

Mr. Wykoff, the travelling agent of Fanny Elssler, makes some strange disclosures in relation to black mail, or bribes, or donations, that Bennett of the N. Y. Herald compelled Fanny to give, in order to silence his scurrilous pen.

"Every where she deputed herself with the strictest propriety, as is her wont, and every where received the most marked and flattering testimonials of good feeling, both private and public. There were some exceptions to this from certain well-known and scurrilous journals; but the only one it is now necessary to mention was the 'N. Y. Herald.' I had informed Mlle. Elssler of the disagreeable necessity of concealing this odious paper, and she therefore consented to receive its Editor. He called 10 minutes after her arrival at the American Hotel, and offered his pen and journal unconditionally for her use. I accepted it on her behalf, and he straightway began the most extravagant 'puffs,' which he evidently continued for the profit they brought him in the increase of his circulation. During the summer of '40, Mlle. Elssler made every courteous acknowledgment in her power, and received Mrs. Bennett, whom he had lately married, on various occasions. Before her departure for the Havana, the winter of the same year, Mlle. Elssler presented Mrs. Bennett with a rich gold bracelet of the value of a hundred dollars. Her surprise may easily be imagined at hearing afterwards that an abominable attack had been made on her during her absence, and which was systematically repeated till she was on the point of abandoning the country in dismay; for, in all her European experience, she had never met an individual so sunk in debasement as this man, who had courted her notice, received her presents for his wife, only to repay both with inexorable infamy.

I suggested to her the only apparent means to stay this foul stream of low abuse, and on her arrival in New York in the summer of 1841, she bought at Starr & Montimer's, Broadway, a service of silver for near \$500, and a case of jewels, consisting of earrings and necklace, of about the same amount, and presented them to Mrs. Bennett, who received them, of course most willingly. This led, for a time, to a truce—and a few days after, Bennett wrote a letter, which he dated London, and defended her against the very pack he had set on; but he took that occasion, such is his avidity for vituperation, to abuse several other meritorious artists, amongst others, the Seguin. Having been made to comprehend the tenure upon which Bennett accorded his services, Mlle. Elssler kept up a pretty active fire of presents during her engagement, among others two splendid dresses for Mrs. Bennett. And in return "puffs" were regularly inserted, but of a character so vulgar and ridiculous, that Mlle. Elssler would rather have paid to escape them. Before her departure for Havana, in February, 1842, she again presented Mrs. Bennett with a rich silver dressing case, bought in New York, and a writing-desk of great beauty. But as I knew his venal pen was given to scurrility as the sparks fly upward, I intimated plainly that if he renewed his brutalities during her approaching trip to Havana he might expect from me certain exposures that would involve him fatally with the many honorable members of the New York press he had so often and insolently outraged. He understood, and feared me. This time Mlle. Elssler escaped any further annoyance, but on her return to New York in '42, she renewed her presents, and even up to the hour of her departure from this country she was under tribute to this craving shark of the press. The last present was a gold pencil case to Bennett, who managed to encounter her just before her embarkation in Boston."

ENGLISH MODE OF KILLING RATS.—In your valuable paper I have read a plan for the destruction of rats by poison, which is at all times dangerous to have on your premises. Now, I beg to submit a plan, which in my opinion, is much better, and will, if properly attended to, catch them by wholesale, viz: place an old corn bin in a quiet place, where the rats are known to frequent, on some bricks or wood about four inches off the ground; make a hole in the bottom of it to admit them; fit a slate between two grooved slips of wood to pull over the hole by a wire passing out through a small hole in the end of the bin, but the wire must not rest over the hole; then with a string 40 or 50 yards long fastened to a wire, the trap will be complete. Place in the bin a loose tied faggot or two, to separate them from fighting, and put in three or four red herrings, barley meal, or new malt, &c., and let them have free ingress and egress for a week or so, feeding them every night, and when you are satisfied they have found out the entertainment, go quietly in the dark and pull the slate over the hole, and you will have a good sample of them; they should be destroyed at once, or the bin should be lined with tin.—Mark Lane (London) Express.

USEFUL PRESCRIPTION.—The following judicious prescription for calumny, given by some ancient philosopher, will apply equally well at the present day.—If you would be well spoken of, learn to speak well of others; and when you have learned to speak well of them, endeavor likewise to do well to them, and thus you will reap the fruit of being well spoken of by them.

The New York Sun says a new system of plating, called magnetic plating, without the intervention of acids, salts or galvanism, has been discovered by Mr. Woolrich, of Birmingham, and which bids fair to supersede electrotyping.



Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY A. MÜHLENBERG. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, JOSUUA HARTSHORNE.

- ELECTORS, For President and Vice President of the U. States: WILSON McCANDLESS, Senatorial. ASA DIMOCK, Representative. 1. GEO. F. LEHMAN, 13. GEORGE SCHWABE, 2. CHRISTIAN KESKES, 14. NATH'L. B. ELLER, 3. WILLIAM H. SMITH, 15. M. N. IRVINE, 4. JOHN HILL (Phila.) 16. JAMES WOODBURN, 5. SAMUEL E. LEECH, 17. HUGH MONTGOMERY, 6. SAMUEL CAMP, 18. ISAAC ANKNEY, 7. JESSE SHARPE, 19. JOHN MATTHEWS, 8. N. W. SAMPLE, 20. WM. PATTISON, 9. WM. HEIDENREICH, 21. ANDREW BURKE, 10. CONRAD SHIEER, 22. JOHN M'GILL, 11. STEPHEN BALDY, 23. CHRISTIAN MYERS, 12. JONAH BREWSTER, 24. ROBERT ORR.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and to receive and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

BREVIER TYPE.—100 lbs. or more, of second hand brevier type, for sale at this office, at 18 cts. per lb. cash. The type are the same as those used in our advertising columns.

The Democrats of Northumberland have had a meeting, and formed a club, the proceedings of which will be found in another column. We did not receive the proceedings in time to publish the song that was sent with them.

We are glad to see our citizens engaged in setting out shade trees. Two rows of trees, extending from the Court House eastward, have been planted, which, when grown up, will make a delightful spot for shade and promenading.

The Legislature has passed a resolution to adjourn on the 29th inst.

Annexation of Texas.

The President has sent to the Senate the Treaty, which has been signed at Washington, for the annexation of Texas to the Union. The Secretary of War, Mr. Wilkins, has addressed a long letter to his late constituents of the 21st (Pittsburg) Congressional District, in favor of annexation. It is one of the most important subjects that has been brought before the American people for many years. The South is unanimously in favor of the measure. The West and the North are also much more favorably disposed than had been anticipated. It is supposed that the Senate will delay acting on the matter during the present session, as both parties are unwilling to have the subject mingled with the Presidential question. Others again insist that the Senate will confirm the treaty before the adjournment of Congress.

This is a subject upon which the people are much divided, but, we believe, that annexation is rapidly becoming more and more popular as the question is better understood. Texas, it is said, will fall into the hands of some other power if not annexed—probably, under the control of the British Government. This should be prevented at all hazard. Texas is a fine country, capable of forming five or six States, equal to Virginia or Pennsylvania. It belonged to the U. States, and was ceded to Spain in 1819, when our Government purchased Florida from the latter Government. The greatest objection urged, is that Slavery is tolerated in Texas. On the other hand it is contended that all slavery will be, in time, concentrated in Texas, and thus farther removed from the free States, and that Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware and Missouri will gradually become free States. Texas should never have been ceded to Spain by the United States. Mr. Wilkins says:

"The most indisputable proof exists to show that Spain, in 1819, when she sold Florida to the Union, and the latter ceded Texas to Spain, had actually instructed her minister to acknowledge, if necessary, our title to the whole of Texas, as part of the Louisiana territory, purchased by us in 1803."

THE TEXAS TREATY.—The Treaty of Annexation is fast gaining friends. The Globe is out for it—Benton will advocate it—Silas Wright is warm for it and Jas. Buchanan will not oppose it. The following are some of the provisions of the Treaty:

"The Treaty provides for an assumption of the debt of Texas, beyond the amount of the proceeds of the sales of her lands, which are to be transferred to the United States."

"The annexation is to take place on the first instance simply as a territory of the United States, and not as a State."

"The institution of Slavery is to be left an open topic, to be hereafter decided by Congress when the territory shall ask permission for admission to the Union as an independent State."

A TALL COON.—A party of Whigs in Tippecanoe township, Ga., at a late meeting, let off the following sally of political humor.—"Resolved, That Henry Clay is the tallest coon, has the longest tail, the most rings round it, and the brightest eyes, too, of any other coon in all the American diggings."

Another Spec of War.

"If you red glare the Western Star?— O, 'tis the beacon-blaze of War!" Scott.

It is not often in these "piping times of peace," that we are called upon to record exploits, calculated to confer on the actors any great share of celebrity or military renown. It is therefore, with no small degree of pride, that we are enabled to adorn another page of the military annals of this town, by recording the events of another great military achievement—a bloodless victory, brought about by such unfiled skill, prowess, and military tact, that the fields of Waterloo and New Orleans will hardly ever be thought of hereafter. Sheriff Maurer, of this county, it appears, made a requisition on Capt. Zimmerman, of the Sunbury Greys, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of effecting a dislodgement of a certain family of negroes, consisting of men, women and children, who held on to the possession of a small island in the Susquehanna, about four miles below this place. The Captain, ever prompt and ready at his country's call, soon issued the necessary orders, which were obeyed with that alacrity and despatch, that true courage alone can inspire. True! when the great strength and ferocious aspect of the chief darkey and his amazons (for he had a number of wives) were spoken of, some few of the less daring of the soldiers complained of corns on the feet, a dimness of eyesight, &c.; but the "spirit stirring drum" and the "ear piercing life," soon dispelled all these fanciful illusions. On Wednesday morning, before day break, the troops were on their way to the scene of action, accompanied by Sheriff Maurer, and last, not least, his Aide-de-camp, who, we understand, was armed with three pistols, a blunderbuss and a bowie knife. The whole town seemed suddenly to have assumed the aspect of a military encampment. The troops marched with a firm and steady step to that patriotic and soul inspiring air, called "The girl I left behind me." More than one throbbing heart beat high on that "eventful day." But it was not the girls alone who were left behind disconsolate. Some of the men had left behind them their wives, who, in bemoaning their sad fate, were utterly inconsolable, and no doubt, in their agony of grief, cursed the hour that made their husbands—soldiers. Deputy Sheriff Rockefeller, however, from his long experience in business, thinking the object might be effected without the shedding of blood and probable loss of many valuable lives, proceeded with the writ to the premises, alone, about one hour in advance of the troops, and prevailed upon the darkeys to submit amicably to a removal before the arrival of the troops, who, finding themselves disappointed in getting a shot at the enemy, immediately commenced displaying their skill by discharging their deadly weapons at a large buttonwood tree, at some fifty yards distance, the balls of musketry making sad havoc among its extended branches. The house or hut was razed to the ground. The men and children were permitted to come off in a small boat, on their parole of honor. The women were brought over in the flat, prisoners of war, but were released on landing. A number of Union County militia were on the opposite shore, spectators of the scene, out of danger's reach. The troops returned about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with flying colours, playing, as we have been informed, "The noble twelve have gained the day. And the niggers have retreated."

On an invitation of Sheriff Maurer, they then marched to Wharton's Hotel, where, by the dexterous use of knife and fork, they achieved another victory over—an empty stomach.

Joking apart, the company, though small, made a fine appearance, and the volunteers looked as if they could, and no doubt would, perform important services if any occasion should require them.

Mr. Bright and the Tariff.

As there has been some misunderstanding in regard to Mr. Bright's vote on the Tariff Resolutions, passed by the Legislature on the 2nd of March last, we deem it proper to lay before our readers the following statement of Mr. Bright, explanatory of the whole matter. On the 18th of March, when Mr. Rounfort's Tariff Resolutions were before the House, Mr. Bright took an active part in their favor, and they were passed the same day by a unanimous vote. We have in our possession that part of the Journal containing the proceedings alluded to:

"By referring to page 298 of the Journal, it will be seen that on the Resolution recommending the passage of a law by Congress, authorizing the issue of two hundred millions of United States stock, the yeas and nays were called, and that I voted against said resolution. On the same page of the Journal, it will be seen that when the next resolution came up, which is in the words following, viz: 'A motion was made by Mr. Tustin, to strike out all after the word 'revenue,' and to insert as follows, viz: 'As the sense of this House, that a Tariff for revenue, with proper discrimination, would be a sufficient tariff for protection.' This amendment I wished an opportunity to vote for; so when Mr. Hinchman offered an amendment to the amendment to strike out the word proposed to be inserted, and insert a resolution in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, I voted against it, so as to have an opportunity of voting for Mr. Tustin's amendment. But when this was voted down, I still had not an opportunity of voting for the proposition I really was in favor of. As soon as Mr. Hinchman's amendment was voted down, the vote on which will be seen by reference to page 299 of the Journal, Mr. Cooper moved an amendment to Mr. Tustin's amendment, by striking out all after the word 'resolved,' and inserting in lieu thereof as follows, viz: 'That it is the duty of Congress to protect the labor of our own country against the competition of the pauper labor of other countries, without reference to revenue.' This was an amendment to an amendment, and could not be further amended under the rules of the House, even by striking out the words 'without reference to revenue.' With these words in I preferred Mr. Tustin's amendment to Mr. Cooper's, and voted against the amendment of the latter, so as to have an opportunity of voting for the one proposed by the former. I would have preferred Mr. Cooper's amendment to Mr. Tustin's, if he had left out the words, 'without reference to revenue.' By reference to page 299 of the Journal, it will be seen that Mr. Cooper's amendment prevailed by a vote of 58 to 33, myself voting against it for the reason above stated. Then, find-

ing that the resolution, as amended by Mr. Cooper, was the only one I could have an opportunity of voting for, and being anxious to vote for a tariff resolution, I voted for it, as will be seen by a reference to page 400 of the Journal, where it will also be seen that the resolution as amended was adopted by a vote of 83 to 9."

THE SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE FURNACE.—We are pleased to learn from the following statement, handed to us by a gentleman who visited the Coal Region a few days since, that the furnace is now ready for blast. New Iron Mines, it will be seen, have been opened near the furnace. Should the ore prove as good as expected, Shamokin will stand unrivalled in the manufacture of iron. The revival of business in Shamokin, in the iron and coal business, will give employment to hundreds who have been idle for several years past.

"A few days since, while on a visit to the Coal Region, we called at the Shamokin Furnace, under the management of the Messrs. Postleys, and were shown around the works, mines, &c. We found the Furnace in complete order, including engines and all other apparatus, and ready for blast. The furnace is filled up, and will be fired in a few days for the purpose of heating her, after which she will be filled up with her regular stock and put in blast."

We were in the New Iron Mines, opened within the past few months, and find that the ore is abundant, and that contracts are now made with the miners, by which a sufficient supply is got out daily. These are the first iron mines that have ever been opened in this region, and is a matter of great importance. A very great improvement has been made at the works, in railroads—means of supplying the furnace at tunnel head, &c.

We find that Samuel John, Esq., in connection with Wm. D. Gearhart, has commenced at Buck Ridge. These mines have lain idle about 3 years. The Messrs. Fagely's are also active in the Gap mines. A considerable number of hands are wanted in the region, and miners would do well to visit Shamokin. Cash payments are made by the operators."

"We have no room for Mr. Wilkins' entire letter on the subject of the annexation of Texas. The following are his concluding remarks on the subject of the trade of Texas, and the effect it would have on our tariff:

"In 1839, our exports to Texas, which was then recognized by no other power, amounted to one and three quarter million of dollars; but now, instead of having doubled with her population, they have dwindled down to two hundred thousand dollars in value; being not one seventh of what they were in 1839. In that year these exports to Texas embraced over one fourth of the total exports of our manufactures to all the rest of the world. As a tariff man, I have always viewed the home as the best market for our manufactures; and when such markets can be extended with honor and propriety, it would be madness in the advocate for the protection of domestic industry to oppose such an extension. These markets are beyond the influence of foreign diplomacy, or the rivalry and jealousy of other nations, and must remain forever exclusively our own."

Should Texas be refused admission into the Union, she must become a most dangerous state for foreign intrigue, from which the most deplorable consequences to our welfare may ensue. Indeed at some future and not distant day we may be compelled, for the safety and perpetuity of the Union, to gain by conquest what is now so freely offered for our acceptance."

But with the coast of Texas added to ours, we should then have nearly the entire shore of our own great sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and would then not only be beyond the reach of smugglers, but would also set at defiance any attempt at invasion directed against New Orleans or the great outlet of the commerce of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers."

Now, my fellow citizens, having given you my views on this subject, let me recall your attention, without reference to Florida, to the acquisition of Louisiana, without which we should not at the moment be the united and happy people which constitute this great nation. Yet that noble purchase was not without opposition of a decided, and, indeed, most violent character; however, no patriot of that day lives to regret that addition to our territories."

Northumberland Democratic Club.

A very large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of the Borough of Northumberland and Point township, convened at the public house of James Hillbourn, on Friday evening, April 12th 1844, agreeably to notice, for the purpose of forming a Democratic Club.—On motion, WM. McCAY, Esq. was called to the chair, assisted by JOHN VANDYKE, JACOB CHATBER, JOHN PETERS, JOSEPH MOIST, ALBIN NEWBERY and JACOB TEXELLE, Vice Presidents, and John W. Miles and James Dieffenbacher Secretaries.

On motion, Geo. A. Frick was called on, who came forward and stated the object of the meeting, with some appropriate remarks, on whose motion the following committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and by laws for the permanent organization of the Club, to be submitted at the next meeting: Geo. A. Frick, M. J. D. Withington, Wm. Wilson, John W. Miles, A. L. Dieffenbacher, Jonathan D. Waters, Jacob Leisinger, Charles Reisinger, Edward Troxell, Isaac M. Calk, Daniel Robbins, Daniel Lesher, Thos. McGurn, James London and Jacob Reiter.

On motion of Wm. Wilson, Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, they adjourn to meet at the house of Joseph Vandyke, on Saturday evening the 20th inst. at 7 1/2 o'clock.

The meeting was agreeably entertained for a time with several appropriate songs, suitable for the occasion. From the earnestness manifested by those present, you may depend on Northumberland and Point giving their usual democratic majorities at the fall Elections.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in all the Democratic papers in the county.

On motion, Resolved That we do now adjourn. (Signed by the Officers.) PRINTERS.—The Mayors of the following cities are printers:—London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Washington. Also, the Mayor elect of New York is a printer.

From the Public Ledger.

ANTHRACITE IRON.

The manufacture of iron with anthracite coal has proved so successful, that already twenty furnaces have been erected in which that fuel is used exclusively. We take the list from a very interesting pamphlet, addressed to Congress, by Thos. Chambers, Esq. and others, to show the entire ability of this country to supply our own iron, if any dependence could be placed in the permanence of the present tariff of duties, viz:

No. of Furnaces.	Name.	Situation.	Produce.	Tons made per annum.
1	Great Iron Works	near Altoona,	Cast iron	8,000
2	Chatham	do	do	4,000
3	Montrose	do	do	12,000
4	Northampton	do	do	2,000
5	Shamokin	do	do	4,000
6	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
7	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
8	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
9	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
10	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
11	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
12	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
13	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
14	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
15	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
16	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
17	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
18	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
19	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
20	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
21	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
22	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
23	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
24	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
25	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
26	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
27	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
28	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
29	Shamokin	do	do	2,000
30	Shamokin	do	do	2,000

It appears that the United States are dependent on Great Britain for many millions of dollars worth of iron annually.

The Edinburgh Review for August, 1843, asserts "that the trade of Britain with America employs at least a twentieth part of the British population, and at least a tenth part of her commercial and manufacturing wealth."

This only shows us how vast a field is yet open in this country for the enterprising capitalist. The manufacture of iron has not yet begun at the right spot to enable us to supply iron as cheaply as Great Britain. To do this we must profit by her experience. How is that? Like her we must erect furnaces and rolling mills where the coal and the ore are found lying side by side together, that we may save the enormous expense of cartage on such heavy materials. In our anthracite coal field, both coal and iron ore abound; the latter is exactly identical with (though more abundant than) the ores of the British coal fields, from which nearly all their iron is made.

A specimen of this ore, taken from a regular stratum in the Schuylkill coal basin, has been handed to us, and good judges pronounce it excellent.

Appended to the sample is a certificate from that distinguished British iron master, David Mushet, respecting the quality of the Anthracite iron made in Wales. "From accurate experiments made, it is abundantly proved that the cold blast pig iron, made in Wales, with anthracite coal, greatly exceeds in strength, in defective powers, and capacity to resist impact, any iron at this time manufactured in Great Britain."

There is no branch of manufacture that is equal in importance to iron; none that secures to a nation equal power, wealth, commerce and population.

To this state it is more important than any other resource to which we can look for resuscitation; and to Philadelphia it is especially an object of deep interest, for the course of things will not permit us to place entire dependence upon any probable increase of commerce to sustain our city. But if this port could be made a depot for the great bulk of the iron, as well as the coal consumed in the Atlantic States, the permanent commercial prosperity of Philadelphia will be based upon a foundation that never could be shaken.

It must be evident to persons of ordinary foresight, that the manufacturers of our country are beginning a new career, in which the prospect of success was never brighter. The manufacture of iron in our coal basins, where it can be produced at low prices, promise to repay the capitalists who get the first ten years' run, a rich harvest.

We shall feel indebted to any of our friends for the exact cost, in items, of making iron with Anthracite coal and ore in the Schuylkill coal basin.

New Counterfeit.

LEBANON BANK, LEBANON, PA.—5's altered from broken Gallipolis (Ohio) Bank Vignette three figures, one Mercury holding a horn of plenty, a Griffin sitting on an iron chest. On right margin, female, and in the distance steamboat, &c.; between the names of the officers, dog and chest. Engraving by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, N. Y. The genuine notes were engraved by Draper, Underwood, Bald, & Spencer, and have for a Vignette a figure of Mercury sitting on a bale of goods. On right end "Justice" and on left female with horn of plenty.—Dick Rep.

A beautiful kind of lace is now made by the galvanic process. The lace is rubbed with plum-bago till it assumes a perfectly black color. It is then subjected to the voltaic action, and then comes out a perfect fabric of gold. We presume we shall see the ladies wearing this kind of ornament before long.

WHEAT PROSPECTS IN MICHIGAN.—According to all accounts, the wheat fields in Michigan never looked better at this season.—end of the year than they do now.

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.

WASHINGTON, April, 13, 1844.

As I wrote you about a week ago, things are beginning to assume some shape. When I stated it as my conviction that Mr. Curtis would be removed from the Collectorship of New York, and that Mr. Webster's friends generally would have to walk the plank, some New York papers attempted to make merry of my prophecy; but the Hon. Mr. Ferris of New York, and a strong friend of Mr. Calhoun, has but yesterday been sent into the Senate for the place Mr. Curtis now occupies, and this, I think must show Mr. Webster that President Tyler does not hesitate to take up the glove which the former has thrown down to him by his letter against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Curtis, you may rest assured, is but "the beginning of the end" of the Webster tail, that has so long, and without the least requital on their part, filled so many important stations at home and abroad. Mr. Jenifer, Mr. Webster's convivial friend from Maryland, and the standing joke of Prince Mettrich in Vienna, will equally receive leave to attend to his tobacco plantation at home, and even Mr. Everett may be disturbed in his literary pursuits in London. Sunday Consuls, too, will find an opportunity of returning into private life. That Consulate in Paris, especially, may in due time come under the head of vacancies." Mr. W. Shaler is to be made Naval Officer for the port of New York, Gen. Ardenbury, U. S. District Marshall, and Mr. Ogden Hoffman, U. S. District Attorney. Simultaneously with these appointments there will be a sweep in the Custom House of all the subordinate officers, until the latter shall be of one and the same color.

So you see that what I indicated to you in my last letter has actually come to pass. Mr. Graham will not be removed from the Post-office in New York; but it is believed that our own city Post-office, John C. Montgomery, will be turned out as soon as a suitable successor can be provided. A thorough reform in the political complexion of the Post-office of our city is contemplated, and this, it is feared, cannot be accomplished without the removal of the principal.

I told you in my last that the treaty with Texas would be signed this week, and the Madisonian of Friday announced the fact officially, stating that as soon as the accompanying documents shall be prepared, the treaty will be sent into the Senate. This will probably be next Monday, though it is not at all unlikely that it will be sent in the course of to-day, (Saturday.)

The treaty will be discussed in the Senate, as far as I can learn, with open doors, and the probabilities are that the friends of Mr. Clay will not go for it; but those of Mr. Van Buren will be forced into it, or Gen. Jackson will fulminate his thunders against "the son of York." The Whigs, generally, feel almost sure that the treaty will not be ratified during this session of Congress; but the friends of Texas are very sanguine as to its passing the Senate, even by a larger majority than required by the constitution. I will write you more on the subject, and especially on the debt of Texas.

Should the treaty not be ratified, but remain an open question, then there cannot be a doubt that the President will be able to muster a very considerable party on the strength of it, and that he and Mr. Calhoun united will possess sufficient power to force the Van Buren men to terms.

Since the result of the late New York charter election, a spirit of forbearance and moderation seems to animate the Democratic members of Congress, which, it is believed, will heal all differences, and may yet unite the party into a phalanx. The Calhoun men in Congress are quite active and full of animation, while the unwarrantable delay of the tariff bill in the House, notwithstanding the frequent apologies for it on the part of the Globe, is giving great dissatisfaction to the leading Van Buren men in the South, and especially to those of Virginia. The Spectator (Calhoun organ) has taken advantage of this circumstance to open his batteries, and pronounce more and more his hostility to the nomination of Van Buren. Calhoun, you may depend on it, will now, that the treaty for the annexation of Texas is signed, avail himself of the first opportunity to define his position, which will not be in favor of Mr. Van Buren.

I wrote you in my last that no war, dissatisfaction, or grumbling on the part of Mexico is to be apprehended from the annexation of Texas, and that the treaty will probably contain a clause which will satisfy the jealousy and impotent republic.

In the course of the discussion in the Senate, things will come to light which will strongly recommend the annexation as a public measure, not only of immense utility, but of necessity in a military, commercial and industrial point of view, and for this reason the friends of Texas will insist on the debates being made public. In a commercial point of view, the question involves not only our trade with Texas, but with the whole of Mexico and Central America, from which the enterprise and diplomatic skill of the government of England has of late completely succeeded in excluding our merchants.

Mr. Colt, of New York, will, to-morrow exhibit the effect of his Submarine Battery, by blowing up a vessel on the Potomac which he has brought here from New York.

I am credibly informed that Mr. Benton will strongly oppose the Army Appropriation bill in the Senate.

Mr. Merrick's Post-office bill, now that Mr. Barrow has got through with Memphis, and Mr. Choate has made his speech on the Tariff has again been made the order of the day. You may soon expect the amendment proposed relating to the republication of the post-office letters in the papers having the most circulation in the country, where the office is located. Mr. Merrick himself will certainly offer it. FRANKLIN.

An attempt made to daguerotype the moon has proved unsuccessful.