nited States was pleased to address to he undersigned on the 27th of this month in reply to the note of the undersigned of the 18th inst., in answer to Mr Calhoun's note of the day preceding relating to the despatch of the Earl of Aberdeen, of which a copy was delivered to the late Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, at his request.

Mr. Calhoun's notes of the above mentioned dates have been transmitted by the undersigned, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Calhoun the assurance of his high consideration.

R PACKENHAM.

From the N. Orleans Picayune, May 19.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION;

TERRIBLE LOSS OF PROPERTY—10 SQUARES LAID IN ASHES—BETWEEN TWO AND THREE HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED!

We are called upon to record the particulars of one of the most extensive & disastrous fires which has ever occured in our city. Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the flames burst forth in the carpenter's shop of Mr. Gott, near the northwestern corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, which, before they could be got under, spread to the adjoining tenements with frightful rapidity. Every building was of wood and as dry as tinder itself from the long drought, so that nothing could check the onward progress of the devouring element. The firemen assembled immediately; but as no water could be obtained other than from the gutters, their attempts at first were rendered utterly unavailing. The wind fortunately blew in the direction of the swamp; had it been otherwise, the flames would have swept towards the river, in which case there would have been no bounds to the destruction. As it was, they were carried with lightning rapidity down Jackson street, communicating to the houses on either side, and soon presenting a broad sheet of fire some hundred yards in width. To attempt to arrest them was soon found entirely out of the power of man; no water could be procured, and the engines were thus rendered useless.

To save their furniture was all that the unfortunate residents of this section could hope to achieve, and even in this they were many of them disappointed. No sooner did they move their effects to some house, which they hoped was out of the reach of the devouring element, than the flames were upon them, and they could only save themselves by flight. In this way the fire raged for three hours during which time it kept down Jackson street, burning out to Canal on the right and Common on the left, and crossing Treme; Marais, Villere and Robertson, to Claiborne streets, in all ten squares. Of all the buildings which occupied this space yesterday morning none are now standing, save the Maison de Sante, on along Common street. At one time it was feared that the Charity hospital would be destroyed, and it was a sorrowful sight to see its numerous inmates peering from the windows at the broad lake of destruction raging before them; but fortunately the flames, although they leaped roared and crackled in every direction did not cross Common street. The Maison de Sante was saved, but not until its inmates had been removed At this point, which is near the corner of Canal and Claiborne streets, the firemen directed their strongest energies, and fortunately were successful, The only water they could obtain from the first was drawn from the gutters, the plugs at the different hydrants being permitted to run from the breaking out of the fire.

To attempt to picture the scene while the fierce element was raging at its wildest, were impossible. Houseless unfortunates were seen rushing through smoke flame, and seeking a shelter which only proved temporary, for the names were again upon them. Beds and bedding furniture, groceries—in short every thing that could be moved in the hurry—was seen piled and thrown together in Canal & Common sts, the owners sitting upon the little wreck that was left to them of all their household stores Many of the inmates of the houses were laboring under sickness and infirmity and their eyes rolled wildly as they were borne from their homes. Mothers, half frantic, were searching for lost children—children were rushing with loud screams, amid the fierce crackling of the flames, and seeking their parents in every face. All was confusion and despair but the most distressing sight of all, perhaps, was the removal of the sick from the Maison de Sante. God grant we may never be called upon to witness such a spectacle again.

At a little past 4 o'clock the fire had subsided—spent itself for want of farther food to consume. To attempt to give a list of the sufferers or the amount of property destroyed, would be impossible.—Hundreds of citizens have been left without shelter & the loss has unfortunately fallen mostly upon poor but industrious families many of whom owned the small but comfortable dwellings in which they resided Along Canal st. between Treme and Robertson streets, stood a number of large, elegant and costly brick residences, all of which are destroyed. Their blackened walls are some of them still standing; but as on the other parts of the burnt district the houses were mostly of wood, nothing now greets the eye of the beholder save an immense forest of chimnies—all else being burnt smooth with the ground We can liken the appearance of this unfortunate section of our city to nothing save a new field, just brought into cultivation, and on which the heavy trees have been deadened and shorn of their branches and tops, but still left standing—sad momentoes of what they were, in their freshness and pride.

In our next we shall probably be able to give some estimate of the calamitous loss which has been sustained—at present it is impossible to make even a rough calculation. No less than two hundred many say two hundred and fifty houses have been destroyed besides an immense amount of other property.—Some part of it was insured, at the different offices in the city, but the greater portion is a dead loss.

BOUCHERIE'S METHOD OR HARDENING WOOD

Among the other curious things in the annual report of the Patent Office, is a long description translated from the French, of the process discovered by M. Boucherie, for impregnating wood with various saline solutions, both for the purpose of coloring, as well as preserving the wood — In this operation, the inventor has availed himself of the capillary (or rather vascular) action of the living plant to carry liquids into every minute pore, & effects the impregnation in a most rapid and thorough manner. In the older processes the impregnation was facilitated by various devices, in using the force pump or atmospheric pressure; but in M. Boucherie's method, nature is made to play singular part—is cheated as it were—and the living plant is made to absorb chemical preparations instead of its own sap. For instance a large poplar tree, soon after it was cut down, was placed with its foot in a solution of the pyrolignite of iron, (the liquid selected by the inventor after seven years of experiment, (and in a short time the whole tree was penetrated with the solution. The position of the tree whether horizontal or vertical; is of no consequence as to its absorbing power; & the inventor, moreover, found that it was not necessary to cut the tree down, but that, by boring holes in the tree, and forming a trough around these, the absorption immediately took place. Some singular facts were also developed in his experiments. He found that all kinds of trees refused entirely to take up any vegetable solution, while neutral metallic solution were absorbed with avidity. He found also, that branches of trees, as soon as cut, began to absorb air, and by a simple contrivance, ascertained that a freshly cut branch will absorb five times its own volume of air Among the results of this process are, first—that the wood is preserved from decay and the attacks of insects; that wood may be prevented from shrinking; that it is rendered almost incombustible; and that it may be with great facility dyed to the very heart in a perfect manner A most singular experiment was made, in which dyeing was effected within the wood itself. A magnificent blue wood was produced, by causing a tree to absorb successively a salt of iron and the prussiate of potash—the elements of prussian blue. M. Arago exhibited to the Academy of Sciences a column of pear tree wood, impregnated with pyrolignite of iron, as black and hard as ebony.

From the American Agriculturist.

GUANO MANURE.

Since Mr. Teschmacher's valuable discovery that corn grown by the application of guano contains 50 per cent more of phosphates in it than that raised on the same land without guano, & that its product may double on a poor soil by the use of a few dollars worth of this powerful fertilizer per acre considerable attention has been excited in regard to it by the farmers of this vicinity and we have been called upon for further information as to its history and use. This has been obligingly furnished by Mr. Bartlett of this city, who resided some time in Peru where the article abounds in the largest quantity, and in the purest state.

Guano is found in strata from one foot to sixty feet deep, on most of the head lands and islands all along the Peruvian coast, from five degrees to twenty five degrees south latitude, a distance of about one thousand two hundred miles, & exist in such unbounded quantities, that it will require ages to transport it away. It is without doubt the pure excrements of sea fowl, which harbour in this region in such immense flocks as to literally darken the air in their flight. It has a strong pungent smell, making it, frequently, excessively disagreeable to approach within two or three miles of its deposites. The Spaniards of South America have used it as a manure for more than three hundred years particularly on their crops of maize and the Peruvian Indians have done the same before them from time immemorial. The corn in Peru is first allowed to get up as high as twelve to fifteen inches, and then about half a handful (say three ounces) is applied to each hill by scattering it around the stocks and mixing it up well with the soil. About the same quantity is again used just before the corn commences forming the ear, and as it never rains in Peru, the hills are irrigated within 20 hours after each application of the guano. Land in many parts of Peru, would yield little without guano; but with it the products are very abundant.

Mr. Bartlett adds, that the corn grown there, is the largest and finest he has ever seen in any country. G. G. Howland, Esq., of this city, applied it to strawberry and melon-vines last year, in his garden at his summer residence at Flushing, with the best effect.

A company has purchased the exclusive right of exportation of guano from the coast of Peru, of the government there, having paid for the same about 1,000,000 dollars. They have exported large quantities to England of which 15 to 20,000 tons still remain in Liverpool alone, unsold. Our last accounts quote it at £9 to £10 per ton. At this price expenses of transporation, &c., together with the U. States duty of 20 per cent., it would come too high here for general use among our farmers. If our government would abolish the duty, & it could be had at the low rate of the Peruvian company, and be brought directly to our own ports it might be afforded at such a price as we think would ensure its use in considerable quantities on the Atlantic borders. We hope that some of our enterprising shipping merchants will endeavor to accomplish so desirable an object as the cheap importation of it would prove to the country.

LETTER OF GEN. CASS.

DETROIT, May 10, 1844.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, whether I am favorable to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States, I reply that I am. As you demand my opinion only of this measure, and briefly the reasons which influence me, I shall confine myself to these points,

I shall not dwell upon the policy of uniting coterminous countries, situated like ours and Texas, with no marked geographical feature to divide them, and with navigable streams penetrating the territories of both; nor upon the common origin of the people who inhabit them; upon their common language, manners, religion, institutions, and in fact, their identity as a branch of the human family Nor shall I urge the material interests involved in the measure, by the free intercourse it would establish between the various sections of a vast country, mutually dependent upon, & supplying one another. These considerations are so obvious, that they need no elucidation from me.

But, in a military point of view, annexation strikes me as still more important, and my mind has been the more forcibly impressed with this idea from reading the able letter of General Jackson upon this subject, which has just come under my observation. With the intuitive sagacity which makes part of the character of that great man and pure patriot, he has foreseen the use which a European enemy might make of Texas in the event of a war with the United States A lodgement in that country would lay open our whole south western border to his devastations. We could establish no fortress, nor occupy any favorable position; for the immense fronties may, in a vast many places, be crossed as readily as a man passes from one part of his farm to another. The advantages an active enemy would enjoy under such circumstances, it requires no sagacity to foretell.

These considerations recall to my memory an article which made its appearance just before I left Europe, in a leading tory periodical in England, which is understood to speak the sentiments of a powerful party. This is Frazer's Magazine; and a more nefarious article never issued from a profligate press. It ought to be stereotyped & circulated from one end of our country to the other, to show the designs which are in agitation against us, and to teach us that our safety in that mighty contest which is coming upon us, is in a knowledge of our danger, and in a determination, by union, and by a wise forecast, to meet it, and defeat it. The spirit of this article is sufficiently indicated by the title which was "a war with the United States a blessing to mankind." I cannot refer to it at this moment, but must speak of it from recollection. I have often been surprised that it has not attracted more attention in our country. Its object was to provoke a war with the U. States, and lay down the plan of a campaign, which would soonest bring it to a fortunate conclusion for England. The basis of this plan was the organization of the necessary black force in the West India Islands, and its debarkation upon our southern coast. The consequences which our enemies fondly hoped for, in such a case, but with an entire ignorance of the true state of the country, were foretold with a rare Union of philanthropy and hatred. I wish I had the number at hand to cull some choice passages for your reflection. The result was to be the destruction of the Southern States the ruin or depression of the others, and the dissolution of this great and glorious confederacy, on which the last hopes of freedom through the world now rest.

What more favorable position could be taken for the occupation of English black troops, and for letting them loose upon our Southern States, than is afforded by Texas? Incapable of resisting in the event of a war between us and England, she would be taken possession of by the latter, under one or another of those pretences, which every page of her history furnishes; and the territory would become the depot whence she would carry on her operations against us and attempt to add a servile war to the other calamities which hostilities bring with them. He who doubts whether this would be done, has yet to learn another trait in the annals of national antipathy. It would be done, and be called philanthropy.

Every day satisfies me more and more, that a majority of the American people are in favor of annexation. Were they not, the measure ought not to be effected. But as they are the sooner it is effected the better. I do not touch the details of the negotiation. That must be left to the responsibility of the Government; as also, must the bearing of the question upon, and its reception by other countries. These are points I do not here enter into.

I am, dear sir, with much regard truly yours, LEW. CASS.

Hon. E. A. HANNEGAN,
Washington, D. C.

A WOOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.—The New Haven (Conn.) papers state that the Rev. Mr. Raine, a primitive Methodist minister, an Englishman by birth, who has been settled for a year or two over a small congregation in that city, and has been considered a very exemplary man, has just been tried by a committee of his brethern, and convicted of gross misconduct, which he confessed & immediately after fled. By his own confession he misled from the path of virtue two females of his church—both of whom have been at different times servants in his family. *He* has decamped, leaving an amiable wife and interesting family of children without the means of support.

From the Balt. American of Tuesday.

MOVEMENTS OF THE 'DEMOCRACY.'—THE CONVENTIONS OF YESTERDAY.

In another part of to day's paper will be found the reports of the proceedings of the three several Conventions which sat simultaneously in this city yesterday.

The '*Democratic National Tyler Convention*,' it will be seen, have disposed of the main object of their convocation, by nominating JOHN TYLER as a candidate for the Presidency. There was a disposition on the part of some of the Delegates to await the action of the other Convention, but it was overruled. & Mr Tyler is therefore presented to the country as an independent candidate. The subject of a candidate for the Vice Presidency will be taken up at the sitting of this morning. The proceedings of yesterday are stated by our reporter to have exhibited a rare enample of 'discordant unanimity.'

The '*Democratic National Convention*,' it will be seen, spent the morning session of yesterday in preliminary proceedings, and took a recess until the afternoon The sitting of the afternoon was prolonged until half past seven o'clock, during which the two-thirds rule was under discussion, Mr. Saunders of N. C. and Mr. Walker of Miss. being in its favor, and Mr. Butler of N. Y. against it. No definite action, however, was had upon it. After the formal organization of the Convention, an adjournment took place until nine o'clock this morning.—Our reporters say that during the proceedings and discussions of yesterday, no mention whatever was made of the name of any candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency.

The '*Democratic Gubernatorial Convention*,' it will be seen, has chosen as the candidate of the party the Hon. JAMES CARROLL of the city of Baltimore

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From the American of Wednesday.

MOVEMENTS OF THE 'DEMOCRACY.'—THE CONVENTIONS.—It will be seen that the 'Democratic National Tyler Convention' has adjourned *sine die*, without however, nominating any person for the Vice Presidency on the Tyler ticket. The authority to make a nomination hereafter has been confided to a committee of seven.

The 'Democratic National Convention,' it will be seen, had under discussion during the whole of yesterday morning's sitting the subject of the two thirds rule, that is that no candidate should be nominated who did not receive a vote of 2 thirds of the Convention. Just before taking a recess the question was finally determined in favor of adopting the rule, by a vote of 148 to 116. This vote, it is generally believed, decides the fate of Mr Van Buren, and that he cannot receive the nomination for the Presidency.

At the afternoon session, the Convention commenced balloting for a candidate for the Presidency, and went through seven successive ballotings without com- [illegible] result. Mr Van Buren, it will be seen started with 146 votes and gradually fell off to 99; while on the other hand, Gen. Cass, who started with 83 finally ran up to 123. When the eighth ballot was called for, a motion was made by a friend of Mr. Van Buren which led to great confusion. The chair pronounced the motion out of order, and an appeal was taken from his decision but before any question was taken the Convention adjourned—to meet this morning at nine o'clock.

From the Balt. American of Wednesday.

GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTION.

An adjourned meeting of this Convention was held in the Saloon of the Assembly Rooms yesterday morning—Dr. CATHEL HUMPHREY, President, in the Chair.

After the minutes of the proceedings of Monday were read, the committee appointed to wait on the Hon. James Carroll, and inform him of his nomination, entered the room, accompanied by Mr. Carrol. He was received with repeated tokens of satisfaction and conducted to the platform, where he made the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

I have been informed by a committee of your body that this Convention has unanimously selected me as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Governor of the State of Maryland.

This very flattering indication of your favorable opinion has excited in my mind the liveliest emotions of gratitude; and it affords me singular pleasure to give expression to these emotions by tendering in person my most grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me. Although I do not desire office, & have never sought it, I may not decline the proffer thus made by the party to which I belong, and in whose success I believe the best interests of the country to be involved.

I cannot, however, with my views of the duties and responsibilities of the office, consent to participate in an electioneering canvass As my nomination has been unsought, so must my election be unsolicited by me.

Should a majority of my fellow citizens deem me worthy of the station to which you desire to see me elevated. I shall assume it with a profound sense of obligation to those who elected me with a sincere distrust of my own qualifications; but with an unshaken confidence in the correctness of my political principles, and in my desire to administer the government in the fear of God, and to commend myself to my fellow men only by the justice and impartiality of my conduct.

A motion was agreed to, authorising the Chair to appoint a State Central Corresponding Committee, to consist of five members from the city of Baltimore, and three from each County. The members on the part of the city subsequently announced are J. J. Graves, Wm. F. Giles Jacob G. Davies, D. C. Springer and J. J. Turner, Esqrs.

John T. H. Worthingham, Esq: of Baltimore County offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention now proceed to the election of six Electors of President & Vice President of the U. S. for the several Districts of the State, and two for the state at large; & that for that purpose the delegates from each Congressional District recommend the name of an Elector for the approval of this Convention, and that the Chair appoint a committee of one from each county and city to recommend to the Convention, two Electoral candidates for the State at large.

A debate here arose, which was participated in by a number of members—some speakers contending for immediate action, and others for postponement until the nominations of the National Convention in session in the Egyptian Saloon were known.

Wm. Spencer, Esq. of Washington county, one of those who advocated postponement of action on the subject under consideration moved an adjournment until this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

This motion gave rise to further debate. The motion of Mr. Spencer was finally negatived. The question then recurring on the resolution offered by Mr. Worthington, proposing immediate action it was adopted, a few members voting against it.

The Chair having appointed the committee authorised by the resoultion, the Convention took a recess until one o'clock to enable the Committee to meet in the interval.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at one o'clock.

The Committee appointed to nominate Electors of President and Vice President reported the following nominations which the Convention ratified:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Albert Constable, Eastern Shore.
Wm. Frick, Western Shore.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1 James Morray,
2 Thomas Perry,
3 Edward Hammond,
4 Benj. C. Presstman,
5 Wm. A Spencer,
6 James Lloyd Martin.

Wm. Fell Giles, Esq. addressed the Convention; and offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention pledges itself to use every honorable means to secure the election of James Carroll as Governor of Maryland, and to sustain the the nominee of the Democratic National Convention, and that the Electors selected by this Convention are hereby directed, if elected, to vote for such nominee.

The Convention, after passing a vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention, adjourned *sine die*.

FOREIGNERS IN THE U. STATES NAVY.—One of our exchanges has taken the trouble to ascertain how many persons of Foreign birth hold commission in the U. States Navy. Of the Captains in the Navy 68 in number, two were born abroad; out of 328 Lieutenants there is but one of foreign birth; out of 370 Midshipmen there are none of foreign birth: and among the passed Midshipmen only two were born abroad. Maffi, son of the celebrated preacher, and a Greek, by the name of Colvoressis Only one Purser in the Navy, Dr. Rice, was born abroad These facts show that the United States Navy is officered almost entirely by men of American birth. We presume that the Army will present the same facts; according to the roll of the Cadets at West Point in 1841, not one was of foreign birth. In time of danger from a foreign or internal enemy the Army and Navy are looked to as the chief means of defence and protection; it is but proper, therefore, that those who have command and control of their operations should be identified with our citizens & the country by the strongest ties those of birth, education and attachment to the principles of our Government.

It is intimated in the National Intelligencer of yesterday that all the documents bearing upon the subject of the recent Naval and Military movements in the Gulf of Mexico and towards the Texan border were not submitted to the Senate last week, and that Mr. Tyler has taken steps beyond those indicated in the published despatches by which the government is dangerously involved. The following paragraph from the Madisonian of Saturday is quoted although one is at a loss to know whether it means any thing more than the usual bluster of that paper:

'Even if the Senate should reject the treaty before them, we may presume the efforts of the Exutive and the People will neither be relinquished nor relaxed to secure the speedy annexation of the fair and broad domain of Texas. During the pendency of these effort many incline decidedly to the opinion that any hostile movement against Texas or any procedure whatever on the part of any foreign Government, either designed or calculated to interfere with the arrangements and intentions of the United States and Texas would be not only evincing an unfriendly spirit towards us but a grave & flagrant offence, and should be visited with the terrors of our arms, whether the pending treaty be ratified or not.'

In connection with this subject we may add that the *Diario de la Marina*, a Mexican paper of the 25th ult., discrediting the rumor of the projected annexation of Texas to the United States, says —'But be it as it may, our Government is determined not to lose the usurped territory, and to that end she will use her best efforts to recover it, that the honor and dignity, and good name of the nation shall not suffer.'—American.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The nomination of Mr. PRATT has given very general satisfaction. He will concentrate the whole whig strength.—His course in regard to the internal improvement and financial policies of our State, will be favorably regarded. Even the locofocos will be compelled to give it their approbation, as they profess now to be opposed to the eight million loan bill a bill which found in Mr. Pratt a constant and inveterate enemy—as yet, although he then opposed that measure, yet on Wednesday the 1st inst. he declared himself before the Allegany delegation to be in favor of the completion of the canal. He will be elected by a triumphant majority.

Westminster Carrolltonian.

On Tuesday, the 30th ultimo, we had the honor of attending the Whig Gubernatorial Convention, in the city of Baltimore, and where the greatest harmony prevailed. We believe that not a word nor a look, of an unkind or unpleasant character, was spoken or seen. Mr. Pratt, the nominee of the Convention, is a gentleman of acknowledged talents & ability. He has repeatedly served his country in the House of Delegates, was 4 years in the State Senate, and one of the 21 Whig electors in 1836 who stood out successfully the Destructives of the State. Mr. Pratt is not identified with the State Tax. He is a true, firm, consistent and patriotic whig, and will make a most estimable Chief Magistrate of the State.—He was left at an early age, an orphan boy, without money or friends, and by his own energy and ability, has risen to the position he now holds.—*Kent News.*

THOS. G. PRATT, Esq —We are much pleased to see the harmony that presided in the convention which nominated this gentleman as a candidate for the next Governor of Maryland. There were several distinguished gentlemen before the convention, but when Col. Pratt was nominated, like true and genuine whigs, all sacrificed their own preferences and feelings for the benefit of the cause. Among other pledges, we were glad to hear old Washington pledged for a couple of hundred next fall for Clay & Pratt. There can be be no doubt but the Eastern Shore will give Col. Pratt a cordial support.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

MR PRATT.—The nomination of Mr. PRATT has given very general satisfaction. He will concentrate the whole Whig strength His course in regard to the internal improvement and financial politics of our State will be favorably regarded. Even the Loco Focos will be compelled to give it their approbation, as they profess now to be opposed to the Eight Million Loan Bill, a bill which found in Mr Pratt a constant and inveterate enemy—and yet, although he then opposed that Measure yet on Wednesday the 1st inst., he declared himself before the Allegany Delegation, to be in favor of the completion of the Canal.—He will be elected by a triumphant majority.—*Torch Light.*

A HANDSOME TRIBUTE —At the recent Sunday School Union, at N. York, the following incident occurred:

Rev. Mr Stockton of the Methodist Church in Philadelphia, and formerly Chaplain to Congress, was the next speaker. The address was an eloquent and well arranged one, but having little connection with the objects of the meeting. The first fifteen minutes of his address was occupied with a discussion of the relative bearings of practical and contemplative christianity, and making a sudden disgression to the influence of chrisuanity upon the State, he said—'Look, sir, at the recent nomination at Baltimore, (sensation upon the platform.) I allude to the nomination of Theodore Frelinghuysen, (great cheering, with a few hisses. I am not here as a Democrat or as a Whig, but as a Christian, and as Christian I regard this movement. As Mr. Frelinghuysen said to a deputation of his friends, who waited upon him recently to congratulate him upon his nomination—'we are Whigs first, Whigs last, and Whigs always'—we are Christians last, & Christians always, (applause If gentlemen of the Democratic party find fault with us for thus alluding to this subject, I say to them—give to us a better man!—(continued sensation,) but until you do, we shall testify at the ballot box the feeling with which we regard the homage thus paid to the Christian religion and the Christian man.' (Great cheering and sensation)

At the close of Mr. S's remarks, the President announced that the meeting would close with singing the Doxology.

PRENTICE says a Locofoco of his acquaintance, on hearing of the late tremendous Whig victories exclaimed.—'The Whigs tell us about the same old coon, but this isn't the same old coon at all. It is a much bigger coon, with sharper teeth, kneener claws, longer tail, and more rings about it.'

A TENDER ADIEU.—Sydney Smith is a facetious fellow. On Bishop Selwyn leaving England for his diocese of Cannibals in New Zealand, Sydney took leave of him with tears in his eyes, and in these terms: 'Good bye, Selwyn, I hope you will not disagree with the man that eats you?'

A WIFE.—In the play of 'Love and Reason,' old general Gordon in persuading adjutant, Vincent to marry.

'She is an angel!' says the general.

'I don't want an angel!—I should not know what to do with an angel!' replies the single hearted adjutant.

'She is all sweetness!' rejoined the general.

'So is a bee hive,' answers Vincent, but it does not follow that I should thrust my head into it!'

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