FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Great Western; Capt. Matthews, arrived at New York on Saturday evening about 10 o'clock, bringing London papers of the 11th & Liverpool of the 12th inst. The W. brings 139 passengers. She has had fine weather, and has made the passage in fourteen days and a half.

The Queen had returned to England from her visit to Scotland. She embarked at Dundee on the 30th Sept. and reached Woolwich on the afternoon of the 2d inst., the royal yatch having made the trip in forty five hours. Her Majesty's reception on landing was most enthusiastic, and the Thames presented a very gay and animated appearance in preparations to honour her return.

The arrival in England of Louis Philippe and his minister, M. Guizot, on a visit to Queen Victoria, has been the primary attraction of the week. The reception which the French monarch experienced at landing was hearty and fervent; and from the time of his setting foot on British soil until he found himself in the royal apartments at Windsor Castle, his progress resembled an ovation.

Pending the visit of the "Citizen King" to his Royal Sister of England, news has arrived from Tahita of some additional indignity which the French had put upon an English officer. The affairs of Tahita are reduced to their relative importance.—They have not ceased to excite regret, but they do not awaken any fears of a warlike character.

The accounts from Berlin state that the King had given a dinner, to which were invited all the grand dignitaries of the Christian Churches, and also the grand rabbi of the Jews. This is the first time that a rabbi has had the honor conferred upon him.

Thursday was kept by the congregation of St. Bride's Church, Liverpool, as a day of thanksgiving for the late abundant harvest.

Parliament was further prorogued from the 10th of October to the 12th of December.

It is consolatory to find that the Post office, the great accumulation of pennies has advanced $82,000 on the year and no less than £10,000 on the quarter.

Letters from Stockholm of the 21th ult., represent nearly all the Swedish provinces to have suffered severely from inundation, but in the greatest degree the country bordering on the river Roeyo, which rose thirteen feet in less than an hour, rushing in torrents upon the large village of Konradslout and its environs, which were quickly submerged; sweeping away all the houses and factories, and twenty two windmills, and in fact leaving nothing but a mass of ruins. About 500 persons are said to have perished, and the loss of property is estimated at 800,000 rix-dollars, 1,200,000 francs. Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers have been opened at Stockholm, at the head of which stand the names of the King and Queen, with considerable contributions annexed.

It appears by a letter from Vienna of the 26th ult., that the Emperor of Austria has positively ordered the suppression of lotteries in his States from the 1st of January next.

IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN FLOUR INTO ENGLAND.—Sir Robert Peel's Canada Corn Bill, has, in the past six months, come into practical operation to a considerable extent. By the last returns received from Montreal, we find the exports from St. Laurence, since the opening of the navgation to the 11th September, comprise

	Bushels Wheat.	Barrels Flour.
	241,376	351,612
Against	15,417	57,497

in the same period of last year, which i evilence sufficent of the large and growing trade we may look for from this measure.

COMMERCIAL.—Willmer & Smith's European Times of the 12th inst. says—

The accounts from the manufacturing districts present nothing striking. Business is certainly not worse. In Manchester rather more activity prevailed on the last market day, and prices were looking up.—Not the least cheering feature is the revenue return for the quarter ending on Thursday, which, it will be seen, is of the most gratifying character.

The vessels now sailing for America take but few goods. Shipments being few freights are consequently low.

The cheese which came to hand by the Great Western was in excellent order, and sold readily at the quotations. Indeed, so growing is the feeling in favour of American provisions generally, that it promises to become one of the most thriving trades between the two countries.

The wheat markets of London and Liverpool are inactive. By the average returns of the kingdom, made up to Thursday, the duties remain unaltered. Previous rates have been reluctantly paid.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE IN ENGLAND.

The King of the French and his suite embarked at Treport on the evening of the 7th inst. for England.—The Queen was deeply affected on taking leave of her husband, this being her first separation from the King since her marriage; she was observed to shed tears. About day break the following morning the French squadron approached the English coast, and the inhabitants of Portsmouth, the great naval port of England, were early on the look out for the distinguished visitor.

It was contrived that a sort of fleet, as it were, formed of the squadron of experimental gunbrigs and one or two ships of the line, and some other vessels, should, by stretching out some miles off the harbor in the direction of the French coast, at once act as heralds of the approach of the French vessels, and as a sort of escort to his Majesty up the harbor.

The meeting of the Sovereigns was of the most affectionate character, without any formal or cold ceremonial greeting.—When the king alighted he embraced her Maesty in most cordial aand affectionate manner, and immediately giving her his arm, proceeded towards the grand staircase. At the entrance of the crimson drawing room her Majesty parted from the King, and he immediately proceeded to his private apartments, attended only by his personal attachees & attendants, where he remained for a short time. In about a quarter of an hour he again met her Majesty at lunch, which was strictly a private party.

The last time King Louis Phillippe visited England was in 1815, during the hundred days. When Louis XVIII. went Ghent, the Duke of Orleans took refuge in England, where he remained until the battle of Waterloo enabled him once more to return to the Palais Royal. Louis Phillippe has entered the 72nd year of his age, including the last having been born on the 6th October, 1773.

On Thursday, Louis Phillippe, in company with the Queen & Prince Albert; visited the house at Twickenham in which he resided during the time he was an exile in England. The royal party afterwards proceeded to Hampton Court, where the French Monarch examined and admired the paintings. The Party returned to Windsor to dine.

MR. POLK'S VOTES IN FAVOR OF SLAVERY.

We will venture to say, that there cannot be named, in the whole list of members of Congress who have attained to any eminence in our country, a single individual, since the establishment of our Government, whose votes, given on the floor of Congress, and recorded on its Journals, redound so little to his credit, and are so generally of a narrow-minded and unpatriotic cast, as those given by J. K. Polk. He seems to have taken every possible opportunity to support, by his vote and influence, the most mean-spirited and contemptible side of every question upon which he has been called to act.

In addition to the votes which he gave on the various questions of the Tariff, the Revolutionary Soldiers, the suffering Poor of Alexandria and Georgetown, &c. &c. an authenticated statement of which was published in this paper; we have another vote given by Mr. Polk, in which he refused to lend any aid or countenance to the suppression of the African Slave Trade. How any friend to the abolition of Slavery, or to the general Freedom of mankind, after examining this vote, can give his support to POLK, or so cast his vote as to have a tendency to place him at the head of the Government, is more than we can imagine.

The Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia, on the 3rd. day of March, 1831, moved, in the House of Representatives in Congress, the following resolution, namely:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to renew, and to prosecute, from time to time, such negociations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient, for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and its ultimate denunciation, as piracy, under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world."

Upon this resolution, Mr POLK moved the previous question—which, having been agreed to, the question was put upon the passage of the resolution, and decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Angel, Arnold, Bailey, Barber, Barringer, Bates, Beckman, Bockee, Borst, Broadhead, Burgess, Butman, Cahoon, Campbell, Childs, Condict, Cooper, Coulter, Cowles, Craig, Crane, Crawford, Creighton, Chocheron, Crownmshield, Davenport, John Davis, Denny, DeWitt, Dickinson, Draper, Drayton, Dwight, Eager, Earll, Findlay, Finch, Fry, Gilmore, Grennel, Halsey, Hammonds Harvey, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Holland, Hoffman, Howard, Hubbard, Hunt, Huntington, Ibrie, Thomas Irvin, Jarvis, Johns, R. M. Johnson, Kendall, Kincaid, Perkins, King, Adam King, Leavitt, Lecompte, Leiper, Letcher, Lyon, Magee, Martindale, McCreery, McDuffie, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, Muhlenburg, Pearce, Pettis, Ramsey, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Scott, W. A. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Shields, Semmes, Sill, Smith, Ambrose Spencer, Richard Spencer, Stanbery, Sterigere, William L. Storrs, Strong, Sutherland, Swift, Taliaferro, Taylor, Test, John Thompson, Tracy, Tucker, Vance, Varnum, Verplanck, Vinton, Washington, Weeks, Whittlesey, C. P. White, Edward D. White, Williams, Wilson, Young—118.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Barbour, Barnwell, James Blair, Bouldin, Carson, Daniel, W. R. Davis, Desha, Dudley, Foster, Gaither, Hall, Haynes, Hinds, C. Johnson, Lamar, Lea, Loyall, Nuckolls, Overton, Patton, POLK, Potter, Rencher, Roane, Speight, Wiley, Thompson, Trezvant, Wickliffe, Wilde, Yancy—32.

Thus, the Resolve was passed. It was passed by an overwhelming majority. It was passed, with the votes of such distinguished men, from the Southern and Western Slave-holding States as Drayton, Letcher, McDuffie, and Richard M. Johnson—but Mr. POLK could not vote for it. He would not lend even the influence of his vote, towards the suppression of the infamous trafic in human flesh, on the coast of Africa.

The Resolve passed, JAMES K. POLK voting against it.

REMEDY FOR THE BOTS.—Having seen many horses die with bots, and many remedies given without effect, I was induced by a merchant in Cambridge to try the following for a horse of my own, after I had tried most of the remedies in common use without effect, & had given him up for lost:

Half pint vinegar, half pint soft soap, half pint gin, and half pint molasses, well shaken together, and poured down while foaming. To my great surprise, he was in five minutes wholly free from pain, and ate very freely—next morning I was on my journey. I have since recommended and given the same in perhaps fifty cases, with the same good effect; not in one instance has it failed to effect a perfect cure. —*Cor. Alabama Cultivator.*

MORE AND POWERFUL TESTIMONY.—We have published the testimony of Mr. Bascom, Mr. Hall, Mr. Nash, Mr. Harris, and other distinguished clergymen, in regard to the base falsity of the charges made by certain Locofocos against the moral character of Mr. Clay. We now add a strong & admirable letter from that great divine, the Rev. Alexander Campbell. *Louisville Journal.*

BETHANY, Sept. 30, 1844.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor, received this morning, I hasten to say that although at no time I take an active part in the party politics of our country, and scarcely feel at liberty to talk upon the subject at present—still, when called upon to perform an act of Justice to a fellow citizen, and especially to one to whom our country has been so long and so deeply indebted for various and numerous important services, I cannot refuse to state what I myself know of him in reference to his general character at home, especially when through the violence of party politics, that character has been very generally assailed.

My personal acquaintance with Mr. Clay though of several years standing, has not indeed been of the most intimate kind.—True, I have been in his company at Washington city, as well as in Kentucky. I have seen him at home in his own house and in the houses of his neighbors, and better still, I have seen him frequently at church, not only while presiding over our recent discussion, but before and since that event; and almost on every visit to Lexington for some years past, I have seen him amongst my hearers, and certainly a more attentive and interested auditor I have not noticed in the public assemblies on the Lord's day than Mr. Clay.

I have also conversed with him on the subject of Christianity, and have heard him speak of it in the most respectful and reverential style. Indeed, not only myself but others present on those occasions have thought that Mr. Clay was almost persuaded to be a Christian. As for the report of his being a common gambler, no one, I presume, believes it. And as for "Sabbath breaking" and "profane swearing," never having seen or heard Mr. Clay sin in either of those respects, I can only say that if so, I know it not. I may however add that his neighbors and intimate acquaintances, in and about Lexington, whom I have frequently heard speak of him, give him no such character, so far as has at any time reached my ears. If taking the name of God in vain be profane swearing, and if conversing about worldly things on the Lord's day be sabbath breaking, I have yet to learn whether we have ever had either President of the United States or any distinguished statesman absolutely innocent of these vices.

Having recently been called upon from various sources to give my opinions of Mr. Clay's moral character—it being reported that I should have said that I saw him engaged in card playing and in some other matters not very creditable—for which there is not the slightest foundation—should you think that these statements, though made in direct reply to your inquires, and for your own eyes; of sufficient importance I certainly could not feel myself justified in withholding my assent to their publication, in any form you may judge most expedient. Very respectfully, yours,

A. CAMPBELL.

Mr. A. A. ADAMS, Secretary Clay Club, Brookfield, Ohio.

DESPERATION.

Our politicial opponents are certainly getting desperate. They have made a movement in Washington, indicating this in the clearest manner. The Executive Committee of the Democratic Association of Washington city have issued an address of encouragement and advice, which contains some monstrous suggestions. Witness the following:—

"That if there be but one association within an election precinct or district, its Executive Committee, or if there be more than one, then all the Executive Committees, meet for the purpose of appointing a *Captain of Democratic Minute Men* for the whole precinct, or for each ward, school district, militia district or other subdivision of its teratory, as circumstances may require,"

"That the captains appoint as many lieutenants as the service may require, and forthwith proceed to enrol all devoted Democrats within their limits, who are ready and willing to *serve the Democracy at a minute's warning.*"

"That, if practicable some suitable refreshments be provided for the company at the place of rendezvous, & their ardor kindled by patriotic conversation; that each man be furnished with a ticket with the names of the Democratic Electors; that it be impressed upon them that the *first great business of the day is to give their votes;* that they are expected and required to march to the polls in a body, and in perfect silence: to avail themselves of the first opportunity to vote, and *never separate until every member of the company has voted.*"

"Tell the Democrats to take all the money they can get of the Whig corruption fund, and then vote their sentiments. Thus we will quarter upon the enemy & preserve the purity of the ballot box. Tell our friends to place no reliance upon Whig documents or whig election returns. They have originated and matured a plan of falsehood and deception upon these two points to benefit their sinking cause."

Commenting upon the above, the National Intelligencer says—"Here, then—issued, without one atom of question from this central seat of their party operations, under the *Senatorial head* of him who superintends these operations—we have not only an adoption of all the wickedness devised and ensured by this secret code of instructions, but a direct and daring exortation to a double crime, such as certainly never before was inculcated upon a whole party. Never before, though there may have been bribery, were men, as an entire party, directly encouraged to it—nay, to first selling their birth-right, and then double perjurers) cheating in the delivery We recoil, in utter humiliation, from such a fact, as almost a general shame to the land."

CHANGES.

Change No. 1.—At this time last year, Massachusetts had a Loco Governor and a Loco Legislature—now, Whig by an overwhelming majority.

Change No. 2.—At this time last year, Connecticut had a Loco Governor by 1200 majority, and a Loco majority of about two to one in the Legislature—now a Whig Governor and a Whig majority of 30 in the Legislature.

Change No. 3.—Last year, the Locos in Maryland had a majority of 639 for Governor—now the Whigs have elected a Whig Governor, and three-fourths of the Legislature.

Change No 4.—Last year, the Locos had a large majority in the Virginia Legislature—now the Whigs have a majority, and will thereby elect a Whig U. S. Senator.

Change No. 5.—Last year, the Locos had a majority of twenty-four in the Legislature of North Carolina; now the Whigs have a majority of thirty-two.

Change No. 6—Last year, the Locos elected all their Congressmen in Louisiana, and had a majority of 1557 for Governor—now, they have a clear majority of 8 or 10 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

Change No. 7.—Last year, the Locos had a majority of 12 in the Indianna Legislature—now the Whigs have 10 majority.

Change No. 8.—Last year, the Locos had a majority of 61 in the Missouri Legislature—now the Whigs nearly tie them.

No changes, hey!—*Macon Messenger.*

Change No. 9.—Last year, the Locos had a Governor and a decided majority of the Legislature of New Jersey—now the Whigs have a majority of 14 or 1500 for Governor, & two-thirds of the Legislature.

Change No. 10.—Last year, the Locos had all the Congressmen from Georgia, except two elected at special elections—now, the Whigs have four out of the eight.

Change No. 11.—Last year, the Locos had the Governor of Ohio by 3400 majority—now the Whigs have elected their Governor by a larger majority.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

The steamboat Lucy Walker, Capt. VANN, which left Louisville on Wednesday morning last, the 23d inst. for New Orleans, crowded with passengers, met with a terrible accident when about four miles below New Albany. We gather the following particulars of the dreadful catastrophe from the Louisville Journal of the 24th instant.

When the Lucy Walker was about four miles below New Albany, Indianna, in the middle of the river, her engine was stopped, in consequence of some slight derangement in a part of her machinery. In a few moments, while the necessary repairs were in progress, her boilers exploded with terrific force, and with the most fatal and awful effect. Capt. Dunham, of the U. S. snag-boat Gopher, who was distant about two hundred yards from the L. W. at the time of the explosion, represents the scene as terrific in the extreme. Such was the force of the explosion that the entire upper works of the boat were blown away, and together with several human beings hurled to a great height in the air. Although in the middle of the stream, parts of the boat and her machinery were thrown on the Indianna shore. One man was thrown to the height of 50 feet, and came down with such force that his dead body went through the planks on which it fell.—The explosion was instantly followed by the most fearful shrieks and groans from men, women and children. Capt. Dunham repaired to the spot with the greatest possible haste, and was the means of saving many lives. He sent out his yawl, threw overboard ropes to save those in the water, made his men swim to the rescue of the drowning, and with hooks recovered some who had sunk. Immediately after the explosion, the after part of the boat took fire, and she commenced sinking at the bow. She went down, in a few minutes, in twelve or fifteen feet water, and the fire burnt every thing to the water's edge. The books and papers of the boat were lost, and it will be utterly impossible, of course, ever to ascertain the names or number of the killed and lost. From the best information we have, we should suppose that there were probably fifty killed and missing. Capt Dunham landed the wounded, fifteen or twenty in number, at New Albany, all of whom were kindly taken care of by the citizens of that place. The following is a list of killed, wounded and missing, as far as we have been able to ascertain them. We entertain strong hopes that some of the missing are saved:

Dead or Missing.

Gen. J. W. Pegram, of Richmond, Va.
Philip Wallace, formerly of Baltimore.
Nicholas Ford, formerly of Louisville.
Sam. M. Brown, U. S. mail agent, Lexington, Ky.
Rebecca, daughter of A. J. Foster Greensville Va.
J. A. Cormick, of Virginia.
Mr. Hughes, formerly of Lexington Ky.
Mr. Matlock, of New Albany, engineer.
Chas. Donne, of Louisville.
Jas. Vanderberg, of Louisville.
David Vann, captain.
Moses Kirby, pilot.
Second clerk, second mate, barkeeper, three deck hands, and four negro firemen—names unknown.

Wounded.

Capt. Thompson, pilot, arm fractured.
Mr. Raines, of Virginia badly hurt.
W. H. Peebles, badly hurt.
First engineer, badly hurt.
Mr. Roberts, of Philadelphia, slightly hurt.

Capt Dunham brought up several dead bodies, which could not be recognised.—He informs us that almost every survivor was bitterly bewailing the loss of relatives.

Nearly all who were saved lost everything they had on board. Even their clothes were torn from their bodies, and they were indebted to Capt. D. and others for blankets and other garments to cover them. The destitution and distress of some of them appeals strongly to the charity of our citizens.

The boat was owned by Capt. Vann, & was insured.

Among the list of persons missing will be found the name of PHILIP WALLACE, Esq. late of Baltimore; & father of our respected young townsman, S. TEACKLE WALLACE, Esq., General J. W. PEGRAM, of Richmond, Virginia, also missing, was among the first men of Virginia, and is a great public loss.

The Louisville Journal of Friday. the 25th instant, contains some additional particulars, from which we glean the following:

The city was filled with all kinds of rumors yesterday connected with the explosion and burning of the Lucy Walker. Last evening fifteen dead bodies had been recovered. We heard that none of them could be recognized, and then again that all were recognized but one. The bodies of Gen. Pegram, Nicholas Ford, S. M. Brown, P. Wallace, Z. Hughes, Moses Kirby, James Vanderberg, the second clerk, the second mate, and the bar keeper, have not been recovered.

The body of Mr. Cooper, engineer, was brought to this city, and interred yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Todd, of the Third Presbyterian Church in this city, was blown overboard, but saved himself by swimming. At New Albany, yesterday, there were fifteen or twenty of the wounded.—The spectacle presented in New Albany, by the dead and dying beggars description. The citizens of that town have shown the most commendable hospitality, and the interest which they have manifested in behalf of the sufferers is above all praise. Their places of business yesterday were closed, their numerous flags were lowered, and mourning and gloom filled the town.

We hear related numerous incidents connected with the accident, which are interesting, but we have not room for many of them to day. Mr. Wren, of Yazoo, Mississippi, was thrown from the boiler deck, and fell near the bow of the boat in a state of insensibility. When he recovered his senses, he saw his little son, 6 or 7 years old, in the rear of the boat, the flames raging around the boy. The father, unable to rise, watched the movement of the son with the greatest anxiety. Soon he saw the boy leap over board. The river was full of mattresses, and he floated on one of them until saved by a rope from the Gopher. The father saw his rescue with feelings we need not attempt to describe.

A man, his wife and four daughters were saved without injury, though in different ways and places. Their meeting must have been most joyous. A little girl was found clinging to the wreck when the flames were so near that she had to dash water against one side of her face to protect it from the intense heat. A man was on the hurricane deck with his wife and a little daughter, at the time of the explosion; he dropped the former aft into the yawl, and she was saved but with a sprained ancle; he threw the latter into the stream and then plunged in and saved it by swimming.

Pieces of the boilers were thrown upon the Kentucky shore, and, it is said, that some portions are *not thicker than a half dollar!* When, and where, and by whom, could they have been inspected? We heard a gentleman state last evening that he had had two sets of boilers inspected here, *when steam was up!* What safety can there be on our waters if such criminal carelessness and recklessness are tolerated?

Among the dead or missing, reported yesterday, was the name of Matlock, of New Albany. It should have been Hadlock. He was not an engineer of the ill fated boat. Capt. Strader, residing near Middletown, Kentucky, was on board; also, Jas. B. Locke, of Oldham. The clerk's books had not been found last evening.—Balt. American.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Saturday says:

The House of Bishops is still in session, engaged, as we learn, in an investigation of the affairs of the General Theological Seminary.

The following is the action of the House upon a subject of great importance in this Diocese:

"Sentence of suspension passed upon the Right Reverend Henry Ustick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity by the House of Bishops, in General Convention assembled, October 21st, 1844.

"The Right Reverend Henry Ustick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity, having acknowledged himself the cause of reproach and injury to the Church, and having submitted himself to the judgment of the House of Bishops, in General Convention assembled; the said House does hereby adjudge that the said Henry Ustick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity, be suspended from all public exercise of the offices and functions of the sacred ministry, and in particular from all exercises whatsoever of the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God; and does accordingly so suspend the said Henry Ustick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity, and declare him suspended, from and after this 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four, from all public exercise of the offices and functions of the said ministry, and from all exercise whatsoever of the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

PHILANDER CHASE, Senior Bishop.

From the Cincinnati Daily Chronicle.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

THE SLAVE QUESTION.

We had intended to have made a regular report of the important debate now going on in the Second Presbyterian Church, on the question of slavery. The fact, however, that it is a *judicial trial*, renders it in some measure improper to report everything; while the case is undecided. We shall, in due time, however, give an abstract of the whole.

The proceedings of Monday consisted in the charge and statements of the accuser, Mr. Gilmore. The charge is brought against the Rev. William Graham, and is a charge of *heresy*, not upon matters of creed or theological opinion, but that in a certain pamphlet, published by him, he taught that the Scriptures authorised slavery.—The specifications are certain quotations from various pages of that pamphlet. The accuser having stated these charges, made his speech in support of them.

Tuesday was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Graham, in an elaborate argument in defence of his positions, and explanatory of grounds upon which he deemed it impossible that he should be condemned by the Synod; and also of the object of his pamphlet. Some of his topics were, 1. The errors of Abolitionism, 2. The unity of the Presbyterian Church, which did not admit of condemning a member for offences of which its constitution took no cognizance, and which long usuage had permitted. 3. An examination of Scripture phrases and Scripture practices, in reference to the custom of slavery. This part of the subject included a criticism on the proper meaning of Hebrew terms. From this Mr. Graham proceeded to an examination of the Levitical Law, and of the practice in the time of Abraham. 4. From this branch of the subject he proceeded to analyze the precepts of the New Testament.

We did not hear the conclusion of his argument, and therefore may have omitted some portion of the topics. The argument, however, included, and will throughout include, a universal scope in reference to the subject. Nature, law, the Old and New Testaments, the constitution of the United States, and the social organization are all discussed, and to be discussed in this debate.

ANNUAL MEETING OF FRIENDS.

The yearly meetings of the two Societies of Friends, as heretofore announced, commence in this city on Monday next—the Orthodox sitting in Courtland street, & the Hicksites in Lombard st., as usual.—We learn from the Visiter that the sessions of the former will be attended by several English Friends of distinction, among whom we have heard mentioned the name of Friend Peace, a brother of the member of parliament of the same name. The Hicksites had some expectation of a visit from Rachael Barker, of whose eloquent sermons we gave a specimen a year ago; but sickness has unfortunately interposed. Jesse Kersey is, we learn, the only preacher of note expected from a distance.—Balt. Sun.

TEXAS—A good Illustration.

Mr. Ketchum, in a speech upon Texas, made some time ago at Middletown, Conn. said,

"Are there, said Mr. K. any farmers in the crowd? (Yes, yes, was answered by hundreds.) Is there a Locofoco farmer here? (Some one in the crowd said yes.) Very well, said Mr. K., you are just the man I want to see. Now my friend, let me ask you one question. If you had land enough for your children, and your children's children—good fat land, would you wish to buy any more? (The Loco thought not, and the audience laughed.) Well, my friend, would you buy more land if it had a mortgage on it? (No, no.) Would you wish to buy it if, besides having a mortgage on it, the title was in dispute? (No.) Would you wish to buy it if, besides buying a mortgage and a law-suit, you had got to fight and quarrel with the whole neighborhood to keep it? (No, no, no.) Well, then my friend, never vote for men who are in favor of the annexation of Texas. Her ten or twenty millions is a mortgage upon every foot of her soil, that, if annexed to this country, must be paid. Mexico claims that Texas is hers—that by possession and by treaty her authority extends of right from the Rio del Norte to the Sabine. The title is in dispute. More than all Mexico and others claim that the U. States have no business with Texas, and threaten to go to war if it is annexed. We should have to fight and quarrel with the whole neighborhood to keep it.

FOREIGN INTERESTS MAINTAINED.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the able and widely circulated French Journal in the city of New York, whose editor has recently been enrolled in the 'Legion of Honor' of Louis Phillipe, thus justifies himself—an alien to our Country—for fighting the battle of Loco Focoism:

"Some of our readers are now and then offended at our Democratic sympathies, and accuse us of violating our political neutrality. We do not think that we deserve any reproach on this account—not because we deny our predilections of that party, but because they seem to us to be rendered perfectly legitimate by the particular interest which it is our business to defend.—Among the political questions to be settled by the Presidential Election, there is one which we cannot be asked to look upon with indifference and neutrality; it is the TARIFF QUESTION, which is too much of a French-American question not to come within our limits of discussion. It is our right to work with all our might for the triumph of FREE TRADE and to throw off the heavy yoke which for two years has weighed on Foreign trade, and especially on the French. Whatever may be the opinions of our readers on this subject, they cannot be surprised at our fulfilling a duty imposed on us by our conscience and our Nationality."

This is candid and manly. Foreign Interests stand firmly arrayed against American Interests and American Policy. France which takes no product of American workmanship, but burthens heavily every fruit of our Industry which her own people can rival, is anxious to have our markets open to the rivalry of her artizans & fashion makers. This is very natural, though not quite fair. But what say American artizans and workmen? Will they help other nations to deprive themselves of work and bread? Some of them, blinded and led away by party ties and feelings, will do so; but the great mass of them, we firmly trust will not. What say you, American Workingmen?—*New Y. Tribune.*

The total debt of New York State, is $28,696,855.