALCATION. OFFICIAL STATEMENT. "Inasmuch as paper bearing on its face the name of the American Sunday School Union, and issued under the signature of its late Corresponding Secretary, Frederick W. Porter, has been disseminated for non-payment, and inasmuch as the Society's numerous friends will be looking with pain and indignation at the cause of such a misfortune, it is due to the community before which the Institution stands as one of its oldest and most cherished benevolent organizations and to the Board of Officers and Managers, that some explanation should be furnished, and the following statement is submitted with that view:

"Every dollar of the contributions to the Society's funds has been scrupulously applied to the benevolent objects which the donors designed to promote; so that whatever losses or disasters may have befallen the business interests of the Society, its charity fund has been sacredly preserved, and periodicals have continued as a acknowledgment of all donations received, and our annual reports have faithfully accounted for their disbursement.

"The Book Department has always been self-supporting. The large distribution of stock required by the 'Student Missionary Service' (as it was termed) occasioned the Treasurer, Mr. Porter, to be essentially indebted to the Missionary Department, while heavy advances to the Book Department from the active capital of the Society, and the reduction of the price of some of our most salable books, still further diminished our business means.

"But there was nothing in all this to alarm or disconcert us. Our ability to meet the existing obligations of the Institution was little or not at all essentially impaired, and arrangements to carry us through the present crisis in commercial affairs were so far completed as to remove any serious apprehension of difficulty from the minds of the Finance Committee, and a stipulated amount of some beyond what appeared in the preceding statements of the Committee, which were furnished to the Corresponding Secretary from the first year of the Society's organization.

"This officer has always been intrusted with the general oversight of the Society's business, including its money transactions. He is required to pay over to the Treasurer, whenever money he receives. The claims against the Society, after being duly audited by a Standing Committee, are submitted to the Board at a stated monthly meeting, and, if approved, orders are drawn on the Treasurer, signed by the Recording Secretary, and countersigned by the Recording Secretary, and authorized for their payment. At the same meeting a report is also made by the same Committee, of all the liabilities of the Society and of its resources.

"In the prosecution of the business, and especially in transactions with paper-dealers, printers and binders, it has been customary for Mr. Porter to issue notes and acceptances, in his name, as Corresponding Secretary. The most unqualified confidence being reposed in his integrity, no particular investigation was made into these transactions, or any other that appeared in the monthly statements of the Committee, which were furnished to the Corresponding Secretary from the first year of the Society's organization. So that whatever was duly entered on the Society's books, came to the knowledge and passed under the scrutiny of the Committee of Accounts and the Board.

"The position of Mr. Porter's faithfulness was awakened by the approach of maturity of one or two acceptances which did not appear upon the books. But this might be charitably ascribed to some oversight which could be explained. On further investigation, however, it was ascertained that he had used the Society's credit, and large extent. Engagements of this sort, in which the Society has no interest or concern, but for which Mr. Porter, by his signature, has thus secretly pledged its credit, has no part of which any ever came into the possession of the Society, or appears on the books to its credit.

"While it is confidently believed that these unjustifiable proceedings have extended through a series of years, nothing has occurred until the present crisis to bring them to light, though not a little ignominy has been displayed in evading an earlier detection, or in made over to the Society for private purposes, and no disclosures have yet been made, nor have we been able to ascertain with any certainty to what use any portion of the money thus fraudulently obtained has been put. It is hoped that some portion of the same claims may be covered by property which has been made over to the Society for that purpose.

"The official faithfulness which has involved so many innocent parties in serious embarrassments, and brought dishonor upon the cause of religion, and done irreparable mischief to one of the most important and useful institutions in the land, was our only and vigilant could have prevented or detected. Confid-

ence must be reposed somewhere, yet who will guarantee that it will not be abused? It should be understood that as far as we know, no funds in the actual possession of the Society have been obtained, since a part of what was thus surreptitiously abstracted was ever in its custody; and it is to be especially remarked, as a matter of thankfulness, that not a farthing of the contributions to our benevolent fund has been lost or misappropriated. The wrong which we suffer results wholly from the use of the Society's name and credit by the Corresponding Secretary without authority, in violation of his trust and for personal or private ends, and the burden falls wholly on its business department.

"In the meantime, may we not confidently appeal to our friends to come to our aid in these trying circumstances into which we have been thrown, not by our own neglect or error, but by the abuse of a necessary confidence? We have satisfactory assurances from parties who hold these unauthorized obligations, that they shall not be urged to our prejudice, and we must bespeak the indulgence of others until we can recover from this severe shock, and put the business of the Society on a proper basis.

"We cannot entertain the thought for a moment, as an institution so signally favored of God, and so eminently fitted by its organization and agencies to bless and save our country, will be left to languish and decay because one of its servants, in an evil hour, has proved faithless to his trust. J. COOKE, C. H. COMINGS, J. P. PHIPPS, R. B. CUMMINGS, Committee on Depositories and Finance. No. 1122 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1857."

This amount agrees with a statement afterwards furnished by Mr. Porter.

MARINE AFFAIRS. COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER—RECKLESSNESS OF FERRY PILOTS. Ever since the establishment of the new South Tenth street Ferry from Williamsburgh to this city, the pilots of that line seem to have been most anxious to earn an unenviable notoriety. With this object in view they have taken every opportunity to put the lives of passengers on the Peck-slip ferry boats in jeopardy. To our personal knowledge on several occasions they have recklessly and needlessly run their boats directly across the bows of the slower Peck-slip boats, passing so closely that the passengers would rush aft to escape the expected collision. On several occasions they have succeeded in damaging the Peck-slip boats very materially by running into them. Thus far no life has been lost by this criminal conduct, but such good fortune cannot always be looked for.

We are informed that the Managers of the Peck-slip Company have been to the South Tenth street City Hall with proposals of amity, offering to adopt any rule which might be mutually agreed upon for regulating the course of the boats on the two ferries, so as to make the risk of a collision or interference as remote as possible, but have thus far been unable to effect any arrangement. One of the South Tenth street pilots is now under indictment for willfully running into a Peck-slip boat, and will soon be tried for the offense. His fellows, however, do not seem to be at all influenced by this fact. On the contrary, if we may judge by the occurrences of last evening, they are even more reckless than ever.

About 7 o'clock last night, while the Peck-slip ferry-boat Onalaska was on her way to Williamsburgh, heavily laden with passengers, the South Tenth street boat George Washington, piloted by a man named Gibson, shot out of her slip on the New-York side, and taking the inside of the river, kept alongside of the Onalaska for some distance. Suddenly she started ahead, and grazing a faster boat, passed across her bows, just bringing them—some of the passengers assert. Her pilot then drove her out of her course directly across the East River, so as to intercept a Peck-slip boat (the Onalaska) on the Brooklyn side of the river, bound to New-York, just as she was between Bridge street and the old Jackson Ferry slip. The pilot of the Peck-slip boat stopped his engine and then backed his boat, until she swung with her stern pointing almost toward New-York. Gibson drove his boat against the bows of the Onalaska, carrying away the massive knee at the end of the railing, and ripping up some of the deck timbers. The paddle-wheel of the Geo. Washington actually passed entirely across the deck of the Onalaska, and some of the broken paddles fell upon her deck. Happily no one was injured; but the passengers felt so indignant at the conduct of the South Tenth street pilot that they signed a card, calling upon the Peck-slip Company to prosecute him, and offering themselves as witnesses.

The citizens of Williamsburgh, whose lives are daily perilled by these miscreants, owe it to themselves to put a speedy termination to these disgraceful and dangerous practices. We have reason to believe that they will do this soon and in the most effectual manner, unless the South Tenth-street Company discharge such dangerous characters forthwith.

PRESENT FROM MR. BUCHANAN TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE ELLEN. A very valuable gold pocket chronometer and chain have been forwarded to Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq., Collector for Norfolk, by James Buchanan, President of the United States, to be presented to Captain A. Johnson, of the Norwegian bark Ellen, who so gallantly went to the rescue of the passengers of the Central America. The chronometer is beautifully wrought, and its mechanism unexceptionable. On the back of the inner case it bears this inscription:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. CAPTAIN A. JOHNSON. For his noble, prompt, zealous and successful efforts in rescuing persons from the wreck of the steamer "Central America" in 1857.

OFFICIAL FILLIBUSTER CIRCULAR. The following communication from the Secretary of State was transmitted to the U. S. Marshals and U. S. District Attorneys on the 18th ult. Sir:—From information received at this Department, there is reason to believe that lawless persons are now engaged within the limits of the United States in setting on foot and preparing the means for military expeditions, to be carried on against the Territories of Mexico, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica—Republics which are under the protection of the United States, in violation of the sixth section of the act of Congress, approved 20th April, 1818. And under the eighth section of the said act, it is made a crime for any citizen of the United States, or any person, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and the militia thereof, for the purpose of preventing or obstructing the settlement of any territory, or to engage in setting on foot or preparing military expeditions against the Territories of Mexico, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, so manifestly prejudicial to the national honor and to the national interest. And you are also hereby instructed promptly to communicate to this Department the earliest information you may receive relative to such expeditions.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant. [Signed] LEWIS CAS. CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—Mr. C. C. Tracey of the Children's Aid Society left for Michigan last evening with some thirty boys, who have been gathered from the gutters of New-York. He says that it will cost less to send these thirty to comfortable homes, where they will become men of property and consequence, than it would to punish one, if allowed to grow up here in ignorance and crime. These boys are Polish, German, Irish, English, Scotch and American. Some of the boys have been at work on the canal. One little fellow came alone from the Old World to Quebec about two years ago, and has since been floating about between Chicago and Ogdensburg. Several have been found lying about Washington Market. They go by the steamer Hero to Albany, where they take the New-York Central Railroad. Mr. Braze, Secretary of the Society, informs us that a considerable number of women have lately called at the rooms at No. 11 Clinton Hall for relief, saying that they were in a starving condition.

SHOOTING AT AGOSTA.—The Augusta Evening Dispatch says that a difficulty occurred at the Plaza Hotel between Capt. J. M. Greys, conductor on the South Carolina Railroad, and one of the Capt. Greys's men. Two shots were fired, one by the Capt. Greys, and the other by one of the latter taking effect in the fleshy part of Capt. Greys's arm. The Dispatch learns that the difficulty originated in a dispute about baggage.