gh acting with great spirit and at all other times. Nor is it a fintle sethat there is a Spanish properly directly of opposite meaning to the English one just now mentioned. Laborde, in his View of Spain, affirms it to be a Spanish proverhial maxim, "That one should never do to-day what may be put off till to-

there is, in this goodly country, a prevailing dispo-sition to follow the last of these two appears: maxims; though we all are ready to admit the genuinof immortality, but of that which concerns one can, that it is the best practicable means of maintain it is mine to treat in this abort essay.

eas not attended to in the proper time and hinted ball in motion. I always supported labor and difficulty, and to less purpose.

they know their estates would be inhemited contrary to their own minds and to the rule of equity, the pecessary act and deed, some time or other. "But why just now? Another time will do as well." And thus they delay the thing from year to your, eft to suffer, through life, the bitter consequences

Their fields are overgrown with b nd thorns, all which a little nearmable labor might creased seven fold; besides their scatteriing a train of inconveniences and of scraous rejumes greater hurry than their neighbo

have been kept right, if he had done the work of fact a Government Bank, who each day within the day.

Honest Jonethan, borrows a sum of maney of his lous punctuality. He gets the money by the day : but being busy here and there, he delays to eners or send it. The money happens to be sunned the

profession, but loves fielk better than practices. Called away in a case of pressing emergency, he sets out with speed; but ancers an old arguminance, when I fined the lite Bank of the United sets out with speed; but ancers an old arguminance, which takes him up half an hour in the relating;

Upon the whole :- That which may be done any time, is seldon done in sensor, and diss hell and ton sensorly see with process many of those undone; whereas a little time that is known to be who as aperates with Games Jackson, in destroying the only time, suffices for bringing number in pass. Again, when we have various means of should our object, we are less tricely to climin it thus if we had only one, and that a feasible and good one; for increase them from their pocunity embartassments. No the medium of the fiscal operations of the common a vibrating mind is innertice, and he that homes from their pocunity embartassments. No the medium of the fiscal operations of the common thing could grove more conclusively that distress is a Treasury! If this be the question, as I think it is, no make the same conclusively that distress is a treasury of the fiscal operations of the common thing could grove more conclusively that distress is a treasury! If this be the question, as I think it is, no make the same conclusively that distress is a treasury.

Consistion of Strembert Contains.- Cu Monday, W. Swaisland; master of the Salph, Wardwork steamer. W. Sayage, of the Nelson, and W. Ross. mollions of its own tells. This would increase the ex-Lightfoot, masters of the T-que and Eules, Grane. for the Since banks to cartail their issues so much the send steamers, and J. Wraght, me-try of the Folgon. were convicted, at the Thames points office, of horing illegally navigated their wearls at a goneter nate of speed than five miles an hour between Landon bridge and the nactorn limits of Landonne pench. Swaisland, Wright and Ross, were fixed \$5s. meh dered to pay 3l. each and custs. - Landen paper.

POLIFICAL.

MR. MeDUFFIE'S LETTER.

summerly be assuried. Such an organization is exceed ungropitions to the cause of truth, and alm duties the possibility of a discriminating judg-You must take the whole or reject the nd habit, or from whatever cause it may spring, by the ametical canons of party discipline. A most unflorumate change has been the consequence on the whole entipert of Bushing, and of the connexion of the Govern-ment with the Bushs. You are no doubt aware that during all the strugglim of the late Bank of the United som of its contrast. No infinituation is more States, against the warfare arged against it by the Fede able, nor yet more general, the whole chose mil Escutive, I steadily sustained that Institution on finnized world over, than the wain hope that leads the grounds ball of its extensive worldness and its conput off from day to day the great work which statumently; and I will add that there is no part of my s done, or ourselves forever undesse. But I pullific life to which I look back with more satisfaction nost to dono, or caracter and an and most de-now an to speak, not of the common and most de-plorable infatantion which relates to the conservants son and experience can make me on any similar questemporal interests.—Of the futal error of the fire-mer, the Holy Volume and the Point give solumn warning;—of some of the mischiefs of the latter, per manay constitutes the larger portion of our actual

Few things are more runnous, even to our secu-lar affairs, than customary programmation. In con-fuses and blights every kind of worldly huminess. a seither not done at all, or done with more struction as an antagonist power to the State Banks, and as a means of pentraining their extravagant issues. Its me men are in the practice of letting their ac- utility quasists almost entirely, in my opinion, in the ounts lie unsettled for several years together. In energies of this salutary control over such State Banks no matter forsouth; they are mear neighbors as were inclined to run into excesses. Such were then nds, and can come to a reclicing at state of opinions is entirely changed, as well as the remy time. At length a settlement between them latinus of the Banks. The present advocates of a Bank ces. The accounts of each, however hon- of me United States maintain practically, if no in est, are awelled beyond the expectation of the terms, that so Bank credit to the most potent of all the or. On both sides, several stems are use sun- agains he producing wealth, the more we have of it the shed from them. A warm dispute custom; ger- better; and they seem to regard him as an old-fashionhaps an arbitration; peradventure an expansion of pointed economist who should doubt that the issue of sweet additional hundred millions of Bank paper milled just time much wealth to the country. In fact the party now orging the establishment of a Bank of the United States, are the open spologists and advocates of the per bank system, which they concurred with me in denouncing, as a most tearful and stup-nif they should chance to die intestate. Knowing disus system of corruption and of despatic power in the this, and sincerely wishing that right may be done thends of the tederal Executive. I was perfectly such this, and sincerely wishing that right may be done to their heirs, they are fully determined to pushion a dient at the head of 50 00 regular troops, than one who warlined surja a confisieracy of Banks. Yet after this system lime utterly failed, those who denounced it when was a mese experiment, have now adopted it as a All at last the time of sloing at is gone by , a per stepping store to a Bank of the United States, with a cious widow, or a beloved and deserving child, as capatal of 50,000,000, to be located in the City of New Work? I contrase that with my opinious wholly un-clamped on the general subject, I should regard a bank hed under such auspices, thus located and with sunfi a capital, as an institution eminently dangerous their profits, for want of doing things in the proper us the liberties of the country. I will not disquise my openion, that a Bank of the United States established under the most hasorable circumstances, however perave prevented. Their feares, and even their fact as Explanar of the currency, is liable to become ulldings, are neglected, till the cout of require he. a very dangerous institution in the hands of the Feder all Enecutive. The old Bank of the United States serupulously alistained from politics until forced in selfdisfirme, to abandon, in some degree, its neutral post from the neglect,—And so also their errors cost time. I negretical this as one of its greatest merits. But more labor, and at the same time are leaser as what would necessarily be the character of a book of bolk or inferior in quality, by spacen that much of 500 millions established in New York, under the present out of season Nor is at uncommon to see famores disurly and distinctly the usue which is to decide the of this sort in a mighty horry and bostle. They ment Presidential election and to be decided by it. Such are behind their business and running to essentialer limits of the ascendint party, a tremendious instrument if; which is the cause of their being so often in a of posser and mischief thus created and thus wickled. m Black would be unavoidably a mere engine in the You may remillent that m my last speech on the depo-Many a one, loses his costom as a marchiner, by sate question, I stated as a reason for supporting the ex-not doing his work, in season. It ambees no odds, soling had, that its scentiling would produce precisely be thinks, whether the things he done received. he thinks, whether the thing he done precusely as such a state of anarchy as we now have in the currently time agreed upon—but so think not his case of anarchy as we now have in the currently time agreed upon—but so think not his case. such a condition, the people would fly into the arms exem of a Government Bank, upon the principle that men will seek refuge from anarchy even in the worst credit, and in cosh, by neglecting his books, though it be only a few months, or a few words. How hard does he find it to set right, what anglet cosity affiliad. For the chances are that any back exhaus been kent right, of he had done the work of four a Government Bank, whatever it might be in form. And here I am reminded of the extraordinary speech of Mr. Che, in which he maintains that the proposed Honest Jonathan, borrows a sum of muney of his organization of the Treasury, making it independent of particular friend, on the express promise of scraps-lous punctuality. He gets the money by the day a officer objections may be orged against this treasury Schene, it is extrainly free from this. It has not one of the attributes of a bank. It would nigther discount very day it becomes due; - and, with that parties of matter our man bills. It would have no favor to confer ou friend, Jonathan's borrowing credit as uttents on my buly, unless the payment of a just debt may be on any bedr, unless the payment of a just debt may be managarded. If the fact of drawing upon its own funds to me its debts, will make the Tressury a Bank every man in a barrilor.

Namural Book, after several years of unrestrained sud-uncessive bank issues. Such was the case in 1819— "29, and such would be more decidedly the case now. Such drawital remedies are set to be used every day. for the establishment of ago garnly succeeds. For the same expect, one good had measure, then that people who are involved in debt galling in better than half a degree.

See the same expect, one good had measure, then that people who are involved in debt school expect to be relieved by such an invitation. Its good first office would be to correct reducedant currents. Let us see he - this would be performed. A hink fifty moilions would probably issue at least thirty more. In tact, if a National Bank performed its duty, as entire operation at first, would be to mercase the presence apon the State Banks and through these the Distresses of the people

Nothing lies surprised one on Benis should in some querters of the Union look to a National Bank as a noming of relieving them. On the and costs, and Fox, Savage and Lagisticod were ac-desed to pay 31, each and custs.—Landen paper. Bunk would be were then in Independent Transary, tors, pas

ry liberal in its dealings with the State Banks, are constantly complaining that when their bills eposited by the Transacrer m that Bank, it habit amended the specie for them, or drafts upon dismust that were equivalent to specie. This grow life common mages of Banks, and the obligation has because the forces of the Green and the obligation. S. Bank. These fueds are wanted at Norfolk, and as the par of government paper? Politicians who have S. C. brils will not answer there, the Branch demands specie of a draft on Norfolk which is perhaps as costly

Upon the whole then, though I believe a well regulated and well conducted Bank of the United States the best means of securing a sound and uniform bank paper currency, I should regard the establishment of a National Bank under the existing auspices as highly dangerous, and calculated to increase instead of dis the pocuniary embarrassments of the country.

As to the Independent Treasury system, so far as it proposes to withhold the public deposites from the Banks I entirely approve of it. Thus far it is simply an abandonment of the pet Bank system, which all parties have condemned, and our fatal experience has confirmed the sentence. The objection that it increases the patronage and influence of the Government, is wholly without foundation. I believe on the contrary that the power of the executive to select favored Banks at discretion, to receive the Government funds on general deposite, would give it, speaking within bounds, one hundred times as much patronage and influence as the appointment of any probable number of official de-

positories would confer. As to the requirement that all dues to the Govern nent shall be paid in specie exclusively, I have been opposed to it from the beginning believing that it would increase the pressure of the times and render it more difficult for the Banks to resume specie payments. As far as it goes it would tend to diminish both their means and their motives to resume, though I believe its effects both for good and for evil have been exces sively over-estimated. Mr. Calhoun contends that the bills of the Banks derive their principal credit from being received by the Government, which he regards as an endorsement by the Government, and Mr. Webster and others seizing upon this idea drew the inference that if the Government withdraws this endorsement, Bank credit would be entirely annihilated !! Now think both the premises of Mr. Calhoon and the concluston of his opponents extra vagant. A practical view of the operations of the Treasury will make this plain. Though the angual revenue should be thirty millions, (and it ought not to be more than half that sum.) there would not be at any one time, in the Treasury or in the hands of collecting and disbursing officers more than five or six millions of dollars. Of course five or six millions of money, whether of metal or paper, would perform the fiscal operations of the Treasury. Suppose first that the Government receive this sum in Bank setes, can it be conceived that the Government by receiving six millions of the paper of the banks located where the Government revenue is collected can operate as an indersement giving credit to the one hundred and fifty millions of Bank paper of the various Banks throughout the United States; or on the other hand that the withdrawal of this endorsement by refusing to receive the six millions of Bank paper will des the credit of one hundred and fifty millions of that paper which under go circumstances would ever reach Treasury! Undoubtedly the Banks located where the revenue is collected are greatly benefitted by the receipt of their bills by the Government. The exaction of specie in payment of this revenue would withdraw benefit, but I cannot perceive that a corresponding nefit would accrue to any body else. To the objection that the receipt of bank bills violates that clause of the constitution which implies that the revenue shall collected in a uniform currency, I will only say that specie is a uniform currency, so are bills that can be way moment converted into specie. To be sure it is not as safe, but the Government may demand specie at any moment, when it has cause to apprehend danger. But though I am opposed to exacting specie exclusively, I have been very anxious to see Treasury bills or certificates bearing no interest, substituted entirely in the place of both specie and bank bills To accomplish shall be received as payment of dues to the Government, but this Treasury paper or specie. The result would evidently be that very little would in fact be paid but Treasury paper. This would be a very great first operations of the Government, and I regret that Mr. Calhoun did not make it a part his plan, instead of merely suggesting it. It would have entirely removed every rational objection to the specie teature of his solvenc... It has been wholly mis-apprehended by Mr. Webster and his associates. As I lieve I was the first person in the United States to suggest it, I will now briefly explain my view of it. It not designed to furnish a general currency, but merey a currency for the fiscal operations of the Government. This is its ussential character, and it results from it that no more of this paper ought ever to be ismed than will perform this function. As I have heretofore said the present revenue of the United States would not probably rounire more than six millions of currency to perform wit the offices connected with it. from the moment of its collection to that of its disbursement. Congress should, therefore, authorize the issue of this sum and no more, and it should be made re-issuable indefinitely. The value of this paper would be debut from its receivability by the Treasury, and from the amount being lunited to what will be actually absorbed in receipts and payments of the Government. Nothing can be more simple and safe and economical. In the first place it would be equivalent to the creation of six millions of specie, which would cost the country nothing, and yet answer the purposes of the Treasury, I better than specie, and much better than bank paper. If the Government were to use specie, besides which takes him up half an hour in the reflating; and by the time he arrives, all is ower. Half an hour sconer and his patient might have been assent. It they go not off, we will send for the physician to a union institution, supported by all parties alian, it will always be a party engine. A party control of the charter at the end of every a firmness that buffles the physician's shell.

Hark! The cry of four and disament. The Small common in a monarchy. The most painful of all processes in the reform of the currency, by the agency of a control of the foreign exchanges were point. The most painful of all processes that buffles the physician's shell.

Park! The cry of four and disament. The Small common in a monarchy. The most painful of all processes in the reform of the currency, by the agency of a shell. If the Government were to use Bank bills, besides being precisely as costly a medium as specie, it would expose the Government and People to the bazzards of bank insolvency or bank quantum. pension. Moreover the transmission of funds from one point to snother, which is very emberraming to the anks and disturbing to the exclanges, where the Gov erument uses bank bills, would produce no such effects, where Treasury paper is used. The truth is, then, that the question comes to this, shall the people of the merced the public opinion in flavor of a National Book, U.S. use their own credit, which costs them nothing, under the same and deluvine expectation that it will re- or that of the Banks, which costs as much as specie, as

ury paper continental money or French assignate would be justly regarded us an absurdity, if it had not been done by a man of Mr. Webster's character. If the Goi-

erament were to attempt to make this paper a substi-

tute for revenue, instead of the mere medium of collec-

ting it, by making it the means of effecting a perma

ly depreciate, as it will carry no interest, and would be

justig liable to the above odious comparisons in a degree propertioned to its excess. The Treasury Brile issued at the extra Session, not well-standing all the impatriotic efforts of the Banks and of more party politicians to de-

preciate them, performed the functions of a Treasury

Carrency perfectly well. These notes were paid out in the first instance to the public officers and public credi-

at loan even of 30 or 30 millions, it would necessary

evenue. Since the attempt of the country by denoun-eralists to destroy the credit of the country by denoun-cing as immored and irreligious those who would lend money to the Government, I have never witnessed any thing in the conduct of any party more revolting to my thing in the conduct of any party more revolting to my annea of patriotism, than the efforts systematically made to depreciate the credit of the Treasury notes issued at the extra session. What shall we think of the patriooffects a half a million of revenue in Charleston, in the tism of men, who would publicly express the r exultaplaced their hope of advancement upon the combined influence of the banks, or have invested their private funds in them, seem to regard the interest of the people et large as of small consequence when it comes in con-flict with that of the banks, and the real ground of the opposition to Treasury paper is that it super edes as pro tanto the use of Bank paper, and thus limits the

field of Bank circulation.

I consider the Constitutional objection to this Trea sury paper as unfounded. Surely the government can receive any thing it chooses, in payment of its debts, even if it were brick bats, provided they are of uniform that on landing at Old Point on Tuesday, he was value, and this paper will be much more uniform than Bank paper, and I think, then Specie itself. It certainly does not become those who maintain that the government should receive Bank paper in discharge of its dues, to deny its right to receive its own paper. The only power exercised by the government would be the agreement to receive the paper. Its whole value would be derived from this. Its receipt by the public officers and creditors will be voluntary, and of course no objection can be made to it, by those who have clamored so much against paying these government favorites in Specie. They should rather say, to be consistent, " let them take those Treasury rags, if they choose; Bank paper is too good for them." The objection that these are bills of credit, and, therefore, unconstitutional, is without even plausibility. The States only, are pro-hibited from issuing bills of credit; obviously because it would interfere with the power of Congress to regulate the currency. The phrase "bills of credit" too conveys a tecnical idea which can only be understood by referring to our revolutionary history. It meant precisely the bills of credit of that day and nothing else.— Our Supreme Court in this State have accordingly decided that the bills of our State Bank, are not bills of credit, though they are based entirely on the credit of the State, and constitute a large portion of its currency. But the government of the United States does not prose to make these Treasury notes a general currency. t only proposes to receive them in the discharge of its wn does, and to pay them to its own customers with their consent. If they go out of this narrow circle, it will be by the agency of the parties concerned, and beause they may happen to answer better than any thingelse to transmit funds to a distance. But if the amount sued is limited judiciously, they will soon return to their appropriate sphere of circulation. In a single ord, the power to borrow money, either upon Stock, ertificates or Treasury notes, or in any other imaginae mode, is expressly granted to Congress, and though reasury notes were largely issued during our last war th England, even the New-England federalists, who lenied the power of Congress to call the militia intohe armies of the country, never questioned its power

mone these notes. The notion that the issue of these Treasury notes, rould convert the Treasury into a Bank, is purely chierical. There is not the semblance of reality in it would neither receive deposites nor grant loans on scounted notes. To the limited extent of its issues, it rould be more appropriate to call it a Mint, as it would create, to that extent, what would answer the purposes the public Treasury, better than coin, without any cost to the people. Now why such vehement opposi you to this Treasury paper on the part of those who are o much opposed to the exaction of Specie in payment of dues to the Government, when it is obvious that it would upersede the use of Epecie at the Treasury almost entirely! Is it because it would also supersede the use of Bank bills in the operations of the Treasury Can it be possible that any patriotic citizen would prefer the interest of a few favored Banks, to that of the United : 'es, and therefore, compel the government to use the credit of the Banks instead of its own in collecting and disbursing its own revenues! I am aware that many members of Congress at the North have their private interests so deeply involved in the Banks, that t is, with them, a question between self-interest and patriotism. Indeed the great controlling monied interest of the North, exists in the shape of Bank stocks, which sufficiently account for the venemence with which Mr. Webster denounces the proposed Treasury paper as continental money, when plain common sense tates that if the Government were bankrupt to the amount of a thousand millions, these Treasury Certificates, would forever remain at par, as long as the Government should continue to collect annually an amount of revenue sufficient to absorb them. The sole foundation of their credit is that the Government will receive them, and that their amount does not exceed the sum annually required to collect and disburse the public revenue. Now when it is known that the continen tal money exceeded this proportion some hundred fold the absurdity of the suggested analogy must be apparent to those who have not a very strong interest in not per ceiving it. But I must close abruptly. I am on the eve of setting out for Europe, and regret that I have only had time to write this heaty screwlon so important a subject.

Very sincerely Yours, GEO. McDUFFIE. SAM'L A. TOWNES, Esq.

To quote authorities to show that, if other things are rightly managed, exchanges will regulate themselves, is very much like quoting authorities to show that two and two make four. But as some of our contemporaries seem to be ignorant of this very simple though very important truth, we will, for their benefit, make a short extract from Quin's "Trade of Banking in England." It is therein recorded, on the authority of J. Horsely Palmer, the Governor of the Bank of Eugland, that "The exchanges are in due season corrected if wholly in the hands of the community." The quotation is short and sweet, and we hope those for whose use it is specially intended, will take care to remember it .- Washington Chronicle.

JUSTICE.

A statement is going the rounds of the newspe sers, accusing Captain Gaylard, of the schooner Merchant, from Elizabeth City to Wilmington, of having passed the winck of the Polaskic without heaving 10, or heeding the cries of the wretched sufferers for help. We did not copy the article, under the belief that no member of a civilized or christian community could be guilty of conduct so atrocious. The report is now contradicted. The owner of the vessel, Mr. B. H. Charles, deposes that he had conversed with many of the passengers saved from the Pulsski, and heard nothing of the kind from them; and the following deposition of the mate of the Merchant, is a sufficient refutation of the slander:

State of North Carolina, Pasquotank county.

ELIZABETH CITY, August 13, 1838. Personally appeared before me, James M. Pool,

me of the Justices of the Peace for Pasquotank sounty, Rufus Robbins, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he was the mate on board the schr. Merchant, of Elizabeth City, on her late voyage from Elizabeth City to Wilmington, N. C. to walk. This is truly a mysterious affair, and we

the schr. Henry Camerdon arrived at twelve hours previous to the arrival of the make RUFUS ROBBINS Sworn to before me, this 13th of August, 1838.

JAMES M. POOL Capt. Days, of the schooner Henry Camerdon of Philadelphia, is the author of this story, so is. jurious to Capt. Gaylard .- N. C. Standard

We are informed by Captain Darrell, of the sche-Admiral Culpoys, at this port, that he saw, on Some day last off "False Cape, a large cance or perrian-ger boat—having on board, as he thought, an unusual number of men for a boat of her size-and told by the master of the pilot boat Selim, that he too had a short time previous, seen the same boat, and made for, and on coming up, found her to have on board some twelve or fifteen negroes-ull well armed with muskets. They were told to keep of and not to come too near, or they would be fired into. The pilot boat having no arms and but a small crew on board, with very light winds, was forced to let them pass. They were evidently runaway negroes-had come from the coast of North Carolina, and were making their way North. [Alexandria Gazette.

Editorial Writings .- A few days ago the Naional Intelligencer had some sensible remarks on the subject of editing a paper. One idea expressed has frequently struck us with great force. Many people estimate the ability of a newspaper, and the industry and talent of its editor, by the variety and uantity of editorial matter which it contains. No. thing can be more fallacious. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out, daily, columns of words-words, upon any and all as jects. His ideas may flow in "one weak, washy, everlasting flood," and his command of language may enable him to string them together like bunch es of onions; and yet his paper may be a meager and poor concern. But what is the labor, the tell of such a man, who displays his " leading matter ever so largely, to that imposed upon the jus well-informed editor, who exercises his vocative with an hourly consciousness of its responsib and its duties, and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity that sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit, or a humans physician upon a patient-without regard to show or display! Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper, is but a small portion of the work. The industry is not even shown there. The care. the taste, the time, employed in selecting is far more important-and the tact of a good editor in better shown by his selections than by any thing else; and that, we all know, is half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, and his labors understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper-its tone-its ten per-its manner-its uniform, consistent courseits principles—its aim—its manliness—its courteay-its dignity--its propriety. To preserve all these, as they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man.
If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is, how they can find time, or "head room," to write at all.-1b.

SEVERE GALE IN CHESAPEAKE BAY-WITH SUPPOSED LOSS OF LIVES.

Capt. Parrish of the steamboat Virginia, arrive at Norfolk on Tuesday, informs the editors of the Beacon that the gale of Saturday night was severely felt at Deal's Island, 140 miles below Baltimore. t commenced at 9 o clock P. M. and blew with all the violence of a hurricane until 12 o'clock, a period of three hours. Off the Camp Meeting ground about 300 sail of small vessels were at anchor, three burths of which were driven ashore. Nine of them were capsized, and a number of persons missis rom them are believed to have been drowned.

The stoutest trees near the Camp Ground were orn up, and the tents instantaneously demolished Capt. Parrish and crew were busily employe during the gale in rescuing the persons in the ver sels that were capsized, and were instrumental in saving a number of lives. One of his boats wa bilged during the violence of the gale.

On the way down the sound, he saw several ve els bottom upwards, and others ashore,

Strange Affair .- We extract the following from he Baton Rouge Gazette, of the 4th instant. have never heard of the circumstance before, and hould like to receive some authentic informat on the subject :- Editor N. Y. Cour. & Eng. " We have heard no account of a very myst

rious occurrence, which we have been asked to se tice, and which we lay before our readers as

" On the night of the 26th of July, a young Ger unn named Nessel, from Frankfort, arrived at the town and tuck up his residence at the house of M dame Mears. He was recommended to that Le formed her that he came for the benefit of his brall having some time before, had his leg broken at his knee much injured. On the next day, he con sulted several physicians, and the day after, he west to the Branch of the Carrollton Bank to present letter of credit which he had received from Schmidt, of New Orleans. He was accomby a young man who has since exturned to the city. Air. Layet, the Cashier of the Bank, being mock engaged at the time, requested him to wait a few minutes. He left the Bank in company with the same young man and returned home. reached the house of Madame Mears, he deto go in search of his trunks which had not beet brought home, though he recollected distinctly have seen them landed from the boat in which had came; and in company with a young gently man, Mr. Repp, of this town, he started off in of them. They went to the hotel of Mr. Kinyot, where, being too tired to walk any further, he was ieft by Mr. Repp, who proceeded to make enquires after the trunks. After a fruitless search of absolute a quarter of an hour, Mr. Repp returned to the place where he had left him, and the young man was gone. Since which time, though every enquiry has een made, he has not been heard of-

" It is the opinion of Doctor Sien he could not leave the town, as he was scarcely able the National the first instance to the punit oncers and public credit royage from Establish City to winnington, N. C. to waik. This is truly a mysterious space, deat Treasury, been passed into the hands of those who had to pay mon- loaded with corn—that the statement taken from hope to see some light thrown on it before long.