THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Peabody.

THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—MOTION FOR A RECEIVER—APPOINTMENT NOT YET MADE

SEPT. 4.—*Charles A. Rapallo vs. the Mechanics' Banking Association.*—This case, which had been adjourned from the previous day, was again called on.

Judge Peabody said he had come to the conclusion to appoint a receiver, and that the only question was, who it should be. Some thirty names had been suggested in court, in the streets, and at his (the Judge's) house, by various parties representing themselves as being interested.

Mr Mount said that he appeared not only in his own behalf as a stockholder, but as representing stockholders to the amount of 700 shares, and therefore presented strong claims for the favorable consideration of the Court in the nomination of a receiver, inasmuch as from the statement presented by the cashier it appeared that the stockholders would be the only sufferers.

The Judge said that his only object was to select a person well qualified, of business habits, and able from his position to satisfy the public and carry out the objects of the law.

Mr. Blunt said it would also be necessary to consult the stockholders who were the parties most in interest.

Judge Peabody remarked that the stockholders were secured and the parties next entitled to the protection of the law were the stockholders and depositors.

Mr. Rapallo, the plaintiff, said that the only interest he had in the matter was that such a person should be appointed as would secure him the money he had on deposit in the association as soon as possible. As it appears now there was an anxiety to take the management out of his hands. If those parties had a greater interest in the winding up of the concern than he had then he would not object, but he should take care that no ulterior object or jobbing should intervene or he should withdraw from the suit. If a proper receiver were appointed the public and the depositors would be all gratified. He suggested the names of Jas. S Wood and J. C. Henderson, men eminently respectable—one a retired lawyer, the other a merchant, and both will ing to serve.

Mr. Noyes suggested the name of Richard J Thorne, the President of the Equitable Insurance Company.

After some desultory conversation, the Judge said he would not fix upon a name at the present moment, and asked the counsel on both sides to suggest the amount of bail.

Mr. Blunt suggested $10,000.

Mr. Lord suggested $100,000, and that the receiver should pay over to the New York Life and Trust Company and to the United States Trust Company $5,000 each alternately, accordingly as he received funds.

The case was adjourned to Saturday morning, when the receiver will be named, the amount of security settled, and the order entered.

MOTION TO ARREST JOHN THOMPSON, THE WALL STREET BANK BROKER, DENIED.

SEPT. 4.—*Charles A Holdship and others vs John Thompson.*—This was a motion for an order of arrest. The suit was brought by plaintiffs to recover some $6,000, money deposited with the defendant. The decision is that he is not liable to arrest. Defendant did not act in a fiduciary capacity, and the order for arrest is denied, with $10 costs.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY'S LIABILITIES.

SEPT 4.—Wm. H. Lee and Others vs The Ohio Life and Trust Company, attachment issued for indebtedness in the sum of $468 5
Attachments already issued 1,619,147 55

Total thus far $1,619,646 30

FAILURE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4, 1857.

Messrs. Withington & Eastman, importers of sugar and molasses, have failed here for a large amount.

SUSPENSION OF LEE & CO.'S BANK.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4, 1857.

G. Lee & Co.'s bank suspended this morning. This suspension is caused by a very large accumulation of suspended debts, among which is one of $270,000 from the Buffalo Car Company. The other Buffalo banks have fortified themselves and are thought perfectly sound. There is no excitement in the city. William Williams has accepted the receivership of the assets of the Sackette Harbor Bank.

MASSACHUSSETTS.

BOSTON FEELING THE PRESSURE.

[From the Boston Traveller, Sept. 3]

Boston is beginning seriously to feel the panic and pressure in the New York money market. The choicest of paper could not be passed for less than 12 per cent in State street yesterday, while the rates for ordinary loans ran up to 18 and 20 per cent.

CONNECTICUT.

THE FINANCIAL FUTURE.

[From the Hartford Times, August 28]

The last statement of the New York banks states their aggregate loans to be $120,199,000, their specie $10,097,000, and their actual deposits $64,141,000, against $110,188,000 of loans, $12,914,000 of specie, and $69,122,000 of undrawn deposits exactly one year ago. Thus their loans have increased ten millions, while their deposits have decreased about five millions and their specie about three millions compared with the same week last year. This is a very bad statement for it shows largely increased loans on diminished deposits and diminished specie. In fact, they have allowed their specie reserve to run down to low water mark; for ten millions of dollars in gold is the very smallest amount which even the boldest financiers contend absolutely indispensable to the safe management of the New York banks. Other and sounder authorities think that they cannot dispense with a regular specie reserve of thirty millions without, at times, incurring extreme danger.

But it is now obvious that these banks, greatly expanded as they are, cannot keep up their specie even to ten millions, without a very sudden and severe contraction of their loans. Foreign imports are are still pouring into the country at the rate of more than a million of dollars a day, and as very little produce can be shipped during the next three months, or until the next cotton crop comes forward to market, it follows necessarily that gold in large sums—not less than from two to three millions a week—must be sent abroad to pay for them. Besides this, the debt due abroad for the enormous imports of the last three months, according to the most reliable estimates, not yet paid up by at least thirty millions of dollars. The receipts of gold from California, now averaging not more than $650,000 a week, can go but a very little way towards meeting the foreign drain of from two to three millions a week. The inevitable consequence is that the New York banks in their present expanded condition, in order to provide themselves with gold, will be compelled to apply the screw without mercy to their needy borrowers, and squeeze all the specie they can out of the interior, by calling in at once whatever balances may be due them. All this is pretty certain to take place, and it is equally certain that it cannot take place without creating a very tight money market and producing great distress in commercial and financial circles for some months to come. When such a time is coming on it is better to know it and be prepared for it if possible, and take such reefs as may be necessary and practicable in business, than to shut one's eyes against it and ignorantly deny it.

As long as the present banking system and heavy foreign importations go on together, this annual game of alternate bank expansion and contraction, of screw and unscrew will, also continue in spite of all that can be said or written on the subject. But there is an unfortunate concurrence of circumstances which this year will combine to make the inevitable playing out of this programme far more disastrous than usual. As the bank expansion has been much larger than heretofore, so their contraction will be proportionately more sudden and severe. The imports have been heavy beyond precedent, and more gold must go abroad to pay for them, not only on account of that increase of our foreign indebtedness, but because our means of discharging that debt by the export of produce and of our railroad stocks and bonds (which foreigners will not touch) have at the same time materially diminished. Superadded to all these prolific sources of financial trouble, and on top of them, and of something more than the feather weight required to break the camel's back under its previous load, has come a panic of unprecedented extent and severity in nearly all kinds of railroad securities. These securities in stocks and bonds representing property to the amount of nearly nine hundred millions of dollars, are scattered among all grades, professions and classes in the community; have suddenly become so much reduced in value that, as to by far the greater portion of them, they have become utterly unavailable to their possessors for the purposes of borrowing or sale except at enormous and ruinous sacrifices.

Each of the causes which we have specified is of itself sufficient to make a good deal of trouble, and it is very certain that they cannot all be in operation at the same time and converge into a single concentrated and powerful focus of mischief, without producing extremely momentous results.

NEW YORK.

THE BANK FUND STOCK HELD BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

At a meeting of the Canal Board held at Albany on the 2d inst., the following communication was received from the Auditor:—

STATE OF NEW YORK, CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, September 2, 1857.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND:—

The Auditor of this department has in his possession four certificates of Bank Fund stock held by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund in trust, &c.

1 certificate payable 1858 for $27,333 34
1 " 1859 ..... 24,959 83
1 " 1861 ..... 60,385 00
1 " 1865 ..... 12,743 15

Making in all $125,372 02

It is understood that this stock is held as a part of the fund arising from the premiums on loans under the third section of the seventh article of the constitution, and pays an interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, semi annually.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have invested in loans to sundry banks at five per cent seventy-six thousand one hundred and seventy dollars and forty-nine cents ($76,170 49) to redeem the principal of the canal debt, created under article seven section three of the constitution. This being a trust fund, which, with the accumulated interest, can only be applied to the redemption of the debt, it cannot be used for any other purpose.

In order that the commissioners may be able to avail themselves of the moneys now on deposit for the present purpose of the canals, the Auditor proposes that the bank fund stock payable in 1861 and 1865, amounting to seventy-three thousand seventy nine dollars and fifteen cents ($73,079 15), with the accrued interest, be taken as an investment for the redemption of the canal debt under section three of article seven of the constitution.

As the moneys now on loan to the banks cannot be called in until after the first day of October next, the Auditor proposes that the resolution for transfer take effect on that day.

With a view of meeting the appropriations made by the act, chapter 366 of the laws of 1857, for the enlargement and completion of the canals, it will, in the judgment of the Auditor, be necessary for the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to invest the whole sum of $600,000, authorized by the third section of the act, chapter 366 of the laws of 1857, in the tax to be levied for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of October next, and this sum will be advanced from the Treasury to the enlargement and construction account of the canals for the next fiscal year from the tolls and other moneys in the Treasury, a portion of the sum so advanced should be declared by a resolution of the Commissioners to be invested in the said tax, to draw interest from such time or times as may operate justly to the sinking fund.

If the Commissioners of the Canal Fund should determine to make the loan of $600,000 authorized by the fourth section of the act, chapter 363 of the laws of 1857, it will be expedient that they take early action on that subject to enable this department to pay the drafts of the Canal Commissioners drawn upon estimates for work done on the enlargement and completion of the canals, land damages and engineering expenses.

The whole of the six hundred thousand dollars to be invested in the tax of 1857 and 1858, together with the premiums on loans negotiated and received since the first day of January, 1856, will be exhausted by drafts drawn upon the Auditor payable at sight and on time, and for work done before the close of the present fiscal year, the estimates on which will be payable in October next, so that unless the department should be able to avail itself of other means, progress of the public works must be suspended until March or April, 1858.

Those other means are about $1,200,000 of premiums on loans invested by the late Commissioners of the Canal Fund under the provisions of section six of chapter 329 of the Laws of 1854, previous to the first day of January, 1856. The Auditor has recently notified the banks holding those investments of the need of the loans during the months of October, November and December next, and several of the institutions holding them have notified the Department that they believe that by the terms of their contracts with the State they are entitled to hold the moneys loaned to them respectively until the 15th of April, 1858, and other institutions holding the special deposits of those premiums may entertain the like opinion, although not expressed to the Auditor.

If the late Commissioners of the Canal Fund could make contracts reaching beyond term of office, and have disposed of those moneys so as not to be recalled by their successors nor recalled by legislative appropriation at pleasure, then this amount will be unavailable until after the 15th of April next, unless it shall meet the convenience of the banks holding the loans to respond at an earlier day. The proceeds of the mill tax to be levied for canal purposes the next fiscal year cannot be made available before the months of June or July, 1858, and if the Commissioners should deem it not expedient to make the above loan of half a million of dollars, the means to meet the canal appropriations for the next fiscal year will be reduced that amount, and the progress of the public works must be suspended until the remainder of the proceeds of the mill tax and the premium loans, amounting in all to $2,150,000, can be brought into the treasury and made available to canal purposes.

The moneys belonging to the Sinking Fund cannot be applied to other purposes than those to which they have been devoted by the constitution, and moreover the statutes require the Commissioners to invest any surplus of the Sinking Fund in the purchase of canal stocks, in any public stocks of the United States, or any public stock created by the corporation of the cities of New York or Albany, or in any stock for the payment of which the faith of the state may be pledged, or may deposit the same in the banking institutions of this State, upon such terms and conditions as to interest and duration of the deposits as shall be most promotive of the interest of the fund.

The public faith is pledged that this fund shall be invested by the Commissioners, and not used to pay other State indebtedness, and the holders of canal stocks are justly entitled to have this faith kept inviolate.

The fund for the payment of the interest on the canal debt created under section 3 of article 7 of the constitution, will all be exhausted on the payment of the quarterly interest due on the 1st day of October next, except about nine thousand dollars, and means must be provided previous to the 1st day of January next to pay the accruing interest on that debt which will then become due; and a further loan or loans on the credit of the sinking fund under section 3 will be required, to the amount of about seven hundred thousand dollars, to pay the interest on that debt for the year 1858, unless the present commissioners or their successors can provide other ways and means to protect the credit of the State. Respectfully submitted,

N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

THE ARREST OF JOHN B. ROBERTSON IN ROCHESTER.

[From the Rochester Union, Sept. 2.]

It is with pain that we are compelled to make an announcement which will startle this whole community and carry sorrow and pain into a respectable family and a large circle of society, including our whole business community. One of our hitherto esteemed and influential citizens was this day arrested on a charge of a dreadful, a diabolical crime; and from what we gather from official and authentic sources, we believe the testimony is very strong if not conclusive, as to the guilt of the accused.

The person to whom we allude is John B Robertson, cashier of the Eagle Bank. He was arrested between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon, by Chief of Police Uriatt, on a warrant issued by Police Justice Bardwell on the application of District Attorney Huson. The warrant charges Mr Robertson with attempting to produce the death of his wife by administering certain medicines, drugs or compounds, provided by him for that purpose. From what information we have gathered from the District Attorney we may state the facts briefly as follows:—

Some few days since Mr. Robertson applied to Dr. Joseph Biegler, his family physician, to administer to Mrs. Robinson some medicine which would tend to hasten her death by increasing the liability to certain diseases with which she was afflicted. Dr. Joseph Biegler is a son of Dr. Augustus P. Biegler, who is at present confined in the State Prison at Auburn for the crime of causing the death of Emily Murr in an attempt to procure abortion. We understand that the diseases to which she was deemed liable and strongly predisposed, are apoplexy and disease of the heart; hence medicines which would increase the circulation, it is supposed, would produce one or the other of those diseases.

Dr. Beigler was surprised that such a proposition had been made to him, and at once consulted certain citizens whom he regarded as friendly to him, and they went with him to the District Attorney. Under the direction of that officer steps were taken to confirm the statements of Dr. B., and the District Attorney states that they were fully confirmed in every particular. Dr. B. gave Mr Robertson certain compounds from time to time, which he (Robertson) supposed well designed to produce the effect, and it is believed that these compounds were administered.

The arrest was made while Mr. R was at his place behind the counter of the Eagle Bank, and must have overwhelmed him, whether guilty or innocent. He was taken to the police office to await the arrival of the District Attorney, who had gone to dinner.

We must forbear comment to-day upon this affair, which will startle the whole community. Indeed, at the hour we write we have not time to deal with the subject at any length. Mr. Robertson is a gentleman who has stood high in this city, where he has resided a dozen years or more. He was for some years receiver for the Central Railroad Company at the Rochester station; subsequently he was engaged at the Rochester Savings Bank, and for the last two years has been cashier of the Eagle Bank. He is a gentleman of wealth, we believe, and up to his time his character has been fair.

Mrs Robertson is a lady of excellent standing, and esteemed highly, we believe, by her acquaintances. She is a sister of Roswell G. Benedict, Esq., formerly of this city, but now of Niagara Falls. We presume that at the time we write she has not been apprised of the arrest of her husband.

Mr. Robertson has decided to waive an examination, and give bail to answer at the next Over and Terminer.

[From the Rochester Union, Sept. 3]

There is no abatement of the excitement in regard to the terrible charge brought against this gentleman, but rather an increase. Rumors of all sorts fly thick and fast, and the gossippers and lovers of scandal are enjoying one of those feasts which were once so rare, but, alas, are now quite too common.

Months ago insinuations were thrown out, on the authority of Dr. Biegler, now in the Auburn prison, of the complicity of a prominent citizen in the affair of the unfortunate girl Amelia Murr, and the suggestion was made that the charge should be made upon Mr. Robertson. Probably all who heard the rumor believed it unfounded, and it was passed by without attention.

The recent arrest of Mr. R. upon another heinous charge has revived this calumny, if such it be, and brought out others which will find wing fast enough without the aid of the press. It is but just to Mr. Robertson to say, that a large and respectable portion of the community believe him entirely innocent, and the whole affair the result of a conspiracy prompted by motives yet to be revealed.

The name of the elder Dr Biegler is in some degree connected with the affair, although it is charged that the negotiations for the administration of poison were made with the son.

It is understood that the prosecution feel entirely confident that the evidence in the case is abundantly strong, and that under the present state of things a conviction will be the result. It is said that witnesses have been stationed so as to hear and see what took place between Mr Robertson and young Dr. Biegler, and that they will fully confirm the charge.

One of these witnesses is Mr Uriatt, the Chief of Police. The others are not known to us. We express no opinion as to the truth of all this, but incline to be skeptical until something more tangible is spread before the public.

The charge is an awful one; and Mr. Robertson's previous high standing in the community ought to protect him from an unfavorable bias until positive proof of his guilt is adduced.

EBBEWITTS & CO.'S DEPOSITORS IN COUNCIL.

[From the Rochester American, Sept. 2]

Some forty or fifty gentlemen congregated in the parlors of Ayre's Hotel last evening, in accordance with a call for a meeting issued by some of the depositors in Brewster & Co's Banking Office, in order to devise some step for the purpose of protecting their interests in the matter. How many of those who attended were depositors we had no means of judging—probably, however, about half, or perhaps more. The majority appeared disposed to act in a temperate and dignified manner, and there was an entire absence of violent declamation or undue excitement of any kind.

Mr. R. K Lothridge was called to the chair, and Mr. D Card appointed secretary.

The chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of adopting measures to ascertain the condition in which the affairs of Brewster and Co stand, and the prospect as to the payment of depositors in whole or in part.

G. P. Townsend, Esq., stated that he had obtained from the assignee a statement of the condition of things, by which it appears that the liabilities are classed as follows:—

1.—Insurance Companies	$3,338 43
2.—Widows and Trustees	1,253 00
3.—Thames Bank	9,000 00
—Pittsfield Bank	9,000 00
—Special depositors, including $2,000 to one individual (supposed)	22,000 00
Total amount of liabilities	$44,589 43
The nominal assets amount to	$54,438 00

It is understood that one of the banks mentioned above holds collateral security for the payment of the sum of money due it.

GRAIN CROP OF MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul *Advertiser* estimates the grain crop of Minnesota the present year as follows:—Wheat, 1,800,000 bushels; corn, 1,500,000; oats, 1,700,000 bushels. In addition to this it puts the yield of potatoes at 800,000 bushels, and other products of the farm in proportion—"an aggregate," says the *Advertiser*, "nearly sufficient to feed the large annual increase of population, which has heretofore made us dependent on the neighboring States to supply the deficit."

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, Sept. 2, 1857.

Suppression of Resolutions Passed by the Senate and Assembly—The Negro Suffrage Resolution not the Only One Kidnapped—The Bribery Resolutions and the Hamilton Fish Resolutions also Smothered.

It appears as though we were never to "touch bottom" in fathoming the rascality of the black republican legislation of 1857. From disclosures recently made, it appears that the model political philosophers who hold control of the lawmaking and Executive departments last winter, have been guilty not only of passing outrageous and oppressive laws, and of voting away the people's money with unexampled and barefaced prodigality, but also of kidnapping and suppressing after their passage such measures as did not meet their approbation, or as were, in the judgment of the pipelayers here, likely to prove injurious to the party in the campaign of the coming fall, and which did not promise any compensating pecuniary advantage to the jobbers. Among such measures were the joint resolutions extending the right of suffrage to negroes, and one or two others of similar character.

The shrinkers here are shrewd enough to understand that while philanthropy has proved a very profitable investment, and while the insane course of poor Pierce's administration made bleeding Kansas a "good enough Morgan" until after the recent Presidential contest, the people do like a nigger, and do not relish the idea of placing him on an equality with a white man. It was because they understand this as well as any other sensible persons can, that they strangled in its infancy the "Personal Liberty bill," upon the success of which Gerrit Smith and his friends had set their hopes. But with the resolutions providing for an amendment of the constitution that should abolish the property qualification in respect to negroes, and extend suffrage to the black man on an equality with the white, they were not so fortunate. These resolutions were introduced into the Senate by Mr. Cuyler, and that gentleman was not to be humbugged. He saw that the black republican lobbyists were endeavoring to serve his resolutions as they did the Personal Liberty bill, and he told them plainly and decisively that the game would not work. So the resolutions were put through both houses in due course of legislation.

But the Albany leaders were not green enough to suffer them to go before the public. They were not so easily overcome. When the resolutions, duly attested by the clerks of both houses, were sent into the executive chamber, they were quietly laid aside among some musty old papers, until into time had passed which was required by law to make them effective. The law provides that such resolutions shall be published for three months prior to election, in the State paper. The State paper is the *Evening Journal*; but this shrieking sheet conveniently forgot all about such resolutions having been passed, and took care to make no inquiry respecting them until the time had passed when they could be legally published.

And this is the honesty of these black republicans who have been shrieking so long and so loudly for justice to niggers!

But this is not all. The discovery of this fraud has led to further investigation, and it is now found that other resolutions presenting no hope of plunder, and which were objectionable to the Weed gang, have been similarly kidnapped and suppressed in the executive chamber. Another joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution, to which the *Evening Journal* clique were opposed, also passed both houses, and has been killed by strangulation in the governor's room. This proposed amendment was as follows:—

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) that section 2 of article 2 of the constitution of this State be amended, by inserting therein immediately after the word "election," where it first occurs in said section, as follows:—"for who shall have received or expects to receive any money or other property or valuable consideration for his vote;" also by adding at the end of said section as follows:—"Laws may also be passed for determining in a summary manner, at the polls, any question affecting the right of persons to vote thereat;" so that said section, when amended, will read as follows:—

Sec. 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery, of larceny, or of any infamous crime, and for depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, or who shall have received or expects to receive any money or other property, or valuable consideration for his vote from the right to vote at such election. Laws may also be passed for determining in a summary manner at the polls any question affecting the right of any person to vote thereat.

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the above amendments be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the general election of Senators; and that pursuant to section 1 of art. 13 of the constitution, they be published for three months previous to the time of holding next election.

Of course an amendment that contemplated the stoppage of bribery could not meet with the approbation of the Albany hacks, and so, as I have said, this too was smuggled into the executive chamber, and there suffered to die out.

Both these amendments to the constitution are now killed for four years at least, as they could not be offered until the session next preceding the general election of Senators, and then would have to be submitted to the next Legislature, and after that to the popular vote.

This kidnapping and suppressing of measures passed by the Legislature of the State is about the most high handed outrage ever perpetrated, even at the State capital. It must be remembered, too, that these resolutions are matters over which the Governor has no control or authority whatever and which did not require his approval, as laws do. But there was no other way of getting rid of them, and hence they were smuggled into the Executive chamber to be disposed of there.

Another set of resolutions, passed by both houses, shared the same fate, but the suppression of these were dictated by private malice, and were not of so much public importance. I mean the resolutions complimentary of Hamilton Fish for his course in the United States Senate. For some cause Mr Fish is not in good odor with the Regency. The caucus that nominated Preston King as his successor, made the marked omission of any resolutions complimentary to Senator Fish. The joint resolutions passed last winter in the Legislature supplying this omission were found to-day tucked away snugly in a pigeon hole in the Executive chamber.

The plea that these outrages were attributable to carelessness and were not designed is offered by the *Evening Journal*. That is all moonshine. Other resolutions, which had passed both houses and which provided jobs for black republicans, were sent with the suppressed ones to the Governor's room, and found their way in due and proper course to the Secretary of State's office. This alone is sufficient to prove that the suppression was willful and designed.

Intermeddling Properly Rebuked.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 4]

The clergymen of New England who undertook to dictate to the President how he should execute the laws in Kansas have received a severe and well merited rebuke for their impertinent officiousness. This rebuke will not be without its good effect in bringing such persons to a proper consideration of their own conduct, and in satisfying the public mind that Mr Buchanan means to be President while he is in office, properly understanding his official obligations, and conscientiously prepared to discharge them.

We doubt whether in our political history there ever was an example of such gross impropriety set by any body of men, holding a respectable position in society as the teachers and instructors, as has been presented by these New England clergymen. The humility, charity and justice which they profess to teach, as virtues which exalt the Christian character are, in their own conduct, entirely set aside. They assume to know more of the true relations of affairs in Kansas than the President, whose duty it is to be well informed upon all public questions, and whose public life has been devoted to the politics of the nation. They charitably assume that he is not governed by views of public duty conscientiously interpreted, but lends himself a willing instrument to fraud and oppression. Their sense of justice may be inferred from the fact that, without a hearing, or knowing what motives and policy govern the President, they declare his course, in sustaining the acts of Governor Walker, is "openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particulars the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the constitution of this Union." They undertake to lecture the President and forget decorum, charity and justice in the act. He replies with dignity, and proves them to be ignorant of the facts in the case, and totally unacquainted with the constitutional obligations he has assumed as the executive power; and being thus shamefully ignorant, they are very unfit guides to mark out the path of official duty, or very imperfect expounders of political rights.

The President found the Territorial government of Kansas established and sanctioned by Congress. He also found individuals there refusing obedience to the government and instigating violence against it. He did as he was compelled to do by the constitution he has sworn to uphold—send an armed force into the Territory to protect the laws, just as President Madison sent a thousand men to Connecticut to watch some traitors who were holding a convention at Hartford to decide whether they should not lend aid and assistance to the enemies of the country. So long as they were arrayed in opposition to the laws, they were rebels against the government established under the laws, and the President very plainly tells the sympathizers with and promoters of this lawless course, that he will employ the troops, if it becomes necessary, in defending from violence the convention called under the laws. He moreover tells these impertinent ministers that the blessed consummation they affect to desire of "seeing the administration an example of justice and beneficence" can be greatly assisted by their efforts to allay sectional excitement instead of using it to inflame partisan zeal and provoke resistance to established law.

The President, in his treatment of these memorialists, has departed from an excellent rule, not to be drawn into a controversy with private citizens upon his official acts; but the country will thank him for the proof he has given it that he means to be President while in office, and will perform his duty firmly, faithfully and conscientiously, in despite of partisan clamor and intermeddling from officious sources, whatever character they may assume.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER.—The Washington *Union* of the 3d inst. gives the following paragraph:—

We have been requested by Mr. Horatio King to say that he was not only totally ignorant, but he had not the slightest suspicion of the character of the communication from Professor Stillman and others to the President; that it came to him through the mail from a person unknown to him, accompanied by a respectful note requesting him to see it safely delivered to the President; and that he accordingly sent it, together with said note, to the President's private secretary, stating in a note also to the secretary that he was ignorant of the contents of the package.

Personal Intelligence.

Among the passengers by the North Star from this port, yesterday, was Edward W Snell, who visits Europe on the invitation of a number of capitalists and scientific men, in order to give them his opinion about the construction of a large bridge over the river Avon, near Bristol. Mr. Snell built the Lewiston bridge, over the Niagara river, which has the longest span in the world, and another suspension bridge over the St John river, and was formerly connected with the Panama railroad. He is now consulting engineer at the Hoosic tunnel.

Postal Convention between the United States and Hamburg.

The undersigned, being duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles, providing for the reciprocal exchange of mails between the United States and the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg, to wit:—

Article 1. The Post Office of New York shall be the United States Office of Exchange, and Hamburg the office of exchange of that republic, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

Art. 2. The international correspondence, conveyed either by United States or by Hamburg steamers, as hereinafter stated, between the United States or its Territories and Hamburg, will be subject to the following postage charges, viz:—

Postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight	10 cents
Above half an ounce, and not over one ounce	20 "
Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces	40 "

And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit:—Additional 20 cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not, however, be permitted to pay less than the whole rate; and no account shall be taken of the prepayment of any fraction of that rate.

Art. 3. All the States belonging to the German-Austrian Postal Union, respectively, are to have the advantage of the rate of ten cents, established by the preceding article. (2d.) Whenever their postage to and from Hamburg, for letters to and from the United States, shall be reduced to the uniform rate of five cents or less. On all correspondence for or from such of said States as shall not so reduce their rates, the charge between the United States and Hamburg, by either of the two lines, will be fifteen cents the single rate.

An optional prepayment, a regular progressive scale, &c., upon the same principles as in article 2d, shall be admitted and observed.

Art. 4. On all letters originating and posted in other countries beyond the United States, and mailed to, and deliverable in Hamburg, or originating and posted in countries beyond Hamburg, and mailed to and deliverable in the United States or its Territories, the foreign postage (other than that of Hamburg, and other than that of the United States) is to be added to the postage stated in article 2d or 3d, as the case may be. And the two Post Office departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists, stating the foreign countries or places in foreign countries to which the foreign postage and the amount thereof must be absolutely prepaid, or must be left unpaid. And until such lists are duly furnished, neither country is to mail to the the other any letter from foreign countries beyond it, or for foreign countries beyond the country to which the mail is sent.

It is further understood and agreed that no correspondence for or from countries beyond Hamburg shall be exchanged under this arrangement, unless the rates of postage to and from such countries, via Hamburg, are identically the same as the rates charged via Bremen, under the United States and Bremen postal arrangement.

Art. 5. Newspapers, not weighing more than three ounces each, mailed in the United States and destined to Hamburg, or mailed in Hamburg and destined for the United States, may be sent by the United States and Hamburg steamers, when the whole postage of two cents is prepaid thereon at the mailing office; and newspapers of like weight, done up singly, may be sent to any part of the German Postal Union, via Hamburg, on prepayment of three cents each at the office of mailing in the United States, which shall be in full of the postage to destination; the German postage beyond Hamburg to be one cent each in addition to the two cents chargeable to Hamburg. The postage on pamphlets and magazines per ounce or a fraction of an ounce shall be one cent, prepayment of which shall likewise be required in both countries. Said newspapers, pamphlets and magazines are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations. They must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends.

Art. 6. The postage for which the United States and Hamburg Post Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon letters which shall be exchanged between them, shall be established, letter by letter, according to the scales of progression determined by the preceding 2d and 3d articles, as follows, viz:—

The Hamburg office shall pay to the United States office, for each unpaid letter weighing half an ounce, or less, originating in the United States and destined for Hamburg, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in Hamburg and destined for the United States, when conveyed, under article 2d, by United States steamer ..... 9 cents.
And when by Hamburg steamer ..... 5 "
When conveyed, under article 3d, by United States steamer ..... "
And when by Hamburg steamer ..... "

The United States office shall pay to the Hamburg office for each unpaid letter weighing half an ounce or less, originating in Hamburg and destined for the United States, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in the United States and destined for Hamburg, when conveyed, under article 2d, by United States steamer ..... 1 cent.
And when by Hamburg steamer ..... 5 "
When conveyed, under article 3d, by United States steamer ..... 1 "
And when by Hamburg steamer ..... 10 "

Respecting the postage for newspapers, pamphlets and magazines received in either country, the whole is to be paid to the United States office when the same are sent by United States steamers, and one half to the United States and the other half to the Hamburg office when sent by Hamburg steamers.

Letter bills and acknowledgments, as well as forms of account, shall be made to conform to these articles.

Art. 7. The accounts between the two departments shall be closed at the expiration of each quarter of the calendar year, by quarterly statements and accounts prepared by the General Post Office in Washington; and, having been examined, compared and settled by the Post Office of Hamburg, the balance shall be paid, without delay, by that department which shall be found indebted to the other. If the balance is in favor of Hamburg, it shall be paid over by the United States at Hamburg; and if in favor of the United States, it shall be paid over by Hamburg at Washington, or to the General Post Office at London, to the credit of the United States, as the Postmaster General of the United States shall direct. Neither office is to charge to the other any commissions upon any postage it may collect.

Art. 8. The steamers of either government plying between New York and Hamburg shall be required to convey all dead and returned letters, and the official communications of the respective post departments of the United States and Hamburg, free of charge.

Art. 9. The sailing days of the steamers carrying the mail between New York and Hamburg under this arrangement shall be so arranged as not to conflict with the schedule days of sailing of the United States mail steamers plying between New York and Bremen, and between New York and Havre; and also of the Bremen mail steamers plying between New York and Bremen; and shall, as near as practicable, alternate at regular intervals with the days of sailing of the steamers conveying the mails to and from Bremen and Havre.

Art. 10. This arrangement is to go into effect on the first day of July, 1857, and it is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either Post Department, after the expiration of three months previous notice to the other; and it may cease whenever all the direct steamers between New York and Hamburg cease running.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington on the 12th day of June, and at New York on the 30th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

HORATIO KING,
FERDINAND KARCK,
Commissioner for the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg.

Approved: AARON V. BROWN, Postmaster General of the United States.

This convention is ratified with the advice and consent of the Senate of Hamburg. C. H. MERCK, LL. D., Member of the Senate, and President of the Post Office Department.

HAMBURG, August 7, 1857.

RATES OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES FORWARDED IN THE HAMBURG MAIL DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

The asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, prepayment is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required:—

Countries.	Quarter Ounce.	Half Ounce.
	Cents.	Cents.
Australia, via Marseilles and Suez	50	102
Australia, via Trieste, p'd to Alexandria	"	30
Austria {Lombardy, Venice, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, &c., Bohemia, Hungary}	"	*15
Baden, Grand Duchy of	"	*25
Bavaria, Kingdom of	"	*15
Belgium—provinces of Limburg, Liege, Luxemburg	"	*45
" —The other provinces	"	*27
Bremen	"	*15
China, via Trieste	"	55
China, via Marseilles	40	72
Denmark (Altona and Lauenburg)	"	*29
East Indies, via Trieste	"	64
East Indies, via Marseilles and Suez	40	72
East Indies (English), via Trieste, paid to Alexandria	"	30
Egypt, via Trieste	"	*30
Frankfort	"	*25
France, Corsica and Algiers	*30	42
Gibraltar, via Paris	30	42
Greece	"	*35
Hamburg	"	*10
Hanover	"	*15
Hessen	"	*25
Hong Kong (China), via Trieste, paid to Alexandria	"	*30
Hohenzollern	"	*25
Kirchenstaat, Ancona, Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, Rome, &c.	"	*28
Lippe-Schaumburg, Principality of	"	*28
Lippe Detmold	"	*25
Lucca (Italy)	"	*28
Lubeck	"	*15
Mecklenburg	"	*15
Modena, Modena, Massa, &c.	"	*25
Nassau, Duchy of	"	*25
Naples, Naples, &c., paid to Austrian frontier	"	*22
Norway	"	*38
Parma, Parma Placentia, &c.	"	*25
Prussia	"	*15
Russia	"	*29
Saxony, Kingdom of	"	*15
Saxe Altenburg	"	*15
Sardinia, Alessandria, Genoa, Nizza, Pinerolo, Turin, &c.	"	*30
Saxony, Dukedome of	"	*22
Schwarzburg (Principalities)	"	*22
Spain and Portugal, via France	30	42
Sweden	"	*38
Switzerland	"	*27
Sicily, Bari, Foggia, Girgenti, Messina, Palermo, Reggio, Trapani, &c., paid to Austrian frontier	"	*22
Tuscany, Isle of Elba, Florence, Livorne, Pisa, Pistoia, &c.	"	*25
Turkey	"	*32
Wurtemburg, Kingdom of	"	*22

The rates to all of the above named places are the same by the New York and Bremen line, except that to Hamburg by that line the rate is 15 cents, and to Bremen 10 cents.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—A. Kaufman, of the firm of A. Kaufman & Co., at Wilmington, N. C., was arrested on suspicion of setting fire to the building which caused the conflagration on Monday morning last. He was held in $2000 bail.

News from Minnesota.

OUR ST. PAUL CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. PAUL, Minnesota, August 30, 1857.

Close of the Constitutional Conventions—Result of their Labors—A Double Headed Constitution Brought Forth—Sketch of the Proceedings—Good from Evil—Pay Question and Funds—Important Elections in Prospect—Agitation Commenced—Candidates Named—Victory Over the Chippewa Indians—The Inkpadutahs Said to be Exterminated.

The two constitutional conventions yesterday finished their seven weeks labor, and were safely delivered of a constitution, or rather of two constitutions, one of which is *verbatim et literatim* a copy of the other. The document was the production