sort of a Southern Convention itself—a caucus Convention—intended to pave the way for the real Convention, and to call it. It was intended to combine Whigs and Democrats, and bring the whole under the control of the head contriver. It was a failure. The Whigs backed off from it; only a part of the Democracy remained, and many of them for honest and laudable purposes.— Nothing came from this Congress Convention but an emasculated address deprived of the venom in its head and of the sting in its tail, and proposing nothing. The contriver of the Southern Convention had failed again, and his last resource was in State Legislatures and county meetings.— The Richmond resolutions were to be adopted in State Legislatures, and county meetings to stimulate the people. [illegible] states. The resolutions were adopted in Missouri immediately after the failure of the Congress caucus, and after the publication of the address—about as soon as they could be known. The resolutions had lain in a torpid state all the winter — [illegible] during the time they should have been [illegible] at Washington, if they were intended for my guidance. They were passed after Congress adjourned, and the county meetings immediately started. This was in accordance to the practice elsewhere; and, if they still go on [illegible] the merit of doing a wrong thing in the right way. The proposed Convention in this State, to be called at a special session of the General Assembly, [illegible] on the course of action.— That at least, is consulting the people; and giving them a chance to decide understandingly. This is their resolution:

"2. That the danger of the State, and the safety and welfare of the people of Virginia call on a Convention to be assembled as soon as the Legislature can pass a bill for that purpose, to determine upon the [illegible] of encroachment by the Federal Government, and by the Free States and the people of the North, on the institution of slavery in the States, Territories, and Districts of the United States; that it is full time for the State to decide what will be its sovereign action hereafter, on this subject and to inform its confederate sisters whether [illegible] will be [illegible] they are required by [illegible] legislation to submit to the oppressive [illegible] majority in Congress, and that a State Convention, organized according to [illegible] settle the rule [illegible]."

The Accomac resolution reports its proceedings to Mr. Calhoun; and that is right again. He is the chief of the movement, and its adjuncts should report to him.

I do not [illegible] that the General Assembly of Missouri should have adopted Mr Calhoun's resolutions. I am [illegible] [illegible] But [illegible] They are the act of the General Assembly. [illegible] Mr. Calhoun in his designs—to put the State under his lead—and to [illegible] my opposition to his measures. And, although I know that the event will deceive, [illegible] the mischief will be done in the fatal consequences he will receive, before a [illegible] General Assembly can correct the error.

I [illegible] my position—the one with which I commenced my speech—now made good, in that the resolutions of the General Assembly, of which I complain, are copied from those of Mr. Calhoun—that, to understand *their design*, you must understand *his design*—and that, from the words of his own resolution, and from his conduct for twenty years past, the subversion of the Union is intended. In the execution of this design, I cannot be an instrument, nor can I believe that the people, or the mass of the General Assembly, wish it; and I deem it right to have a full understanding with my constituents on the whole matter.

I therefore appeal from the instructions I have received, because they are in conflict with instructions already received and obeyed—because they did not emanate from any known wish or understood will of the people—because they contain unconstitutional expositions of the Constitution, which I have sworn to support—because they require me to promote disunion—because they pledge the State to cooperate with other slave states in [illegible]—because they are copied from resolutions hatched for mischief, which I have a right to oppose and did oppose in my place as Senator in the Senate of the United States, and which I cannot [illegible] without [illegible] social disgrace and official dereliction of public duty—and because I think it due to the people to give them an opportunity to correct proceedings so gravely affecting them, and of which they have not been consulted.

I appeal to the people of the whole body of the people. It is a question above party, and should be kept above it. I mean to keep it there.

And now I have a secret to tell, in relation to these resolutions, which I have guarded long enough. I marked their first appearance in the General Assembly, knew their origin and design, and determined to let them go on. It so happens that there are a few citizens in this State, successors to others who have passed away, and who are denominated, in the Accomac resolutions, adjuncts to Mr. Calhoun. The denomination is appropriate. Adjunct, (English) is from *ad* and *functus*, (Latin,) and signifies *joined to*; which this set of citizens seems to be, both soul and body, with respect to their Southern leader. These few are in a state of permanent conspiracy against me, either on their own account, or that of their "leading friend at the South," or both, and hatch a perpetual succession of plots against me. To go no further back, I refer to the summer of 1844, and the plot on the Texas annexation question, which I will call the jews-harp plot, in consideration of the music which was to be then made upon that instrument, and to discriminate it from others. That plot showed its head, but hid itself afterwards. It failed, and its contrivers went back into their perpetual state of incubation. When the Calhoun resolutions were moved in the General Assembly—and that was at the commencement of the session—I saw that a new plot was hatching, and determined to let it quit the shell. I knew that if I gave a hint of what they were about, if I had communicated the tithe of what I have said to you today, it would have stopped the proceeding. But that would have done me no good. It would only have postponed, and changed the form of the work. I determined to let it go on, and to do nothing to alarm the operators and for that reason wrote not a word—not a word on the subject—to any one of the hundred members who would have blown the resolution sky high, if they had known their origin and design. I did not even answer a letter from my friend who sits there. (Lieut. Gov. Price) The resolutions were introduced at the very beginning of the session; they lay torpid until its end. The plotters were waiting for the signal from the "leading friend"—waiting the Calhoun Address. The moment they got it, they acted, although it was too late for the resolutions to have the effect of instructions. They were passed after Congress had adjourned, and after it must have been believed that the subject to which they relate had been disposed of; for it was notorious that the Territorial Government bills were in process of enactment, and in fact they only failed after midnight on the last night of the session, and that on disagreement between the two Houses; and their failure, on the 3d of March, was not known at Jefferson on the 7th—the day of passing the resolution. It was too late to pass the resolutions for the purpose of instructing me how to vote at Washington. It was too late for that; but was early enough for the summer campaign at home; and therefore, they were passed! and now I have them. I mean the plotters; and between them and me, henceforth and forever, a high wall and a deep ditch! and no communion, no compromise caucus with them. Nor does it require any boldness, on my part, to give them defiance. There are only about a dozen of them—a baker's dozen, perhaps—and half of them outside of the Legislature. Wo to judges, if any such there are in this work! The children of Israel could not stand the government of judges, nor can we.

* * * * *

Citizens! I have finished the view which I proposed to take of the subject which has induced my appeal to the people; but there are other matters upon which my constituents desire to hear from me, and in which desire it is right they should be gratified.

"Barnburner." And what did I go to New York for last summer, but to use my utmost exertions to prevent Mr Van Buren and his friends from engaging in the Buffalo Convention? I went there, that is certain. My public speeches show that I went for that object, and the newspapers, in the interest of those called Barnburners, all assailed me for doing so, not with billingsgate, and as blackguards, but with keen reproaches for coming out of my State, contrary to the practice of my life, to interfere in the politics of another State, and that against those who had always been my friends. My answer was, that I came to use the privilege of an old friend—to give my opinion that the separate organization contemplated was wrong in principle, and would be injurious to those engaged in it; and, what was more, injurious to the great party to which they belonged. Such was the object of my visit to New York, and such my reception. The event disappointed my hopes and expectations; and I had my trouble for my pains, and a good deal of newspaper condemnation into the bargain. All this was public and notorious, published in all the newspapers, and known to everybody. There is not a man in Missouri that does not know it. And now, what are we to think of the language applied but to me? Why, that it is a most excellent thing for me. It shows the character of the plotters, and that they will nullify and falsify public recorded history to vilify me.

"The Wilmot Proviso" Well! I think it is the Jefferson Proviso—the same that Mr Jefferson drew up for the Northwestern Territory in 1784—which was adopted in the Congress of the Confederation, in 1787, with the unanimous voice of the slaveholding States—was ratified by the Virginia General Assembly the 30th of December, 1788—which was applied by the Congress of 1848 to the Oregon Territory—which was recommended for the new Territories by the Missouri General Assembly, February 15th, 1847—and never attempted to be condemned until Friday, (a day of omen,) the 19th of February, 1847, just four days after the date of the Missouri recommendation, when Mr. Calhoun brought in his resolutions declaring it unconstitutional, insulting to the States, and subversive of the Union. I think Mr. Jefferson, and not Davy Wilmot, was the author of this Proviso, and that it should bear his name, and not Davy's. With respect to the character of the Proviso, if it should be prescribed by Congress for any new territory, I think it will remain just what it has been for sixty years—a constitutional provision, made in pursuance to the Constitution; and that, being so made, it is binding upon all law-abiding citizens, and that its resistance by force and arms, militarily, would be high treason against the United States, and punishable by death under the laws of the land. With respect to the expediency of the act, there is no necessity for it, and there are prudential reasons why it should not be passed. California and New Mexico are now free from slavery, both by law and in fact, and will forever remain free from it, both by law and in fact. As a general proposition, unnecessary laws ought not to be passed; but, if it is passed, it is an empty provision, having no practical effect whatever. To make an issue against it between North and South is unwise, for it is an issue about nothing; and, on the part of the South, an issue made for defeat, for Delaware has instructed for it, and that insures a majority in the Senate for the Proviso, there being already a large majority in the House of Representatives instructed for it.

But there is a stronger reason to claim forbearance. This proviso is the last card in Calhouns hand—his last stake in the slippery game which he has been playing! Take that last card from him, and his game is up; bankruptcy comes upon him—political bankruptcy—and he must be driven to take the act. He will have to haul down his sign—close his doors—shut up his shop—make a schedule of his effects and stock in trade, and a beautiful schedule it will be. Let us see some items of it—a few, by way of sample:

Imprimis. United States Bank charter in 1816—opposition to it when he joined Jackson, 1828—recharter for twelve year to the Bank, when he turned against Jackson, 1834.

Item. Protective tariff and cotton minimum in 1816, and nullification and disunion for the same in 1830.

Item. General internal improvement by the Federal Government in 1823, denial of, the whole power afterwards, and admission of half the power at the Memphis Convention.

Item. Solemn written opinion, in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, in favor of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the Territories, and in favor of the exercise of that power over the whole of Upper Louisiana north and west of Missouri; together with the resolutions in the Senate of the United States in 1847, denying that power *in toto. Nota Bene:* The written opinion is lost or mislaid, but its existence can be proved; and that is good, both in law and equity.

Item. Opinion in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, in 1819, in favor of giving away Texas, when we possessed her; and the London abolition plot, invented afterwards, to get up a slavery agitation, *for political purposes, in getting her back.*

Item. All the abolition plots invented for ten years, and charged upon Lord Aberdeen, the World's Convention, incendiary petitions and incendiary communications through the mail.

Item. The diplomatic correspondence with foreign Governments, on the subject of slavery, while Secretary of State under (or over) Mr. Tyler, and especially the autograph letter of forty foolscap pages, to the King of the French, to *indoctrinate him in the new and sublime science of negrology.*

Item. Speeches and resolutions against the conduct of Great Britain in protecting and liberating slaves guilty of piracy and murder on board American ships, going from one port of the United States to another and demands for redress; and subsequent contradiction of all such speeches and resolutions at the Ashburton treaty.

Item. New mode of amending the Constitution of the United States on the subject of internal improvement, *by making inland seas out of a river* and Three States—invented at the Memphis Convention.

Item. Opposition to the highway of nations between St. Louis and San Francisco, because part *of it will have to go through free soil; and besides* when the Union is dissolved, the road would be on the wrong side of the line.

Item. The Bones of three thousand followers strewed along my political path since the first commencement of Nullification and disunion, in 1830.

Item. The army of political martyrs preparing to march to the Southern Convention, preceded by the "forlorn hope" from Missouri, and having for its banner the Accomac resolutions.

Drive him to the schedule, and the country will have peace!

"My opinions." They are wanted.— Heretofore the public acts of public men have stood for their opinions; it has been only the new men, unknown by their acts, that have been subjected to political catechism. Thirty years, almost, I have been in the Senate; and during that time have always been a voter, and often a speaker, on this subject of slavery, and commenced with it in my own State. I was politically born out of a slave agitation, out of the Missouri restriction controversy—and have acted an open part on it from the time it began to the present day. My writings had some influence on the formation of the Constitution in this State. They were pretty well known then, though forgotten now. They contributed to keep off restriction, and to insert the clause in the Constitution for the sanction of slavery. I urged the putting it in the Constitution, for the express purpose of giving security to property, and preventing agitation. I wanted peace from the question at home, and contributed to provide for it, by contributing to put that clause in the Constitution; and now it is hard that we should have an agitation imported or transported upon us, to harrass us about slavery, when we have taken such care to keep out agitation.— My votes in Congress have been consistent with my conduct at home—non-interference, no agitation—security to property—and tranquility to the people. In thirty years, I have not given a vote that has been complained of. I have voted thirty years, avoiding all extremes, and giving satisfaction.— The old generation, and the generation that has been born during that time, ought to consider this, so far as to let it stand as the evidence of my opinions. But, it will not do. Finding nothing in the past to condemn, some people must go into futurity, to see if anything is hid there, which can be condemned. Very good; they shall know my opinions. And first, they may see them in my public acts—in my proposals for the admissions of Texas five years ago, in which I proposed to limit the western extension of slavery by a longitudinal line, I believe the hundreth degree of west longitude; next, in my votes upon the Oregon bill, in which I opposed the introduction of slavery there; and again in my letter to the people of Oregon, in which I declared myself to be no propagandist of slavery. These were public acts. But you want public declarations of personal sentiments. Very good; you shall have them. My personal sentiments, then, are against the institution of slavery, and against its introduction into places in which it does not exist. If there was no slavery in Missouri to-day, I should oppose its coming in; if there was none in the United States, I should oppose its coming into the United States; as there is none in new Mexico or California, I am against sending it to those Territories, and could not vote for such a measure—a declaration which costs me but little, the whole dispute now being about the abstract right of carrying slaves there without the exercise of the right.— No one asks for a law for the exercise of the right, and cannot ask it in the face of the *dogma* which denies the power to grant it. States do as they please. These are my principles; and they reduce the difference between Mr. Calhoun and myself to the difference between refusing, and not asking. And, for this, the Union is to be subverted? Oh! metaphysics! political metaphysics! far better stick to the innocent business of amending the Constitution by putting three States and a river together!

If any one wishes to know still more about my principles on slavery, I will give him a reference: he may find them in Tucker's edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, (appendix to the second volume,) where I imbibed them forty-four years ago, when a student at law; and have held fast to them ever since—all but the remedy; and the difficulty of that is one of the evils itself of slavery, and one of the arguments against one set of people putting it upon another and a distant set of people, and especially while they are lifting their imploring hands against it.

To finish this personal exposition, I have to say that my profession and conduct—no personal thing with frail humanity—do not agree. I was born to the inheritance of slaves, and have never been without them. I have bought some, but only on their own entreaty, and to save them from execution sales. I have sold some, but only for misconduct. I have had two taken from me by the Abolitionists, and never inquired after them; and liberated a third, who could not go with them. I have slaves now in Kentucky, who were elevated to the dignity of real estate, by being moved from Missouri to Kentucky; and will have to descend next fall to the low degree of a chattel interest, in spite of the laws of Kentucky, when I shall remove them back to Missouri. And I have slaves in Washington City—perhaps the only Member of Congress that has any there—and am not the least afraid that Congress will pass any law to affect this property either there or here.

I have made no slave speeches in Congress, and do not mean to make them.— Property is timid; and slave property above all. It is not right to disturb the quietude of the owner—to harrass him with groundless apprehensions. It is a private wrong to disturb a single individual, by making him believe, untruly, that his property is insecure. It becomes a public evil to disturb a whole community. It creates a general uneasiness, generates animosities, deranges business, and often leads to hasty and improvident legislation. I have seen no danger to the slave property of any State in this Union by the action of Congress; and cannot contribute to alarm the country by engaging in discussions which assert or imply danger.

But I have a still higher reason for not engaging in these discussions. We are a Republic—the head of that form of government—and owe a great example to a struggling and agonized world. All the American States of Spanish origin, in spite of the difference of religion, language, manners, customs, have imitated our example: Europe is now attempting to imitate it.— Liberty is now struggling in ancient empires, and her votaries are looking to us for the emplification of the blessings of which she is in search, and for an argument in favor of her efforts. What do they see?— Wrangling, and strife, and bitter denunciations, and threats of separation. They see a quarrel about Slavery! To them a strange and incomprehensible cause of quarrel. They see Slavery and Disunion coupled in one eternal wrangle. They see us almost in a state of disorganization—legislation paralyzed—distant Territories left without government—insult, violence, outrage, on the floors of Congress—disunion threatened. Their hearts are chilled at this sad spectacle, their enemies rejoice at it, and by every mail ship that leaves our shores, the representative of the Crowned Heads of Europe send forth the record of our debates, to encourage the enemies and to confound the friends of freedom. France—all parts of Italy, even the Papal States—all parts of Germany, even the old and gloomy empire of Austria—all, all are struggling for liberty, and turning anxious looks to us for aid and succor, not by arms, for that they know to be impossible, but for the moral aid of a grand example. They look in vain. Our example is against them; and if the present struggle for liberty shall again miscarry in Europe, we may take to ourselves a large share of the blame. Once called the Model Republic by our friends, we are now so called in derision by our foes, and the slavery discussions & dissensions quoted as the proofs of the impracticable form of Government which we have adopted. I cannot engage in such discussions, nor do anything to depress the cause of struggling freedom throughout Europe. Nor can I disparage the work or abuse the gift of our ancestors. Never has there appeared upon earth a nobler example to their posterity Wisdom, modesty, decorum, forbearance, dignity, moderation, pervaded all their works, and characterized all their conduct. They conducted a revolution with the order of an old established Government. They founded a new Goverment with the wisdom of sages. They administered it in their day with temperance and judgment. They left us the admiration and the envy of the friends of freedom throughout the world. And are we, their posterity, in the second generation, to spoil this rich inheritance— mar this noble work—discredit this great example—and throw the weight of the Republic against the friends of republicanism in their deadly struggle? I cannot do it. Taught to admire the founders of our government in my early youth, I reverence them now; taught to value their work then, I worship it now: a Senator for thirty years, I cannot degrade the Senate by engaging in Slavery and Disunion discussions. Silence such debate is my prayer; and if that cannot be done, I silence myself.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Important from the Plains!

St. Louis, June 26.

News from Chihuahua to the 7th ult., says that the neighboring Indians are very *hostile*, and that a number of skirmishes *had taken place between them and the emigrants, in which several were killed on both sides.*

On the 4th of May, Thatcher and his party were attacked by a large body of *Mexicans. A fight ensued, in which twenty three Mexicans were killed.*

Accounts received from the emigrants *beyond Fort Kearney, state that Buffaloes are very scarce. On the 16th of May*, Capt. Garrott, accidentally shot himself on *the plains.*

Peter Cameron murdered a lumberman named Allen, at Prairie le Croix, on Monday last.

Later—Another Battle!

St. Louis, July 2.

Dates from Santa Fe to the 4th of June have been received. On the 31st May the Santa Fe Guards, under Capt. Chapman, encountered, within 40 miles of Avagua, a body of Apache Indians, numbering about 300. A desperate fight ensued. *The chief* and 20 of his tribe were killed. Capt. C. lost 3 men. *Lieut. Kendricks* killed the *Apache chief.* The enemy were completely routed.

The Apaches are very troublesome all along the route.

The Mexicans recently destroyed a party of 10 Americans, and a band of robbers, white men, under command of the notorious Dr. Lemon.

Valuable Advice.—The editor of the *Racine Advocate* winds up a long article to the ladies, with a word to the "lords;" "A word to married men. *Remember to be polite to your own wives, for if you are not, others will be.*"

Late from California & Mexico.

The New Orleans papers of the 23d ult. contain advices from San Francisco, bro't by the British steamer Clyde, from Vera Cruz, 17 days later than previous dates.— The intelligence was brought the overland route from Mazatlan, via the city of Mexico. We subjoin the following extracts from the *Picayune:*

The correspondent of the Trait d' Union, Mr. Juan Redding, states that the following passages are taken from a letter written by an individual who has resided four years in California, addressed to a friend living at the Mission of Santa Clara:

San Francisco, April 26

Dear Friend—It appears that the news from the placer is not very favorable the abundance of water there affecting the workmen, among who various diseases have made their appearance. Mr.———, who recently wrote to you, announcing his arrival at this port, died lately at Sutter's Landing. It is the same case with many more whom ambition (the thirst for gold) had separated from their families and friends, and who rush on misery and death, in a country and among a nation (called United) that scarcely recognize the sentiments of humanity.

Extract of a letter, dated Mazatlan, May 6, and written to an individual in Tepic:

In this port, as well as in the entire city, a great activity reigns relative to California although the latest intelligence thence, which is up to the 26th April, is in no way flattering to a person who is accustomed to live at his ease, or who has a certain position in the world, which he thinks of abandoning in order to repair to the placer.— Neither is it inviting to him who is desirous of engaging in some commercial speculation with that country. Every kind of merchandise is cheaper than here, and you cannot find any one here to wait on you unless at exorbitant charges. It appears, also, that the gold is diminishing, or, at least many will not busy themselves about it, from the belief that it is not abundant. I, myself, am much less enthusiastic than when I was residing at Tepic, and, it the ardor does not return on my arrival at home, I shall certainly not visit the promised land.

El Siglo of the 3d inst. says, that as the treaty which Gen. Bustamente had made with one of the chiefs of the insurrection in the Sierra had not been accepted by the others, the war continued. The unfortunate State of San Luis was the principal victim. Six hundred insurgents on the 28th ult. took possession of the city of Tierranueva, twelve leagues from that of San Francisco, and no force opposed them.

An extra session of the Legislature of San Luis was to commence on the 3d inst., for the purpose of considering the late treaty with the rebels in the Sierra, and every thing connected with that unhappy war.

El Siglo states that the cholera has not only invaded the centre of the State of Tamaulipas, but it is marching toward the cities of the South. A letter from Monterey, dated May 27, says that the disease had carried off 1200 persons from that city, and not less than 1000 inhabitants from the whole State. It had not yet visited the capital.

The means taken by the State of Vera Cruz for the protection of the roads have proved effectual. No Robbery has been committed between Jalapa and Perote for some time.

Additional.—Since the foregoing was in type we have received further intelligence from California through the politeness of Mr James B Weller, who came passenger in the Clyde from Vera Cruz. He left the city of Mexico on the 13th of June. Revolutions were continuall talked of. Herrera's government was daily growing unpopular, and a general desire was expressed for Santa Anna's return, the masses assigning for a cause that money was always more plenty under his administration.

A party of foreigners had just returned to the city of Mexico from California, having left San Francisco on the 18th of May. They reported the country in a miserable condition, and both life and property unsafe. The rainy season had set in, and the placers were covered with water. Everything was more plentiful than gold dust. A great many vessels had arrived, and were still arriving with goods, which could be purchased nearly as cheap as in the States.

Mr. W. met several parties of Americans going to California via. the city of Mexico. One party was travelling on foot, and had arrived as far as Perote. They had nothing but a pack mule to carry their "cooking fixings," each man carrying his own gun and little bundle. Another party, about 30 in number, were well mounted on horseback.

A survey has just been completed of the Tehuantepec route for a railroad across the Isthmus. The report is very favorable, and the road is said to be attended with no difficulties or obstructions from the head of navigation on the Coatzacoalcos river.

Every facility is afforded to travellers for California at Vera Cruz, the custom-house officers being very obliging, all baggage and other articles being admitted free.

On the 17th April prices current at San Francisco were as follows: Meat, $10 per quintal (25 lbs.); colored shirts, 4 reals; white shirts, $1; cloth paletots, $4; fine hats, $3; woollen stockings, 4 reals; fine gunpowder, $3 per lb.; pistols, $100 a pair; firewood, $3 half a mule load; iron bars, $1,50; baskets, $1; wheelbarrows, $12; musket ramrods, $6; skins, nothing.

Iron kitchen utensils were selling at European prices; and the same may be remarked of a multitude of other articles, for every thing in general is cheap, except wine and arms! Sad symptoms, these, for public morality and personal security.

That which is of the greatest value is manual labor. It is a pleasure to see millionaires carrying packages, rolling casks and cutting wood on the mountain.

Means of transport are so dear and so scarce that the greatest number of those who set out for the placer leave their equipments behind; so that he who wants such things can find campbeds, mattresses, trunks, linen, &c., all abandoned.

☞ The Collamer morbus seems to be exceedingly fatal throughout the whole Union. Every man struck with it feels at once that he is a case.—*Boston Post*

☞ There are between six and seven hundred American, and only sixteen English vessels engaged in whaling.

Last Days of James K. Polk.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

Nashville, June 16.

Yesterday, at twenty minutes before 5 o'clock, P. M., *James K. Polk, expired*, at his residence *in this city.*

Mr. Polk had suffered from diarrhœa, on *his way* up to the Mississippi river from New Orleans, 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 Grundy'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* of the grounds, and was seen every day about his dwelling, aiding and directing the workmen he had employed—now overlooking a carpenter, now giving instructions to a gardner, often attended by Mrs. Polk, whose exquisite taste constituted the element of every improvement. It is not a fortnight since that I saw him on his own lawn directing some men, who were removing decaying cedars. I was struck with his erect and healthful bearing, and the active 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 diarrhœa, 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 skillful 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. Mr. 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 so slowly 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 quiet sleep falls upon a weary man.

About half an our preceeding his death, his venerable mother entered the room, and kneeling by his bedside 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 bedside, with other members of his family

Upon the coffin was a plain silver, plate, with these words:—

J. K POLK
Born November, 1795.
Died June 15, 1849

The body lies in state to-day. The noble drawing-rooms are shrouded in black, and every window in mourning with black scarfs of crape. The tall white columns of the majestic portico facing the south are completely shrouded in black, giving a solemnly majestic and funeral aspect to the Presidential mansion.

The funeral took place at four o'clock this afternoon, masonic ceremonies being first performed in the drawing-room over the body. I saw the body before it was encoffined. The features are in noble composure. Death has impressed upon them the seal of majesty. In his life, his features never wore that impress of command and intellectual strength that seemed 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 whig mayor, proceeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where, after services performed by Mr. McFerren, it was conveyed to the cemetery, followed by a vast concourse of citizens. The body was deposited in the Grundy vault, temporarily, but it will soon be 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 capitol. 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-bed *unprepared*, it would have made me a wretched man; yet I am about to die, and have not made preparation. I have not been baptized.— Tell me, sir, can there be any ground for a man thus situated to hope?" The Rev Doctor made known to him the assurances and promises 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 occurence, 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 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, he said, he had read a great deal, and deeply reverenced, as Divine truth; in a word, he was, theoretically, a Christian.

The conversation fatiguing Mr. Polk too much for him to be then baptized, it was postponed, to take place the next evening, but in the interval, the ex-President recollected that when he was governor and lived here, he used to hold many arguments with the Rev. Mr. McFerren, the talented and popular Methodist minister of the place, his warm personal and political friend, and that he had promised him that when he did embrace Christianity, that he, the Rev. Mr. McFerren, should *baptize him.* He, therefore, sent for the Rev. Dr. Edgar, made known this obligation, and expressed his intentention to be baptised by his friend the Methodist minister. 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, taking 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. I must be baptised by the Rev. Mr. McFerren."

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

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 ornament to its society, "all lips do praise her." Noel.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

One Week Later.

The British Steamer Hibernia arrived at Halifax *on Thursday evening with one week* later advices from Europe. She brought 92 passengers. We give the following brief synopsis of her advices—all we have room for this week!

The steamer United States arrived at Liverpool just as the Hibernia left. When *24 hours out from New York, she struck* on a south *shoal off Nantucket, where she* remained for four hours, and threw overboard 70 tons *of coal. She subsequently damaged one of her boilers so much as to* render it useless for the remainder of the *passage. She will undergo the necessary repairs at Liverpool*

The United States passed the Sarah Sands the day previous to her arrival at Liverpool.

The celebrated steamer Great Britain has been purchased by Mr. *Fillings, of* London, and is to be fitted out to *run* between Liverpool and New York.

Insurrection in Paris.

On Wednesday an incipient insurrection was attempted in Paris by about 25,000 of the Mountain party headed by M Etienne Arago, Jr., and was suppressed by the troops, whose number amounted to 70,000. Several attempts were made to erect barricades.

In the evening the Assembly declared itself en permanence, and passed a decree, declaring Paris in a state of siege. On Thursday, the alarm had considerably subsided, and business which was entirely suspended the day previous, was generally resumed

At one time the peril was imminent, and nothing but the courage and prudence of the President, aided by firmness and sagacity, prevented the most serious consequences

Numerous arrests have taken place, including several members of the Assembly, M. Arago and Ledru Rollin being among them.

The last accounts report a state of tranquility, but there was an uneasy feeling afloat that a renewed attempt would be made to upset the Government, and that when it comes to the point, the troops will not prove steady.

Italy—Attack on the City.

From Rome we learn that the French army commenced the attack on the 30th inst., and that, after a sanguinary engagement, in which the Romans lost 800 men— succeeded in carrying several important posts.

A series of attacks have since taken place, in which the victory is variously stated, but in which the invading army has suffered most.

The French papers publish conflicting reports of the operations of the army, but from accounts received to the 5th inst., it is clear that Gen. Oudinot had not then gained access to the city, though he had gained a position at the north of Rome which would enable him to command the city.

The latest despatch from Gen. Oudinot is to the 6th inst., at which time he opened his trenches and had regularly beseiged the city.

There is no appearance of yielding on the part of the Romans, but on the contrary, everything goes to confirm the belief that they would make a most determined resistance and fight to the last.

All the Socialist or Red Republican Journals at Paris, except the National, have been suppressed since the disturbance on Wednesday.

The city of Rheims is reported to be in full insurrection, and to have established a government of Red Republicans.

The cholera has again appeared in England and several cases have occurred in Manchester and other parts of the country.

At Paris this disease is making the most frightful havoc—even more so than in 1837. Upwards of 11,000 deaths have already occurred, and in one day there were about 900 cases and 600 deaths reported.

Marshall Bugeaud and many other persons of eminence have fallen before the scourge.

It has broken out anew in Siberia, Vienna, and Presburg, and is raging most fearfully at Alexandria and Cairo in Egypt.

Kossuth has arrived in Perth and has been received in the capital as the President of the Hungarian republic.

It would seem that hostilities are still carried on in the South between the Hungarians and the scattered remains of the Austrian army, supported by the Russians, but the reports which reach us are so vague and contradictory, it is not deemed advisable to transmit them by telegraph.

The Russian General has issued a proclamation to the Hungarians, the pith of which is, that if they do not lay down their arms and submit to their fate with a good grace, they will be made to feel the consequences of their presumption.

Every effort is being made to rouse the people, and the Magyar Government has