From the Southern Crisis. MR. VAN BUREN-HIS VOTES AND PRINCIPLES.

We continue a brief view of the political history of our distinguished Chief Magistrate. We have seen him up to the conclusion of the war, to have been not only its ardent supporter from the commencement to its glorious termination, but to have been invariably chosen by the Senate of New York, as its war Speaker on all occasions where it was necessary.

We have seen him, the active supporter of Jefferson and of the Jefferson Party, in Nev York-and an active and decided opponent of the United States Bank. Let us now notice his course after the war. In February, 1815. the State showed itself grateful for the services already rendered to the country by Mr. Van Buren, by selecting him Attorney General of State. The Legisture, during the same session, elected him Regent of the University of New York.

In 1816, a still further degree of confidence was reposed in him by his constituents, by reelecting him to the Senate of the State.

On the 16th April, 1816 Mr. Van Buren moved a further appropriation by the State for accurate surveys and estimates in relation to the great Erie Canal, which was adopted.

On the 11th of April of 1817, the bill to co

mence this work came up and received his cordial and able support. Mr. Clinton, its projector, publicly thanked him in the most flattering terms. This great scheme of Internal State Improvements was much indebted to

Van Buren for its complete success.

In March, 1816, De Wit Ciinton was nominated by the Republican Convention for Governor. Martin Van Buren acquiesced in it, though individually opposed to the nomination. During this administration, Mr. Clinton's course was such as to split the Party-Mr. Van Buren being at the head of the opposition .-On this account Mr. Clinton had him removed from the office of Attorney General This violent act made Mr. Van Buren the more dear to that part of Republican Party who were op-

posed to Clinton. At the close of Clinton's term of service, the veteran patriot and leader of the War party, D. D. Thompkins, was nominated for Governor by the Van Buren party Clinton, however, was elected by about 15,000 majority out of 94,000 votes. At his former election, the whole number of yotes against him were only 1.500! The Legislature, however, were thorough Republican, and re-appointed Mr. Van Buren Attorney General. He declined, however, to acc-pt of it. The contest between these distinguished men, Clinton and Van Buren, was carried on for years. Twice was Clinton driven into retirement; and twice was Van Buren removed from office. Yet have both of these statesmen, in public and in private, borne testimany to the "uprightness and honesty rival." Speaking of these contests, after Speaking of these contests, after Clinton's death, and when met, as a member of the New York delegation in Congress to deplore Clinton's death, Mr. Van Buren eloquently and feelingly observed:-

But in other respects it is now immaterial what was the character of these collisions,-They have been turned to nothing, and less than nothing, by the event we deplore, and I doubt not that we will, with one voice and one heart, yield to his memory the well deserved tribute of our respect for his name, and our warmest gratitude for his great and signal services. For myself, sir, so strong, so and so engrossing is that feeling, that I, who whilst living never envied him any thing, now that he has fallen am greatly tempted to envy him his grave with his honors.

There are some who cannot appreciate the high-toned generostity of the above remarks who term the tears, shed over a noble rival's grave, as "crocodile tears," and who same spirit, pervert all the actions of Van Bu-If he votes against popular clamor, it is said he was ignorant of what the popular will was. If he votes, as popular will requires, it "see how he trims his sail to the breeze."

We now will notice two events in Van Buren's life which have drawn upon him the ar tillery of his opponents.

One is his support of Rufus King for the United States Senate. In 1819, owing to the course pursued by Clinton, as has been before there were three parties in the Legislature of New York. There was one party, headed by Van Buren, composed entirely of Republicans-another composed of a portion of the Federalists-and a third, headed by Clinton, composed of Republicans and Federalists. In this state of things a ballotting for United In this state of things a banding for Course States Senator took place—Spencer, a relative of Cliaton, and receiving his support, had 61 too Cliaton, and who attempt to detract from the merits of his other votes, by saying "oh! he found that he was in a minority," should remember. election that session.

Mr King helped to frame our Constitutionhad been a minister to England appointed by General Washington, and kept there under Jefferson's administration, had been one of the most influential and zealous supporters of the party and joined the Republicaus in sustaining the country against Great Britain, and was in the country against offert bright, and was in the full confidence of Monroe, the President. In this state of things, and with these views. Mr. Van Buren gave him his support, and in February, 1820, he was elected unanimously by the Senate, with but three votes against him in the lower house! Such were the reasons set forth, in a pamphlet, to supporting Mr. King. before his election, by Van Buren, and such the powerful effect of that appeal

In relation to his connection with the Missonri question, we present the following brief account of the matter as far as he was concerned. In the early part of 1520, a public meeting was held in Albany, on this question. Van Buren was not there. "There only step taken at that meeting, was to appoint a committee to

call a more general convention of the citizens."

Van Buren's name was put on that committee. He afterwards gave his permission to retain it there. The Convention met at Albany. Van Boren was absent on professional business, Resolutions were there passed, and a committee appointed to memorialize Congress. Van Buren's name was placed on this committee: "He declined singing the memorial, or co-operating with the committee, as he disapproved of the sentiments it contained," and had never the sentiments it contained," and had never given any, the least, authority to any one to put his name on the committee. He publicly said that his name being used to call a convention, did not obligate him to sign or approved of whatever that convention might do. Governor Clinton, whom Van Buren had been opposing for four years, recommended an expression of the opinion of the Legislature of New York on this question; and in accordance therewith, resthis question; and in accordance their Sena-olutions were got up, instructing their Sena-olutions were got up, instructing their Senators in Congress "to oppose the admission, as a State into the Union, of any territory not comprised within the original boundary of the Uni-ted States, without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of The resolutions passed "without

division or debate."

On the 6th February, 1821, the Legislature elected Mr. Van Buren a member of the United States Senate, by a joint majority of Twentyfive votes over Mr. Sanford, Mr. Sanford receiving the Clinton and Federal votes.

The convention to revise the constitution of New York, met on the 28th August, 1821, Mr. Van Buren, unexpectedly to himself, was re-

turned a delegate from Oswego county
The constitution was framed in 1717, and was, as a matter of couse, much disfigured with

the State.

Mr. Van Buren had been active, in originating this convention "avowedly for the extension of popular rights," and was one of the lead-

ing spirits in it. The principal feature with which Mr. Van Baren's name has been connected by his oppo-nents, was with the right of suffrage. The Republicans, headed by Van Buren, introduced a proposition that, "having paid taxes, worked on the highways or done military duty, and a residence of six months in the State, should quali-

fy a person to be an elector.

The Federalists opposed the measure, and required a property qualification of \$250, to vote for Senators! This Mr. Van Buren zealously opposed, in a speech, which we shall pub li-hed in a short time. The restriction proposed was rejected. To render this odious to the people and cause its rejection, the Federalists pro posed universal suffrage—black as well as white The old constitution had no distinction in regard to color. Mr. Van Buren opposed this, re-"we are cheapening this invaluable right. He was disposed to go as far as any man in the extension of rational liberty: but be could not consent to undervalue this precious privilege so far as to confer it, with an undis criminating hand, upon every one black or white, who would be kind enough to condescend to take it "

He therefore proposed, as the convention had recognised the right of the blacks to vote to restrict them to a property qualification of

We now find Mr. Van Buren in a higher and more conspicuous sphere of action-Senate of the United States.

As a member of the New York Senate, he had early introduced a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and had labored for years though unsuccessfully, to get it passed into a law by the Legislature. He now co-operated with Col. Johnson, in the same noble purpose, in the United States Senate.

He also proposed to amend the constitution so as to keep the choice of President and Vice President from the House of Representatives and confine it to the people—the legitimate source of all power. The House, however, was too tenacious of its power, and he was compelled to abandon the measure.

As chairman of the Judiciary committee, he reported a bill to abolish three new circuits-to appoint three new judges to the Supreme court, and to extend the benefits of the United States. and to this bill Alabama is now indebted for the United States Circuit within her limits.

In 1827, the attention of Congress was occupied with a Bankrupt bill. Mr. Van Buren took an active part in the discussion. He was in favor of all the provisions of the bill, but the 93d section, which proposed to extend the act to all classes.

In relation to the public lands, in 1826. Mr. Van Buren remarked, that he "was in favor o resting the lands in the States in which they stood on some just and equitable terms "

In March, 1826, Mr. Van Buren opposed the celebrated Panama mission, proposed by Ad ams, and introduced resolutions declaring i unconstitutional thus to enter into "entangling foreign alliances."

On the 22d January, 1824, Mr. Van Buren opposed the 'alarming assumption of power by the General Government, in regard to Internal Improvements" and proposed certain amendments, to "define and limit the exercise of this power, and to secure the State sovereign ties from encroachments.'

In February, 1825, he again introduced a set of Resolutions, declaring that "Congress had no power to make roads and canals within the respective States," and proposed a select committre to prepare an amendment to the consti tution which would, he said, "protect the soy ereignty of the respective States, and secure to them a just distribution of all the benefits result ing from all appropriations wade for that purpose." Mr. Jefferson has spoken of this motion as giving evidences of "other States com-ing forward to the mark," in aid of the South. Gen. Harrison voted against these resolutions An appropriation having been called for, in

aid of the Louisville Canal, he opposed it. A proposition was also made, the same year for Congress to subscribe to the Dismal Swamp Canal. Mr. Van Buren opposed it.
In fact, Mr. Van Buren opposed EVERY ap

propriation for internal improvement, save one, which was to erect a toll-gate on the Cumber land road. This, however, was to put some of the money back into the Treasury, which had been expended for the completion of the road: be afterwards regretted his vote.

votes The consequence was that there was no that the Administration was then in power, and were a large majority, and that Mr Van Buren was in a minority in his opposition to the system. Gen. Harrison was then in the Senate, voting always for the system.

Mr. Van Buren carried his opposition to In-ternal Improvement by the Government so far war Governor Tompkins, and of the war ad- as to assume that "even for the purposes of a ministration under Madison, had descrited his national character, no appropriations ought to be made without a previous amendment of the constitution."

In relation to the Tariff, Mr. Butler, the intimate and confidential friend of Mr. Van Buren, and late Attorney General of the United States, has said, that "his personal feelings have been at all times adverse to the high tariff

At a public meeting at Albany, July 10th 1827, Mr. Van Buren made a powerful and elaborate speech against the "bill of abominations, as it has been colled—the Tariff Act, which passed into a law, 1828. The Tariff interest became alarmed at this, and voted for instructions, requiring him to vote for the Act, which he did.

In his reply to the Shocco Spring committee, in 1822, he says he "fully concurs" in the poliey of Gen. Jackson's administration, on the subject, he remarked, "a sincere and faithful application of these principles to our legislation, unwarped by private interests or political design, a restriction of the wants, of the Government to a simple and economical administration of its affairs-the only administration which is consistent with the purity and stability of the republican system, would, he was convinced. tend to arrest that spirit of discontent, which threatens such extensive injury to the institutions of the country."

Col. Benton, who sat next to him in the Senate, says, "it comes within the perceptions of my own senses, to know that he (Van Buren.) felt great repugnance to the provisions of the Tariff of 1828." and voted for it only in obedience to instructions, "a principle which we both hold sacred."

We have seen that Mr. Van Buren, in his unwavecing opposition to National Internal Im-provement, in his views on the high Protective Tariff—in his opposition to the United States Bank-in his views of the United States Judiciary of the Panama mission and the public lands, has given practical demonstration of his belonging to the Jeffersonian school of politics the State Rights school. In his splendid speech in the Senate, in 1828, he has also given the clearest evidence of his decided opposition to that "spirit" which he said "had hern at work to obtain by construction what was not included or intended to be included in the grant."-This speech was made on certain powers, being claimed for Vice President, during the Federal admini-tration of Adams-and Van Buren remarked that "if the views avowed by the pre-sent executive are the true doctrines of the cou-

stitution, then was the great political revolution

defects—having much of the impress of monarchical institutions upon it. It was composed by the most distinguished and venerable men in characterised the United States Bank as "the with Southern principles." great pioneer of constitutional ENCROACHMENTS" When a candidate for the Vice Presidency, he again reiterated his "understood opposition" to that Bank. Thus it will plainly appear that no man was ever more decidedly and "unreservedly" committed in his opposition to a United States Bank, to National Internal Improve ment, and to executive encroachments. In February, 1527, he was re-elected to the United States Senate by a joint majority of sixty-six

Mr. Van Buren was one of the most eloquent and efficient supporters of the bill to relieve the surviving patriots of the revolution.

Such is a brief and hasty outline of Van Buren's course and opinions on the leading topics which came before the Schate. He was found y the side of Macon, Berrien. Randolph and Tazewell, on all such questions-and almost invariably, save the Tariff vote, in opposition to to General Harrison. Randolph and Harrison did not differ more widely than did Van Buren and Harrison.

In 1821, he, in accordance with Republican asage, aided in nominating, in Congressional cancus, Crawford for the Presidency.

In 1828, he gave a hearty support to Gen. Jackson. In that year, he was chosen, by a plurality of 0,000 votes, Governor of N. York. He introduced to the notice of the Legislature, the celebrated "Safety fund system," which made "all the banks responsible for any loss sustained from the failure of any one or more of

them.' In 1829, Gen. Jackson appointed him Secre-tary of State. On his withdrawal from the Gubernatorial Chair of State, both parties expressed "their highest respect for his virtues and talents"-and the Re publican portion tendered him their thanks "for the numerous and unportant services which he had rendered to the State, particularly in sustaining these poil ical principles which they believed to be most intimately blended with its highest and dearest interests

Were no other enlogy to be recorded on his tomb, this would be enough to satisfy a craving ambition. From that time to this, the eyes of the American public have been upon hir his acts form a portion of the brightest history

of his country.

Our Foreign relations, under his guidance, were conducted in the happiest and most suc-cessful manner. Great Britain opened to us ports, which were closed upon Mr. Adamsthe Black sea was opened to our commerce, and claims on various countries were amicably and satisfactorily adjusted.

Here tired from this office in April, 1831, and was nominated minister to St. James. Senate, by Calhoun's casting vote, refused to ratify. He came home, and the people, the formtain of honor, elected hun to the second office in their gift—thus signally rebuking that factions Senate, who had also, in an unconstitutional manner, denounced Jackson himself. As Vice President, he only had a vote when the Senate could not agree—being equally divided. There is a memorable instance on record, however, of his firmness and devotion to constitu ticnal right. Mr. Collean introduced a reso lution, authorizing Post-Masters to prevent the circulation, by means of the United States mail, through the slave States, of Abolition Pamphlets. The Senate were tied Mr. Van Buren, unhesitatingly, gave his vote and his voice in favor of the South-and the resolution was adopted !-Hence did Abolitionists denounce him as "a Northern man with Southern principles." In 1836, he was elected President f the United States over the combined forces of Harrison, Webster and White!

The rest of his life is so well known, that it would be useless to go into detail here. He went into the Presidential chair as the chosen man of the great Democratic Party-an avow-ed strict constructionist-an avowed opponent of the Tariff of 1828—an avowed opposient of the schemes of the Abolitio ists.

In his life, he has given practical demonstration of his being the true friend of the people as a mass-by his extending the right of suffrage to every white man in his State, and by his untiring efforts to abolish imprisonment for debt! In all these points be finds an avowed opponent in General Harrison.

Compare the lives of the two-see who, in his capacity as a law maker, has labored more and effected more for the poor man. See who has been effective in giving them privileges and who has been effective in taking them away. See who was the friend and supporter of Jefferson. and who the friend and supporter of both the Adamses. See who takes the Constitution, as framed by our sires, and who takes it as he can construe it. without regard to its makers. See who would restrict its action to defined limitswould lay no taxes, save suchas are absolutely necessary, and would throw himself between ur property and northern fanatics; and who would enlarge and concentrate its powerswould lay high taxes and make extravagant expenditures, and above al!, who has ever considered it "an object near his heart to see" ourselves severely taxed in order that his whim might be gratified by "the emancipation of our slaves." Think of these things, people of the South. At day you would reman as you are, with your "reserved rights" unimpaired and your property unmolested, so give evidence by your vote, but by your hearty and active support of the Republican administration, which now exists as a rampart between you and Federal Abolition aggression.

Mr. I'an Buren and the War .- We conceive this question to be so at rest, except menor the impardonably ignorant, and the irredecessibly base of our opponents. But to add to the evidence, we select the following paragra, h from a speech made in a public meeting at Allicoy by the Hon. N. P. Talmadge, on the occasion the rejection of Mr. Van Buren as Minister to England, by a majority of the United States Senate. Mr. Tallmadge is now a Whig of the first water. He stands at the topmost round of the ladder; hence, we suppose, his authority

will hardly be questioned:

'The war of 1812, between the U. States and Great Britain found him in the Senate of this State. It was here that his talents shone most conspicuous. Beset by foes without, and enemies within, the country presented to the eye of the patriot a most gloomy prospect.— Unaided, or but partly aided, by the General Government, we were called upon to provide the means to repel the invader, both by sea and by land. The patriotic Tompkins was seen at the head of this State; and with an eye that never slept, and a zeal that never tired, he devoted himself to the service of his country. No man rendered him more efficient aid than Mr. Van Buren. In yonder Senate chamber, his eloquence was often heard in tavor of providing means and of granting supplies to carry on the war-to feed and clothe our half-starved and half clad soldiery, while some of his violent persecutors were openly rejoicing at the de-feat of our arms, and secretly imploring success on those of the enemy."

View of Mr. Van Buren by an Abolitionist. Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Ph

lanthropist, by Augustus Wattles. "The man whom one of these parties pur-noses to elevate to the Presidency, he would in is own individual character, yeto a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia even should a majority of the people of the U. States demand it. Very democratic! truly.-Mr. Van Buren, no doubt, supposes that he is a democrat; but he is no such thing, according to his own showing Democrat!-when he says he would set up his will against the will of the majority? Why, that knocks in the head the very first principle of democracy. He is, then day evening.

From the Camden Journal. THE SUB-TREASURY ACT.

There are few of our readers, we imagine. who peruse the laws of the United States, as they appear in the new spapers, in which they are published "by authority." Believing this to be the case, and believing too, that there are many of them who are anxious to see the provisions of the Sub-Treasury Act, we take sion to call their special attention to it. It will be found in our commus to-day, and we hope it will receive an attentive perusal. If all, or any, of the mischief which has been predicted from its passage, can grow out of it, we confess ourselves at a loss to perceive in what namer. The 19th section of the act, which contains the specie clause, and about which such a bue and cry has been raised from one and of the country to the other, seems to us quite powerless in the way of mischief, and i any reason is to be found for complaint, it should be because it does not bring us to legal corrency at an earlier period. From this section it will be perceived that now. one lourth of the momesdue the Government, to be paid in specie, and from and after the 30th day of June next, one half witt be required, on the 30th June 1642 three fourths; and the 30th June 1843, the whole amount will have to be paid in gold and silver or ly. No one can have witnessed, the embarrass-

ments, the difficulties, and expense which has attended the transfer and disbursement of the public tunds, under the system of making Banks the financial agents of the Government without being convinced .but some change was necessary-that there was something radically imperfect in its organization, which prevented its accomplishing the end contemplated.—The plan adopted by this Act is perfectly simple and will no doubt effectually banish the difficulties of transfering and disbursing, besides being of no doubtine constitutionality, and this last feature particularly should be an especial recommendation to every democratic republican. will have the effect too, of preventing the vio-lation of one portion of the Constitution, which under me old system, was frequently set at aught. The Constitution says "all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States." So long as Bank notes were receivable this article was palpably viola ted. To make the duties equal to every point. they must be paid at every point in a currency of equal value "throughout the United States, when it is known to every one conversant with commercial affairs, that no article of commerce has been more fluctuating in its value, for the ast four years than Bank notes What is the state of things now in the South Western States? Back notes are worth in Mississippi the best of them. from 10 to 50 cents in the doltar; in Alabama from 89 to 85 and in Georgia from 75 to 90 cents, and we might go on to numerate a number of other States, in which he currency is equally as unsettled, showing the atter impossibility, unless with provision, mething like this Act, of making the "duties uposts, and excises uniform throughout the I nited States " But we need not dwell he subject; the Act will explain itself, and its hest ecommendation, we doubt not, will be found in the stability and uniformity of the currency which it will give to the country, after it has gone fully into operation.

> CHEAPER THAN EVER!! NEW ARRANGEMENT.

An appeal to the true Democracy. Os The first of August next, a new series of the POLITICAL REFORMER will be commenced. It will be forwarded to subscribers in all parts of the Union, weekly, at the unprecedentied low price of Twenty-Five Cents each, until the Presidential Election—five copies for One Dollar—twenty-three copies for Five Dollars— Fifty copies for Ten Dollars. The very extensive circulation which the Reformer has already received, enables the Proprietor to put it at thi unusually cheap rate. It will continue, as beretolore, to advocate the pure principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, adhering to the old republican landmarks of our political faith, with undeviating fidelity. No efforts will be spared in undeavoring to disabase the public mind of the monstrous perversions of our political opponents, and in presenting to the calm, nobiaed judgment of an intelligent people, those saving truths which alone can continue us in our

upward and onward career of national glory. The Reformer will steadily and zealor advocate the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, and as zealensly oppose the pretensions of the imbecile, superannuated old man who has been put in nomination for that high office by the federal a ition whig party .-The unparalleled low price at which it is pro posed to be published, will enable all those whose means are limited to become patrons of ly requested to use their exertions in procuring abscribers, which they will please hand to their Post Master, with the request that he should forward them to Washington City, or Ports month, Va. to Theophilus Fisk, editor and pro-July 18

Mr. Van Buren was not opposed to the last war nor to the Revolutionary War, nor belonged to the !!artford Convention, nor wrote Der-mot McMorrough Mr. Saltonstall, one of the Congressional Whig Committee belonged to the Hartford Convention, and Mr. John Q. Adams wrote Dermet McMorrough. The Whigs need not charge it upon the President nor upon General Jackson. It is altogether old Mr. Adams' work. We never heard of Gen. Jackson writing any poetry at all. Mr. Adams den wrote. 'Dusty Sally.' Mr. Webster oppose I the last war, and Gen. Harrison got tired and resigned in the midst of it .- Charleston Mercury.

Mr. W. C. Preston .- This gentleman on Thursday night, on his return from Washington, addressed the Tippecanoe Club, and as many others as could get within the Cabin, or within hearing, on the outside. It was a great audience, and richly were they repaid for their exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

We would not, for the world, attempt a sketch of his remarks. We should be execrated for a hundred years to come, by the citizens of Richmond, if we were to break the delicious charm with which that thrilling eloquence has impressed every mind. Enough, that all were enraptured for two hours, by bursts of eloquence and flashes of wit, which, by universal consent, have never been surpassed in the metropolis of Virginia. Shouls, cheers and chappings were the only interruptions to the rapid and dazzling flashes of lightning which played from the immortal mind.

This gifted Orator, whose principles are as pure as his genius is resplendent, is now habitually sneered at by the jackalls of the dominant faction in South Carolina, as "Mr Preston of Virginia." Fondly would the Old Dominion take to her bosom again he son, whose virtues and abilities add lustre to her fame.

Mr. Preston left the city yesterday, for iome .- Richmond Whig 25th inst.

The Temperance Advocate of the 30th alt. says .- The Hon. Wm. C. Preston and family arrived in Columbia on last 'Tues-

From the Charleston Courier, July 20. DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER NORTH-CAROLINA-LOSS OF THE U. STATES MAIL.

The Steamer Vanderbilt, Capt. Smith, arrived here yesterday from Wilmington, with two of the four mails due from New York, a considerable portion of the other two (due on Friday and Saturday last) having been lost at sea, caused by the Governor Dudley, which left here on Saturday afternoon, coming in collision with the North Carolina, bound here, a bout one o'clock on Sunday morning, the result of which was the sinking of the latter in about ten minutes after the occur rence, there being barely time to save the lives of the passengers.

We have been kindly favored with the following particulars, furnished by one of the passengers of the North Carolina.

The steamboat North Carolina. commanded by Capt. Davis, left Wilmington (N. C.) on Saturday afternoon, at six o'clock, with two United States Mails, for the South, and the following passengets. viz:-Hon, Mr. Hubbard, Ala, lady and child, Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, ofde., Hon. Mr Chinn, of Louisiana, the Hon. Messrs. Dawson, Warren, and Nesbitt, of Georgia Hon. Mr. Dellet, of Alubama, Messes, J. Hancock, D. J. Dowling and J. Harrison of do., Jpo. R. Horne of Florida, J. Ewart. Columbia S. C., and Mr. W. W. Starke of Hamburg, S. C.

The passage was very pleasant until we reached within about 25 or 30 miles of Georgetown, S. C. about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, when Mr. Hancock, in formed us that the steam boat Gov. Dudlev, was in sight, from 3 to 5 miles distant Both boats appeared to our informant (who was on deck) to be steering towards each other. When the Gov. Dudley approached within about 150 yards, a cry vas raised by a passenger to "look out!-The boats will strike." The bells of the North Carolina were almost instantly runs in about half a minute before the boats struck, but the Dudley run afoul of the North-Carolina abreast of the saloon, auagainst the quarter boards on the larboard side of the former. She bulged immedi ately, (say in about 10 minutes) and the passengers got on board the yawl boats In the interim, the Governor Dudley, was undergoing an examination, after which all her boats were sent to the North Caro

lina. The passengers and crew were soon placed on board the Gov. Dudley, and every effort was used to save their prop erty. Some of the trunks and baggage were saved, but all of them in a d-mageo condition. Singular to relate, out of some thirty or forty persons, not a life was lost One of the passengers, (Mr. Downing, of Alabama) leaped overhoard in his night clothes, but was was instantly picked up by one of the boats, in charge of Captain Davis, who displayed considerable presence of mind during this awful disaster

The accident is auribused, by Caps Davis, to the negligence of the mates, whwere in charge of both boats, and who dinot obey the regulations of the Company for their government. The regular mode laid down for the boats, is to keep to the right; but on this occasion, the steam boat Gov Dudley kept to the left, which of course. caused the concussion Capt. Smith, of the Dudley, on coming aboard the North-Carolina, inquired if all the lives were saved, and being answered in the affirmative, expressed his determination to continue, but after reflection, concluded to lay by the wreck until morning, which was done in order to save the property of the passengers. At half past six o'clock, the wreck was left by the Dudley, and the crew and passengers were landed in Wilmine ton at three o'clock, P. M.

The amount of property lost by the passengers is considerable, and may be estimated at from 15.000 to \$20,000. But a few saved their clothes, and those whose trunks were picked up, found their clothes so completely saturated, that they were so the paper. Our democratic friends are earnest- in the Gov. Dud'ey, but they were supplied with much liberality, by Mr. Delban co, of Mobile, and other passengers. We are informed that seven leather, and two canvass bags, containing the mails, were sa ved.

Mr. Chinn, of La., and Mr. Dawson of Ga. were both much injured, the former by the concussion, and the laster, by leaping from one boat to the other.

The shock was so sudden, that before half of the passengers could get out of their berths, the calous were full of water, and most of those on board were compelled to leap from the hurricane deck.

On returning in the Vanderbilt, yester day, nothing was seen of the week of the North Carolina, except a few pieces of timber. Capt. Smith, of the Vanderbilt, sailed around the vicinity of the wreck several times at the request of the passengers, but nothing could be found.

Up to this time, several of the passengers do without the ordinary comforts of clothing, &c., and will probably be detained in town for a short time.

Great presence of mind was displayed by all concerned during the accident.

The night was as pleasant as could be desired. The sea was perfectly calm, and every thing promised a speedy and successful termination of the voyage, when the vessels were carclessly run into each other.

Our correspondent of the Wilmington Advertiser, from whom we have recently received several favors, has obligingly for warded us the following:

WILMINGTON ADVERTISER OFFICE, ? July 27, 1840.

About one o'clock last night, the steam onts Gov. Dudley and North Carolina came in collision, between 25 and 30 miles to the northward and eastward of Georgetown S. C. The Dudley's bow running into the North Carolina's larboard quarter, 15 or 20 feet from the N. Carolina's stern. The Captains of both hoats had just turned in. The N. Carolina went down al most immediately, and the crew and passengers were saved with some difficulty. Not a single life was lost, but the loss of valuable baggage was very great. Severalgentlemen returning from Congress, having large amounts of money with them, in he forthwith taken by the proper authoritheir trunks, of which but few were saved, ties and executed according to the sentence The Gov. Dudley remained on the spot of the Court .- Yorkville Compiler.

hill daylight, with the hope of saving as much as possible, and then came on to Wilmington, bringing the passengers and crew of the North Carolina, many of whom did not save a particle of their clothing .-The accident occurred in 11 fathoms water. The bow of the Dudley was a good deal shattered, but she made no water except while under way. The night was fortunately remarkably calm. We forbear at present, expressing any opinion in re-regard to the causes of the accident, not having time to make sufficient investigation, and the accounts given being so various. The Gov. Dudley reached Wilmington about half past 3 o'clock, in the afternoon of Sunday, and the Vanderbilt the same evening, went down to Smithville, where she remains all night, to enable her to visit the place of accident in the day time, to see if any further good can be effected. Capt. Davis also goes to the spot, in a pilor boat, to do what he can in saving the remains of the wreck. There were no ladies on board, except the wife of the Hon. Mr. Hubbard, whose loss in money was larger than that of any other individual. Some few of the passengers received slight personal injuries, but terrible as the occurrence has been, we have cause to be thankful that no life was lost. We will endeavor to furnish soon, a more accurate account of the matter.

Loss of the Steamer North-Carolina -The Wilmington Recorder, of the 28th inst says, "A partial examination of the causes which produced the disastrons occurrence, was gone into by the Directors of the Company on Monday. The followfacts were elicited:-

That the Captains of both boats were a-leep, it being on their watch below, and each boat in charge of the chief mate.

That the mates were at their proper staions in the wheel house, the wheel in immediate charge of the wheelsmen. That the boats' signal lanterus were

visible to each other, at a distance of several miles.

That the Dudley kept her proper course, intending to pass the North-Carolina landward.

That the North Carolina after she discovered the Dudley, instead of pursuing her own straight course, which would have carried the boats past each other, with an interventing distance of at least two hundred ards, kept altering her course a point or two every now and then, until it lay directly across that of the Dudley's and inevitably in contact with the rate of speed hey were both going. As soon as the langer was apparent to both, they shut off their steam, whereas had the North-Carolina not done so, she would have shot past

The whole conclusion is, that the accident is to be attributed to the ignorance or strange fatuity of the mate of the North-Carolina, in changing her course. The mate's name is McQuade's.

An inquiry having been addressed thro' he South Carolinian to the Candidates for Congress in the Newberry District, in regard to their opinions on a National Bank, the Independent Treasury, and the Presidential election, P. C Caldwell, Esq. has published an answer in the same paper, in which he pledges his support to the In lependent Treasury, and declares opposition to a National Bank, as unconstitutional inexpedient and dangerous. He will support Mr. Van Buren in preference to Gen. Harrison, because the former has never hesitated fully and clearly to declare his principles; that those principles are such as we can and ought to defend, and that he is a man whose talents fit him to direct the government:-while the opposing caudidate has little to recommend him in respect of ability, has studiously endeavored to keep his principles out of sight and is the nominee of a motley party almost every section of which holds doctrines odious and dangerous to the South. We have read Mr. Caldwell's letter with satisfaccompletely saturated, that they were of no tion, and if he has opposition in the Disservice. The writer of this article, with trict, we hope it will not be an opposition veral others, had no clothing on landing to the sound and wholesome principles he avows .. - Charleston Mcreury.

> Greenville .- The candidates for the legislature from Greenville are numerous .-They are Maj. B. F. Perry, Leory H. Green, S. M. Earle, Dr. John C. Sallivan, Maj. Henry Smith, Col. Robert Cox, Capt. Thos. W. Gantt. Col. F. E. Ware, James Dunbar, Edmund Waddill, a Jos. McCullough, for the House of Representatives-Col. John Hodges and Col. Henry G. Johnson, for the Senate .- Charleston Courier.

> J. S. RICHARDSON, Jr. Esq., who had been nominated, in the Camden Journal, for Congress, in the district now representted by the Hon. Thos. D. Sumter, has addressed a letter to the editor of that paper, declining to become a candidate. Thos. P. Evans, Esq. is announced for Congress in the same paper-and the Hon. Mr. Sumter is up for re-election.-Charleston Courier.

> Shocking crime by a Negro.-A negro fellow, named Monday, the property of M. Dorson, of this county, was, tried yesterday before the Inferior Court, for committing the highest offence, short of murder, on the person of his own mistress .-He perpetrated the act under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, which are, of course, unfit for the public eye. The jury retired for only ten minutes, and found the wretch guilty. He was sentenced this day, at 12 o'clock, to be hung, on the 21st August. The sentence, as passed by Col. M. Myers, J. I. C. was one of the most feeling we ever listened to .- Savannah Daily Telegraph.

> We learn from undoubted authority that the negro boy Bosin belonging to Thomas Boggs, who was condemned to be executed on the 14th of August, has his punishment commuted. The sentence of the Governor is, that he shall be taken from the Jail on the last Friday of every month (for four months,) and receive twenty five lashes upon his naked back (well laid on) and then be banished from this Stare-and in case of failure to remove him when his term of punishment shall expire-he may