LAST HOURS OF JAMES K. POLK. The following account of the last illness and death of James K. Polk, late President of tion to be baptized by his friend the Methodist the United States, possesses a melancholy in terest, which we know will be appreciated by most of our readers :

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald NASHVILLE, June 16, 1849. teresting Account of the Last Days of James K. Polk, Ex-President of the United States.
Yesterday, at twenty minutes before five o'clock, P. M., James K. Polk expired, at his residence in this city.

Mr. Polk had suffered from diarrhoen, on his way up the Mississippi river from New Or-leans, in March, but the attack passed off, and he reached this city in good health. A few days after his arrival he moved into his new mansion, a stately edifice, which had just been completed and furnished in a style of combined elegance and taste. His estate lies in the very heart of the city, on an eminence known as Grandy's Hill, having been the home of the Hon. Felix Grundy, from whose heirs Mr. Polk

purchased the property.

Having taken up his abode here, the Ex-President gave himself up to the improvement the grounds, and was seen every day about has dwelling, aiding and directing the workmen he had employed. Now over-looking a carpenter, now giving instructions to a gardener, often attended by Mrs. Polk, whose exquisite taste constituted the element of every improvement. It is not a fortnight since that I saw removing decaying cedars. I was struck with energy of his manner, which gave promise of long life. His flowing gray locks alone made him appear beyond the middle age of life. He seemed in full health. The next day, being rainy, he remained within and began to arrange his large library; and the labor of reaching books from the floor and placing them on the shelves, brought on fatigue and slight fever, which the next day assumed the character of disease in the form of chronic diarrhoa, which was with him a complaint of many years' standing, and readily induced upon his system by any over exertion.

For the three first days, his friends felt no alarm. But the disease baffling their skill, (and for skilful physicians, Nashville will compare with the first cities in the Union) Dr. Hay, his brother-in-law, and family physician for twenty years, was sent for from Columbia. But the skill and experience of this gentleman, aided by the highest medical talent, proved of no avail. Yr. Polk continued gradually to sink from day to day. The disease was checked upon him four days before his death, but his constitution was so weakened, that there did not remain recuperative energy enough in the system for healthy reaction. He sunk away eslowly and insensibly, that it was eight hours before he died after the heavy death respirations commenced. He died without a struggle, simply ceasing to breathe, as when deep and

deep falls upon a weary man. not half an hour preceding his death, his able mother entered the room, and kneelby his bed-side, offered up a beautiful prayer to the "king of kings, and lord of lords," committing the soul of her son to his holy keeping. The scene was strikingly impressive.— Major Polk, the President's brother, was also by his bed side with other members of the family. . Upon the coffin was a plain silver plate, with these words:

BORN NOVEMBER, 1795 DIED JUNE 15, 1849.

drawing rooms are shrouded in black, and eve"Shut you mouf. Young Misses done said she
had nuffin to do wid you." Walker looks at
vice as well as others. Know ye not, says he crape. The tall white columns of the majestic the hoiden wishfully and she casts down her eye in one of his sermons, "that there is no gross-partico facing the South are completely shroud. In shame. portico facing the South are companied and funeral aspect to the Presidential mansion.

flermoon, Masonic ceremonies being first perormed in the drawing room over the body. I w the body before it was encoffined. features are in noble composure. Death has impressed upon them the seal of majesty. In and frowns with the left side of it while the bis life, his features never wore that impress of right eye looks round keenly and laughingly, ad now chiselled upon their marble outline. He was habited in a plain suit of black, and a copy of the Constitution of the United States was placed at his feet. Before being taken to the cemetery, the body was hermetically soldered within a copper coffin.

From the house the funeral cortege, which was very large, all places of business being closed by order of our Mayor, proceeded to the vast concourse of citizens. The body was deposited in the Grundy vault, temporarily : but it will soon he removed to a vault on the lawn of the Ex-Presidential mansion, where a willow now stands, and over it will be erected a stately marble cenotaph; thus the body of the President from Tennessee will lie entombed in the heart of its capital. Mr. Polk, by will, the evening before his death, gave the lawn to the State, in perpetuity, for this purpose. Mr. Polk sent for the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of

the Presbyterian Church, seven days before his death, desiring to be baptized by him. He said to him impressively:

"Sir, if I had suspected twenty years ago that I should come to my death-hed unprepared, it would have made me a wretched man; yet I am about to die, and have not made preparation. I have not even been baptized. Tell me, sir. can there be any ground for a man thus situa-

ted to hope?"

The Rev. Doctor made known to him the assurances and promloes of the gospel that mercifully run parallel with man's life.

Mr. Polk then remarked that he had been prevented from baptism in infancy by some accidental occurrence, that he had been several times strongly inclined to be baptized during his administration, but that the cares and perplexities of public life hardly gave him time for the solemn preparation requisite, and so procrastination had ripened into inaction, when it was now almost too late to act. In his conversation with the Rev. Clergyman, Mr. Polk evinced great knowledge of the scriptures, which be had read a great deal, and deeply reverenced, as Divine Truth; in a word, he was theoretically a christian.

much for him to be baptized, it was postponed of the cotton will be greatly enhanced, and the to take place the next evening; but in the inintrinsic worth is increased from a cent to a cent
terval, the ex-President recollected that when and a half per pound. It is calculated that a he was Governor and lived here, he used to hold thousand pounds of cotton can be extracted in many arguments with the Rev. Mr. McFerren, the same space of time that is required to exthe talented and popular Methodist minister of tract twenty four pounds by the common saw.

therefore sent for the Rev. Dr. Edgar, made known this obligation, and expressed his intenminister. The same day the venerable Mrs. Polk, mother of the ex President, a very pious Presbyterian lady, arrived from her residence. forty miles distant, accompanied by her own pastor, hoping that her distinguished son would consent to be baptized by him.

"Mother," said the dying ex-President, tasing her affectionately by the hand, "I have never in my life disobeyed you, but you must yield to your son now, and gratify my wishes. must be baptized by the Rev. Mr. McFerrin."

His mother, wise as she is pious, did not hestate to give her consent; and in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Edgar, and the Rev. Mr. Mack, of Columbia, the ex-President received the right of baptism, at the hands of the Rev. Mr. McFerrin.

Mr. Polk has died worth about one hundred thousand dollars, the bulk of which is settled upon his amiable lady; who, it is to be hoped, will long make this city her abode-an orna. ment to society, for "all lips do praise hea."

From the Kentucky.

Mr. Editor :-- Some two or three weeks ago rou gave us a fancy sketch, in which you represent the sisters of our confederacy as rural nymphs, and describe our own honored State as a beautiful, young and lovely girl, walking or the industry of another, places it within the about over the greensward with the Goddess of

Liberty. I have been waiting with great impatience for you to finish the picture, and give us a view, through fancy's glasses, of the whole sisterhood -particularly some of our little sore-eyed sisters of the north-west. Although I do not enjoy your eligible position 'not far above the earth;' yet from my terrestrial footing I am enabled to get a glimpse of the group, who, it seems, were to fill up the back ground.

Ohio stands next to Kentucky, well dressed about amidst her noisy customers and nests of wooden pails, and bunches of brooms, and the Apostle lays it down that, " whosever shall dodges her head under whitewash brushes and bacon hams that hang overhead. She seems to think herself one of the richest and happiest of beings; and when she sells a box of soap or candles never fails to tell how many more she has, and how much cheese she makes upon her farm. Ever and anon she casts a look upon Kentucky which she intends the by-standers shall think is contemptuous, but as looks a felon, and loses his liberan legem. How are more easily interpreted than words, they much better is he who swindles the State that see it is envious. Next stands Indiana, precisely at the age when girls move and wear their clothes most awkwardly. She is modest any made to their aggregate accumulations by his unassuming; and as she twists her soft, wellrounded youthful form and blushes to the next at say we; and therefore he ought to rank accordevery word, we exclaim, "She'd make a glori- ing to his demerits. Public opinion ought to ous country wife, She feeds her saucy pigs and place in the hand of every member of society milks her well-fed cows, contented; nor envies a thong of plaited scorpions to lash the rascal any one their useless ornaments.

Illinois, an athletic, swarthy thing boasts not, but wants to have it understood she's brave and intellectual. She speaks not but gazes on the monument that tells of Hardin's deeds, and drops | desk -- no matter what the text may be -- which a tear, then locks approvingly on Douglas, is not garnished with an eloquent episode or

Breese and others. Wisconsin peeps around the corner of the lake. A huge free negro standing by, bellows ting sin of laziness throughout the other six "let me vole." The stripling girl with matted hair, just entered her teens, seems awed by such "work?" Do those who regard themselves a beast, and stands, with one red scaly foot upon as especially called to reprove the transgres. the other, shivering in doubt and dread. She sions committed against the divine law, feel changes feet and her copras-strip'd linsey frock, that a Sabbath homily against laziness would made a year ago now shows where stockings be a reproof of their own conduct during the ought to be. The negro says, "look af York | woek? Or do they fear that treedoms of this State; she let us vote." York is not worthy to be imitated-she is, po- istocratic nostrils of certain patrons and discilitically more corrupt than all the other States ples, on the drippings of whose kitchens they The body lies in state to-day. The noble together. The negro (addressing Walker) says, are accestomed to calculate? The good old

hide her wrinkles, frowns at haughty South benefactors, his parents and the world; and The funeral took place at four o'clock this Carolina. Van Buren in the rear pats David robs both God and his own soul. Yet how Wilmot on the back, and David smacks his fists many of these are among us! How many lazy at all who deal in slaves-swearing that ne. drones, as if only, Fruges consumere nati groes are the greatest folks alive. Quaker Born to eat up the produce of the soil." Mennymph keeps her face steadily fixed due South tal idleness more particularly, were the species and frowns with the left side of it while the on which this great and good man was dismand and intellectual strength, that seem- and her right hand pockets the change of the travellers from Kentucky, Tennesec, Alabama, first lesson .- North Carolina Argus. Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri.

Virginia, like a stately matron stands erect, pointing to Vernou; her eye fixed on vacancy, more Sun,) showing that though it was declarand thinks the eyes of the world are fixed on her. When she is asked to build a rail-road. or improve her agriculture, or to colonize her free negroes, or do any other practical thing. Methodist Episcopal Church, where, after ser. she repeats a latin sentence, and says, "consol vices performed by the Rev. Mr. M. Ferren, it idation is encroaching there-see its talons was conveyed to the cemetery, followed by a fasten on that little State," She regards the younger States as daughters, not sisters. She pays no attention to the present or the future, but dreams of the glorious past.

North Carolina seems not to care much for any thing but catching fish.

Dressed in a flowing robe of purest white stands South Carolina. Upon her ample forehead dignity's enthroned, and all her face is faultless save her lip-this wants the plumpness and the genial warmth of mutual friendship, and in their stead is high resolve and Queenly condescension. Her hospitality is generous and noble yet forget not that it is hospitality. Her face is Northern turned in mingled scorn and fear-scorn for the baseness of her foe's attack, and fear of his insidious means.

Excuse the rough pencilings of a

COTTON SEED EXTRACTOR. The New York Farmer and Mechanic says: This new invention of Mr. Stephen R. Parkhurst, is said to be the most perfect machine of the kind, and will prove of the greatest advantage to all branches of the cotton manufacture. The machine is of the simplest construction, and it seems a wonder that the idea had not been long since suggested. It is composed feeder, and the ordinary fan. The cotton containing the seed is thrown on the feeder, from which it is taken by the cylinders, which extracts the seeds whole, the cotton being passed by the fan into a receiver. The quantity of cotton cleaned by this machine will far exceed that of the ordinary saw-gin now in use, and a third less power is required to keep it in operation. By this method the texture and length The conversation fatiguing Mr. Polk too of the fibre is completely preserved, the value the place, his warm personal and political gin. The machine may be worked for ten friend, and that he had promised him that when he did embrace christsanity, that he, the Rev. generally known, supersede every thing of the Mr. McPerren, should baptize him. He kind. LAZINESS.

We regard laziness as one of the most crying evils of the present day; and we believe that we could not do societ; a greater service than to take up our parable against it.

"Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work," is a part of the Commandment; and we hold that he who spends these six days in idleness is just as great an offender against the law as he who does not remember the seventh, "the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." And why should be not be? What other fountain is more prolific of evil than laziness? "An idle man's brain is the devil's workshop," and it always has been. Rane, robbery, murder, swindling, intemperance and its concomitant sins, are, nine times out of ten, traceable directly to this renowned laboratory : and therefore, there is no reason why idleness should not be placed in the same category with the other offences enumerated in the Decalogue.

But suppose an individual is not under the necessity of laboring with his hands or head for a livelihood-shall he still be compelled to work? Yes, or not eat; for it is contrary to the laws of nature for a man to consume the fruits of the earth without doing something to restore to the common stock as much at least as he takes from it. But the necessity here spoken of is only a physical one; for the divine economy impresses upon all men the necessity of labor. And when the death of one relative power of an individual this exempt bim from the obligation of the commandment ?-Shall money, or lands and goods, annul the laws of God and render them of non-effect in the case of their possessor? Then why not allow him to kill? to commit adultery? to steal? to bear false witness against his neighbor?-These crimes are forbidden by the very same cade that enjoins labor on every man: and i the possession of property be allowed to furnish exemption from the one, why shall it not prowith a brazen face like a grocery girl, who runs vide impunity for the others? These offences differ only in degrees of atrocity; and hence, keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all."

The idler, then, whether rich or poor, ought to be arraigned at the bar of public opinion as a criminal of the most atrocious class; and should be cealt with accordingly. He who steals six-pence worth of bread from his neigh bor's shelf to satisfy his hungry soul, is deemed protects him and the society which surrounds him, out of all the accessions that might be labor in the course of his life? Not a whit, naked round the land.

But the prevalence of idleness seems to sanctify it in the public estimation. We scarcely ever hear a discourse from the sacred two against the offence of Sabbath breaking; but who ever preaches against the more beset-Walker says "New sort might be regarded as offensive in the ar-Pennsylvania, straight, laced, starched to ry blockhead is a knave? He defrauds his coursing; but his remarks are equally applicable to laziness of every kind. Here endeth the

> SLAVES WANTED IN CALIFORNIA .- We gave an extract the other day, (says the Baltied the people of California would exclude slavery, yet a merchant at San Francisco, from Rhode Island, had bought a negro weman and child for \$1900.

> In addition L. W. Boggs, formerly Governor of Missouri, and now a resident in California says, in a letter to a friend in Missouri:

> "In conclusion let me say, if your sons will bring out two or three negroes, who can work and attend at a hotel, your brother will pay cash for them at a good profit, and take it as a great favor.

A San Francisco letter from a New-Yorker, written in April, also says:

"Good boys that a man could hire cheap are wanted. A good negro would do well. If I could buy a good slave South, he would be a good thing, if I could keep him."

INFLUENCE OF A SMILE .- It is related in the life of a celebrated mathematician, William Hutton, that a respectable looking countrywoman called upon him one day, anxious to speak with him. She told him, with an air of secrecy, that her husband behaved unkindly to her, and sought other company, frequently passing his evenings from home, which made her feel extremely unhappy, and knowing Mr. Hutton to be a wise man, she thought he might be able to tell her how she could manage to cure her husband.

The cause was a common one, and he thought he could prescribe for it without losing his repntation as a conjuror. "The remedy is a simple one," said he, "and I have never known mainly of two cylinders, closely set together, a it to fail." Always meet your husband with a

The woman expressed her thanks, dropped a courtesy and went away. A few menths afterwards she waited on Mr. Hutton with a couple of fine fowls, which she begged him to accept. She told him, while a tear of joy and gratitude glistened in her eye, that she had followed his advice, and her husband was cured. He no longer sought the company of others, but treated her with constant love and kindness.

Execution .- Negroes Charles and Jimmy, who were convicted of the murder of John Morrison, the watchman at Lucas' Mill, expiated their crime upon the gallows in the jail yard yesterday morning at a quarter past 7 o'clock. Mercury.

The Right Rev. Mr. Tyler, Roman Catho-lic Bishop, died at Providence on the 18th ult.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL

Wednesday Morning, July 11, 1849.

W. THURLOW CASTON, EDITOR. CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

Engagements elsewhere prevented us from present at the celebration in this place. but a friend has kindly furnished us with the following notice:

The 73d Anniversary of our National existnce dawned upon us bright and beautiful, genial and bland as a May day, yet bracing as October. At early dawn, the boom of cannon, the merry peal of bells, and the glorious " standard sheet" proudly floating from our venerable steeple, announced that America's sons were again called on to celebrate their natal day, and to do honor to the memory of those choice spirits who had achieved their country's greatness by their own ruin.

Owing to the allurements presented in Charleston and Columbia, many of our citizens were absent; the streets were very quiet, and our accustomed procession very small, but to our surprise, on reaching the Presbyterian Church, we found that spacious building-saed to overflowing.

The services of the day were introduced by the Rev. Dr. S. S. Davis, who read from 26th Numbers the blessings of God upon a virtuous people - a most appropriate selection - one most fitting the day and the occasion. This is, as far as we are informed, an innovation upon the usual routine of the celebration; but, for once, we ware pleased with innovation, and hope that this occasion will have established a precedent never to be departed from. It will certainly not be a custom " in the breach of it better commended than in the keeping."

After reading, the Rev. Doctor poured forth rom the depths of his heart a full measure of hanks to the Great Ruler of Nations, who had so long marked us as His "chosen people," and implored a continuance of His divine guidance and cherishing care. This prayer was most affecting, and must have met thrilling response in the heart of every listener. The Choir sang in fine style a patriotic ode.

after which the Declaration of Independence was read in a clear and impressive manner, by Dr. C. J. Shannon. The Choir again delighted the audience with its inspiriting strains, when F. L. Villepigue, Esq, arose and pronounced an Oration which we should be sorry to subject to the injustice of a sketch. After a most graceful and chaste introduction, the Orator proceeded to a very discriminating review of the past of our country-apostrophized in glowing rapture the blood of Lexington, and rejoiced in it as the invigorating fructifier of that tender germ of Liberty which was further developed amid the carnage of Bunker Hill and the heroism of Fort Moultrie; and whose ruits, after the frosts of seven winters, in rich profusion hung invitingly for the wearied and oppressed of all the carth. He drew with masterly hand a sketch of the events and their etfects from the Declaration to the present time took an enlarged and patriotic a of our present position, and lifting the veil, held up to view the bright promise of the future, obscured by one dark, threatening, cloud-fanaticism-drew a striking analogy between the relation which the South now hore to the Federal Union, and that which the Colonies in '76 bore to the Mother country.

There was no heart in that audience which did not thrill with indignation upon consideraion of our wrongs-which did not join with the Speaker in his appeal to Heaven, to avert the crumbling of this fair fabric-to prevent the destruction of this goodly heritage, and, in any event, there was no true man there who was not ready to exclaim with the Speaker:

" Land of the South, Imperial Land, Then here 's a health to thee. Long as thy mountain barriers May'st thou be blest and fi Over thy fertile loam. But should it come, here 's one will die To save his native Home.'

The day of execution of James Brown who was convicted at our last spring term, in aiding and abetting slaves of John Truesdell in leaving the State has been postponed by His Excellency the Governor, until the last Friday in August. Friday next was the day fixed by

We learn also, that the Governor has remitted the fine imposed by a Court of Magistrate establishments, which produced such wonderful and Freeholders, upon Zach. Bowen, of this District, for not sufficiently clothing and feeding his slaves. No doubt the death of the Defendant since the trial, influenced the Governor to give the case this favorable consideration.

DAY OF NATIONAL HUMILIATION. President Taylor has recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout United States, as a day of fasting, humilitation. and prayer, to avert the dreadful visitation of than ordinarily strong to stand up uncer it. We that pestilence, the cholera, which the Provi- trust that the usefulness of this great Apostle of dence of God has permitted to ravage the country. He recommends to persons of all religious denominations, to abstain on that day, as far as possible, from secular occupations, and his behalf. to hold Divine service in their places of Public Worship.

Hon. Wm. C. Preston of South Carolina, last, on his way to the Virginia Springs.

Disease has made such rapid inroads upon his wreck of its wonted vigor: though we sincerely trust the wholesome mountain air and the life-giving properties of the springs may The services de I dred feet, south segan been many years.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. The following Brethren were on Thursday evening last, regularly installed as officers of Wateree Division-No. 9, to serve for the pres-

Bro. W. E. HUGHSON W. P. T. J. WARREN, W. A.

Z. J. DEHAY, R. S. G. B. SHIVER. A. R. S.

L. W. BALLARD, F. S. W. M. SHANNON, T. F. L. VILLEPIGÜE, C. J. B. F. BOONE, A. C.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

PETER OAKS, I.S.

G. W. HOWELL, O. S.

The following brethren were on Friday eve ing 6th inst., duly installed as Officers of Kershaw Section No. 4, to serve for the present

ROBT. A. MICKLE, W. A. WILLIAM CHIFTON, V. A. WILLIAM L. DEPASS, S. JOHN J. McKAIN, A. S. RICHARD T. CAPERS, T. THOMAS G. PEGUES, A. T. WILLIAM D. MASON, G. THOMAS B. LEE, U. CHARLES E. BONNEY, W. Tour Mallanier A W

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION IN CO-LUMBIA.

A Temperance Convention was held in Co umbia on the 4th of July, which in connexion with the citizens of the Town, celebrated in grand style, the birthday of our National Independence. A large procession consisting of the Temperance Convention, the Grand and Subordinate Divisions, Cadets and Cold Water Army, in their different regalia, and citizens generally, moved through various streets to the College Campus, where a suitable stand and seats were prepared for their accommodation. An imposing array of the beauty of the Town was found already assembled. S. Olin Talley Esq., on the part of the citizens delivered the anniversary oration, well written and weil spoken. His graceful manner, beauty of language, and appropriate suggestions relative to our peculiar political relationships attracted the closest attention. He was followed by the Temperance Speakers, Rev. Wm. Kendrick, of Charleston, Capt. Symons, a representative of the sons of the deep, Lieut. Durvee, and the Hon. J. B. O'Neall, who closed the exercises in a short, but in one of his best efforts. These speakers urged upon the attention of the audidience the claims of the cause of Temperancewith great power and eloquence, the benevolence and kind intentions of the reformation, the good already effected and the great work yet to be done, occasionally enlivening the exercises by well-directed anecdotes.

The Convention resumed its sittings at 4 o'clock, in the Methodist Church, where after a few hours it closed its deliberations. The day passed off pleasantly, and a considerable number of visitors were present from various portions of the State, but the difference made in the fare on the Railroad by the Company, in favor of those visiting Charleston, doubtless induced The Assembly declared itself ca permanence, and passwise have been present.

FATHER MATHEW.

This long expected visitor has at length arrived and has been received in New York with the most enthusiastic welcomes, probably never before equalled in height and intensity. Aldermen and Common Council, deputations from the various Temperance Associations, members of the Press and Committees of Arrangements, with thousands of people met him at the landing, and escorted him with bands of music to the city.

The Irish enthusiastically pressed forward to his carriage, which made way slowly, to shake hands with their beloved countryman. -At various stages of his progress, complimentary addresses and cheering welcomes met him, to whic he responded in a becoming manner, acknowledging his gratitude and returning thanks. He said, his "object in visiting U. States was principally to see the fruits of his senior laborers in the cause of Temperance, for the people of the United States were his fathers in the work. He comes to the United States to witness what had been done in the great cause, to view the prosperity of this great country under its free institutions, and to behold with his own eyes the workings of our admirable moral, social, industrial, and educational effects."

He is said to be in excellent health; and had addressed the people every Sunday during the voyage. He delivered lectures on board on steady firm and increasingly confident. Fair the subject of Temperance, and procured uplands are quoted at 4 3 8; Fair Mobile 4 3-4; the subject of Temperance, and procured among the passengers 150 signers.

It he meets with such fatiguing parades, and annoying ceremonies all over the Union, where he may chance to visit, as greeted him on his arrival in N. York, his constitution must be more Temperance may not be prejudiced, by any inordinate manifestation of that boundless enthusiasm which seems to animate the people in

TESTIMONIAL TO GALLANTRY .- The Medals awarded to the Charleston Company of the Palmetto Regiment of Volunteers by the City 'says the Danville Register,' accompanied by Council, were presented on the 4th, by his his Lady, passed through this place on Sunday Honor the Mayor. They are represented as being fitting testimonials to heroic gallantry Lyons serious engagements took place in and enduring patriotism, which the recipients constitution, that hi sperson presents but a sad may justly be proud of, and which so eminently marked the brave Palmettos.

The depth of the sea off Cape Hatteras, entirely restore his health, and that his valua. as ascertained by the officers engaged in the ble life may yet be spared to his county for coast survey, is nineteen thousand eight huncleared, and the

07 The reply of Mr. Calhounto the attack made upon him by Senator Benton has not yet made its appearance, as was expected. The Pendleton Messenger of the 6th inst. says

Mu. Cathroun's Apparess.—We are prefrom publishing this address this week. It will appear in our next. We regard this document as a triumphant vindication of himself from the charges made against firm by Col. Benton, and as a complete exposure of the base motives which actuated Col. Beaton in first deserting and then maligning his own section of the STREET, ST. WOOD ST.

ILLNESS OF MR. CLAY.—A telegraphic dise patch in the Bultimore Sun, dated July 5, says. The Hone Henry Clay was attacked with cholera on Tuesday last, but nothing his since heen heard of his condition, and there is great anxiety expressed by the community to know the

Business is almost entired suspended.

Governoz French, of Illinois, has determined to call an extra Session of the Legislatore this fall, for the election of a United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occ by the ineligibility of General Shields.

The name of the Hon. Richard M. Young. late Commissioner of the Ganaral Land Office.

FOREIGN NEWS IN DURCH

Such now is the regularity and rapidity with which the Atlantic is crossed, and the great increase n Steamers, that we have scarcely time to o news of one, before another arrives, especially if our regular issue is litterrepted by the Fourth. The Hitems : Mr Arthur P. Bagby, fate U.S. M the Court of the Emigror of Russis, had served in London from St. Petersburg, on his way to Liverpool, en route to the United States. Mr. Hannegan arrived at Berlin on the 12th of June, Parliament is engaged in debating the Canadian Losses Bill, and it easioned much excitement, In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston, on the 11th, ult., ats in the opinion of the British Government, the ties which had arisen between the Pope and jects might have been arranged by diplomatic inter-vention, by which the former could have returned to Rome, on condition that the latter should enjoy a practical and real separation between the temporal and spiritual authorities. The British Government cooling French Government against Rome. The Bill to abrogation of the Navigation Laws has passed House of Lords, and has received the Rayal sage It goes into effect on the lat of January next.

The Cholera had again appeared in Eccland.

raging fearfully in Silesia, Vienna, Alexandria and Carro in Egypt. At Paris it king the most frightful havoc, upwards of 1,000 de having been already occasioned by 0, and in one 900 new cases, and 600 deaths were reported was however regarded as on the decrease.

On Wednesday, the 13th alt., in Paiss, an attempt insurrection on the part of the Red Re put down by the prompt measures of the Gor The affair commenced by the alarming demonstrate by that party, as a protest by the Na Guards against the vote of the Assembly, determine to support the cause of the Pope, and to destroy Roman Republic. The Mountain party, headed by Arago, and other imagriculously, numbering in Arago, and other macrectionists, number about 70,000, moved in fearful procession Assembly Hall, but they were promptly di day to erect barrie des, but were invariable to The artillery Legion of the National Guards in the procession, as adherents of the Red Regal have been dissolved by order of the President-night Paris was tranquil, and on the next devi-citement had so far subsided, that business whi-been entirely suspended, was very generally to Great fears were for a time entertained, that the terr ble insurrection of last July would be repeated. It is hoped that all is blown over, leaving the Go strengthened in confidence, and in the affect subjects. Several members of the Ass Chiefs of Clubs liave been arrested, ame M. Arago; in all there are about 50 crimin dru Rollin escaped arrest by flight. All the Socialist and Red Republican journals in Paris have been suppressed except the " National," Louis Napole naparte issued a spirited proclemation indication firm ness and determination, in which he assures the fri of his government that " he will not recoil before

measures to ensure" the triumph of the Republic, The French Army and the Romans, on the 30th of May, had another most sanguinary engagement t Rome, They have been engaged in a ser flicts, and the advantages are claimed by be but the French have suffered the most, dinot had not gained access to the city, and the mans betray no disposition to yield.

The Russian General had issued a procla the Hungarians, threatening them with fearful con quences if they did not submit.

Kossuth had been received in the Capital as Pas dent of the Republic, and the friends of Hungary are still active and full of hope,

By Telegraph for the South Carolinan, * ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, and reached Boston last eve-

ning. She brings 94 passengers.
The cotton market during the week has been and Fair Orleans 5d; good ordinary to middling of each of these descriptions being a sixteenth to an eighth pence higher.

an eighth pence higher.
The money market continues easy.
There had been an arrival at Liverpool from California with £60,000 in gold.

No news had reached Paris up to the 21st of the French having entered Rome. Gen. Out. not, it was believed, would not make a general attack before the 17th, by which time news of the failure of the formidable conspiracy in Paris would reach Rome, and hopes were entertained that would probably induce the Triumvirs to capitulate, and suffer the French to enter.

The Gazette of Lyons, of the 20th, states that as they were going to press a telegraphic des. patch from Marseilles was received, annound

cing the entry of the French into the city.

The atttempt at revolution in Paris has been followed by much more resistance to law. At streets between the troops and the considerable number of lives were sides. Barricades were thrown not taken until battered d

The fighting commence 15th, and continued ap But a telegraphic d afternoon of the I