

Preparations for the Reception of the President.

In the Baltimore Patriot of yesterday afternoon it was stated that the Mayor had called the City Councils together to take into consideration the propriety of determining upon some measures with regard to the reception of President Pierce during his passage through that city on Monday next, on his way to the World's Fair at New York.

At Philadelphia on Thursday evening a meeting of the citizens was held at the county court-house, at which Wm. Badger, esq., nominated for president Charles Gilpin, for vice-presidents George M. Howell and thirteen others; for secretaries John O'Brien and nine others. These nominations were duly approved, when the Hon. T. B. Florence proposed an appropriate preamble and resolution, which were adopted.

We also learn from New York that preparations are making to extend to the President a warm and unanimous welcome—independently of the ceremonies of which, he is to be the chief attraction at the Crystal Palace. It is probable the military will turn out en masse, and the various civic societies will no doubt also unite in a grand demonstration.

Presentation of the Mexican Minister.

We learn from the Union that the President on yesterday granted an audience of leave to Señor DE LARRAINZAR, the late Mexican Minister, and that General Almonte was on the same day presented as his successor.

The change of Mexican Ministers is, we suppose, no indication of any alteration in the policy of that government towards our own. The valedictory of Mr. LARRAINZAR and the salutatory address of General Almonte, published in yesterday's Union, express the most earnest anxiety to continue friendly relations. Compliments are the common coin of diplomacy, and generally circulate somewhat above their intrinsic value.

We observe that the last number of the Universal, the organ of the Mexican government, is not quite so rabid in its denunciations of the barbarians of the North. It denies that Mexico has "any idea of declaring war against the United States;" but adds that "she is endeavoring to place her army on a respectable footing, with a view to repel more promptly any invasion which may be brought against herself by another nation, under a notion of physical superiority and the known tendencies to illimitable expansion of which certain people make so unscrupulous a boast."

As this military organization is avowedly for the purpose of repelling an invasion of the United States, under the obvious paraphrase "of certain people," who make "so unscrupulous a boast" of the "known tendencies to illimitable expansion," we cannot see any material difference between the spirit of hostility attributed to the Mexican government and the purposes thus avowed. Either way, however, the results will rest with Mexico. We trust she may possess the wisdom to direct them for the promotion of peace and justice.

Don Calderon de la Barca.

It will be seen by foreign intelligence received by the America that this amiable and accomplished minister, long resident in Washington as the representative of Spain, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs for that country. Should this intelligence prove authentic, the appointment may be regarded as one of happy augury, it being indicative of continued peaceful relations between this Government and that of Spain.

Electoral Corruption in England.

Whilst the institutions of the United States stand in the broad sunlight of perfected experiment, it is interesting to witness the reformers of Europe groping in the dark, embarrassed by the habits of centuries, and fearful lest in the operation of repairing the foundations of their political fabric it may tumble about their heads. The Parliament of Great Britain having been for some time engaged in investigating certain allegations of electoral corruption, are endeavoring to devise some means by which it may be in future prevented.

The philosophy of the first remedy is very simple. It appears that in many notorious cases competing candidates bid for whole constituencies in a lot; a seat in Parliament was thus negotiated between political brokers, and secured for the richest or most ambitious applicant.

An extension of the right of suffrage would, it is thought, so far increase the number of voters amongst whom the purchase-money of the seat was to be distributed, as to render bribery next to impossible.

The remedy of voting by ballot is intended to correct another evil. It seems that electors who are obstinate or inimical to a candidate are often compelled to support him by some act of positive oppression. This is described as follows:

"The system of intimidation was manifest in its effects, and it was worked by means of that far-famed institution, wholly and solely English, the election screw." The election screw was an engine which the elector could not resist under

fear of ruin; it was founded upon an inquisition into his private affairs by a system of espionage worthy of Fouché or Vidéoc. When by means of this inquisition the electors' fortunes were laid bare, then the power became known by which he could be worked upon, and by which he could be made to give a dishonest vote. When, about eight years ago, a motion was made upon this subject, the extent and machinery of the election screw was demonstrated; but he would mention to the House one or two instances which he had culled from the canvassing-books of electioneering agents—books containing the electors' names, printed or in manuscript, with a margin, in which the experienced agent wrote his remarks against each name. As a specimen, he would take one entry, which was, "Thomas —, a publican, votes against us. Men.—Write to Mr. So-and-so, a spirit merchant, to whom he is in arrears."

That was the description of notice, and he knew of other practices connected with the application of the election screw which many honorable members would deem incredible. Intimidation was more objectionable than bribery for another reason; for every one case of direct bribery there were at least five thousand cases of intimidation. Throughout every grade of society people were brought to exercise intimidation upon their neighbors. He had before stated that the committees of the House of Commons in their inquiries pursued a course which, if intended to insure purity of election, was anomalous and ridiculous, as they had no power to declare an election void on account of intimidation, unless it was of a physical character. He would take the report of the Clitheroe Election Committee. That report set forth that Matthew Wilson, esq., was, by his agents, guilty of bribery and treating at the last election for the borough of Clitheroe; but that no act of bribery or treating was proved to have been committed with the consent or knowledge of the said Matthew Wilson; that it had been proved to the committee that Henry Taylor was bribed with the sum of 30l.; that extreme and systematic treating, together with other corrupt and illegal proceedings, prevailed at the last election for the said borough; that violent and tumultuous proceedings appear to have taken place at the said election; and that hired bands of men armed with sticks and bludgeons were introduced into the said borough for purposes of undue influence and intimidation. There was not in this report a word about that most dangerous of all kinds of intimidation which assailed the elector at his fireside, which turned him out of his farm or his house, which ruined the tradesman, and which put the debtor in prison.

Under this system, we are told that "tenants are just as well satisfied to pay their votes to the landlord as their rents, and consider it much the same thing." Tenants at will "may entertain political opinions," but "dare not express them." And a correspondence between tenant and landlord is given in which the law agent of HENRY DE BURGH, esq., informs a recusant elector, JOHN MURPHY, "that he has been instructed by Mr. DE BURGH to call on him for all rent and arrears of rent up to May, 1852, or to take the necessary means to recover it." JOHN MURPHY writes Mr. DE BURGH to beg "that he will not at this unusual season press for rent"—states that payment at that time will be attended with much loss to him—begs a short indulgence, and reminds him that his rent had been paid up to May, 1851. In reply, Mr. DE BURGH applies the screw in the following short and brutal letter:

"ST. DOUGLASS, RAHEAT, Aug. 16, 1852.  
SIR: Yours of the 10th was forwarded here. Mr. Johnson has acted strictly according to his instructions.  
"You refused your landlord the compliment of your vote. Be it so. Let there be no compliments between us. Vote as you please; but pay up your rents to the day they are usually payable, or I shall make you. No doubt but your political supporters will grant you the favor that I refuse, and enable you to pay your year's rent due on the 1st day of May 1852." [Our italics.]

The anticipated effect of the ballot will, it is thought, enable Mr. MURPHY to bestow his vote as he may choose without exposing himself to the vengeance of a tyrannical landlord. It seems, however, that in English elections a third method of canvassing is sometimes resorted to. We are told that "when a right good agent of the Derby or St. Alban's breed undertook to return a candidate for any borough, the first thing he did was to try the efficacy of the screw—bribery and corruption; if those aids failed, he then hired and disciplined a mob to thrash the electors as they went to or returned from the poll, and to upset their carriages."

We cannot of course boast an entire exemption from the vice of corruption amongst legislators and politicians. Nor can we deny but that an imitation of the English ultimatum is sometimes got up at a city precinct, where some drunken ruffians undertake "to thrash the electors;" but as this is a round game, not necessarily limited to any particular number of players, it generally follows that the wrongdoers are cudgelled black and blue by the police and the people, or experience other consequences in the chronic form of indictments and fines; perhaps they take lessons in elementary sculpture by dressing granite for a few months. In any case, however, the evil is not of sufficient magnitude to be dreaded. It is possibly useful as an example.

But the awards which we have quoted have been made in the Parliament of Great Britain. They have been made the basis of adequate means of legislative prevention. They show that the evils complained of are not typical but general throughout England. We think that they are too deep for statutory remedy. They will require a radical reorganization of the body politic. The minister must cease to keep a standing order in market for Parliamentary votes before attorneys cease to buy them on speculation. Nobility must be deprived of its prestige before fools will cease to give an estate for the social distinction of a seat which they are alike incompetent and unworthy to fill. The system of entails, which bequeaths the tenant with the freehold, must be broken down before the farmer—the only really independent voter anywhere—can defy "the screw;" and, above all, education must teach the people the disgrace and destruction of selling their birthright for not merely a mess of pottage, but a dose of poison.

All these reforms, however, refer to the

"peculiar institutions" of England; and, whilst we admit that they must be managed in her own way, the difficulties presented by them should suggest to her citizens the wisdom of refraining from a positive intervention on subjects domestic to the United States, which are just as difficult, as delicate, and as unfit for foreign reformation.

Schoolcraft, the Critics, and Congress.

We find in the last number of the North American Review quite a severe criticism of the three volumes issued by way of instalments of the ponderous work of SCHOOLCRAFT on the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes, prepared and published under the direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, by authority of the act of Congress of 1847. Certain it is that the Indian Bureau have printed a magnificent work. It is a monument of typographical luxury. The beautifully-cut type, the white, soft, and heavy paper, the expensive line engravings, the numerous colored lithographs and finely-executed illustrations on wood, all bear honorable testimony to the progress of the arts in this country. But when we examine the text of the volumes, and scrutinize the matter of which they are composed, we can readily believe that Baron Humboldt pronounced the work a crude and worthless compilation, and expressed surprise that it should be allowed to appear with the sanction and at the expense of the Government of the United States.

The writer in the North American, whom we suspect to be Mr. Bowen, the editor, censures with a good deal of justice the subjects of many of the engravings. He may well inquire what useful end is answered by multiplying costly line engravings of such fanciful scenes as those of the Landing of the Whites in Virginia in 1584, the Interview of Hendrick Hudson with the Indians in 1609, the Interview of Massasoit with the Pilgrims in 1620, the Defeat of Vasquez D'Alayn by the Cherokees in 1518, and De Soto with his party at Tampa Bay, Florida, in 1539? And with reference to the object of Congress in its appropriation for the collection of "such statistics and materials as may illustrate the history, the condition, and the future prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States," it might be asked with equal significance what connexion could be traced between such object and engraved views of the valley of the St. Peter's, the Ruins of old Fort Mackinaw, Esopus Landing on the Hudson river, Pittsburg in 1790, and Humboldt Landing, California.

The following paragraph presents the critic's judicial summing up on the contents of the three massive volumes: "The whole work forms only a huge repertory, in which are jumbled together all the materials that the editor can lay his hands upon—letters from correspondents, abstracts of old books, vocabularies, statistics, independent essays on general subjects, any matter to illustrate a fine engraving, &c. A reference, near or remote, to the North American Indians is generally perceptible, but not always. Here, for instance, is an essay three pages long, by the editor himself, on the 'Importance of the Pastoral State on Races of Men;' and it is followed by one, four pages in length, from the pen of John Johnston, esq., on the 'Means of Melioration.' Some notices of the natural caves in the Sioux country, taken from the posthumous papers of Mr. Nicolet, precede a diary kept by Lieutenant Whipple while surveying the southern boundary line of California. What distinct information respecting the 'History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes' can be gathered from so miscellaneous a selection, or collection, of papers as this, we leave our readers to imagine."

The critic is at a loss to imagine how it happens that Congress has appropriated nearly \$30,000 a volume to the production of this work, when it suffers the explorations of NICOLET and FREMONT, the geological surveys of FOSTER and WHITNEY, and the annual reports of the distinguished head of the Coast Survey, to appear in dingy pamphlets the typography of which would be a disgrace to a penny newspaper. If Mr. BOWEN had enjoyed a near view of the proceedings of Congress as long as we have, he would not be surprised at any such inconsistency. It is of a piece with all their legislation. Shall men, who are fit for nothing but the obstruction of public business, waste nineteen-twentieths of the session in idle speeches on subjects of no moment, and crowd all the real business into the last week? Every thing is then thrown into hotch-pot, and what is lost, and what luckily or unluckily finds its way into the laws of the land, nobody knows till the authorized publication of the statutes.

It is not more strange that Congress should lavish \$30,000 a volume on this work of SCHOOLCRAFT's, than that they should squander twice the amount a volume on the minute report of their own trivial and insignificant party speeches. Yet such is the case. We suspect that every volume of the Congressional Globe costs full as much as one of these superfluous books, and Heaven knows that a more lamentable collection of trash was never put into type. Wretched, unmeaning, paltry discussions on interloquatory matters, form the staple of this vast job for Democratic beneficiaries who have already built up enormous fortunes on Congressional patronage. The real merits of public questions are but seldom touched upon in debates which are reported in full for the benefit of the printers—for the public see and know nothing of them.

Death of Judge Glenn.

A telegraphic despatch from Baltimore advises us that the Hon. JOHN GLENN, judge of the United States district court of Maryland, died in that city yesterday afternoon. It is only a few months since he succeeded Judge HEATZ, deceased, in the office which he held.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1853. Commodore Shubrick to-day received his commission as commander of the force expected to be sent to the end and mackerel grounds of Queen Victoria's North American shores. He has not yet received his instructions, or any distinct intimation when he will be required to sail from Portsmouth. The probability strengthens that the Department awaits advice relative to the interview between Mr. Crampton and Admiral Seymour ere it issues instructions for the guidance of our squadron. The steamer Princeton will be his flag-ship.

At the request of Commodore Shubrick, the Secretary of the Navy has detailed J. S. Cunningham, esq., of the Navy Department to act as Commodore's Secretary during the cruise.

Charles S. Copeland, esq., engineer, of New York city, arrived in town yesterday morning, and was informally tendered the position of Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy. He has not yet signified his acceptance, nor is it certain that he will sacrifice his large private interests for a Government salary of \$3,000 per year.

Intelligence has been received at the Navy Department from the United States frigate Macedonian, as late as the 6th May last, at which time she was at the island of Grand Canary, twenty-two days from the waters of the United States, all well. It will be remembered that a distressing rumor of the total loss of this fine vessel prevailed not long since. The many friends of her numerous list of officers and crew will rejoice to hear of their safety.

The practice-ship Preble discharged her pilot off Cape Henry on the evening of the 30th ultimo, and put out to sea on her annual summer cruise for the practical instruction of the expectant young commodores at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

The Hon. R. D. Owen, the recently appointed Charge of the United States at Naples, goes to Old Point to-morrow, to spend a few days with Wm. Boulware, esq., who formerly filled the same position for several years—probably to post himself relative to affairs in Sicily. Mr. Owen seems determined not to lead a dull life in Naples, but rather to endeavor the accomplishment of something for his country. Our merchants have long suffered much from the useless delays and unjust exactions of the Sicilian quarantine laws, under which a vessel from a perfectly healthy port of the United States may be, and frequently is, subjected to quarantine, because of a report that an epidemic rages at some point in the West Indies. This Mr. Owen will seek to reform. He will no doubt endeavor also to obtain a reciprocity treaty, by which American vessels, bound for other than Sicilian ports, may enter the ports of Sicily free, if she choose to touch there; the like privilege being extended to Sicilian vessels in American ports.

Adrian R. Wadworth, who had passed his examination and been "classified" into a twelve hundred dollar place in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, was yesterday removed to make room for a gentleman from New Hampshire, whose political principles are of the orthodox kind.

I understand that the Postmaster General and Mr. Schleiden, the Minister from Bremen, to-day agreed upon an arrangement for carrying the United States mail between New York and Bremen, and the steamers Germania and Hansa, soon to be placed upon the line, to run in connexion with the United States mail steamers Hermann and Washington. The proprietors of the first-named steamers are Fritze & Co., wealthy merchants of Bremen. The new arrangement is to commence on the 1st of August, when one of the vessels will sail from Bremen for the United States, and will afford our merchants and correspondents a semi-monthly communication with Bremen all the year round. The rates of postage will continue as now—twenty cents sea-postage for single letters, two cents for newspapers, and two cents per ounce for magazines.

The steamer Fulton surprised her officers and the Navy Department the other day by making twenty-two miles per hour on her trial-trip from Hampton Roads to Cape Henry with only nineteen revolutions, while she is capable of twenty-two revolutions without straining.

What shall stop the axe? A gentleman who noticed my announcement of the appointment of a new consul at Matanzas, assures me on reliable authority that Vice President King, when near his end, earnestly requested the retention in his place of Thomas M. Rodney, who was consul at that port; and whose kindness and attention had won the esteem and regard of the dying statesman. Alas, how soon are the wishes of the dead forgotten, when necessary to the gratification of living politicians and live voters!

George Whitman, esq., of Louisiana, has been appointed special mail agent for the States of Louisiana and Arkansas. ZEKE.

New Publications.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for July contains an instructive variety.

Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine for July is a good number, and well illustrated.

The Knickerbocker for July contains 110 well and profitably-filled pages.

The American Journal of Insanity, published by the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, is a valuable depository of knowledge of great value to the benevolent. The July number has been received.

Littell's Living Age, July 9th, is received. The family in which this work is read weekly must be well informed.

The African Repository for July gives much valuable information on the subject of African colonization.

THE FOURTH OF JULY was celebrated at Charleston, South Carolina, this year in a most commendable spirit of devotion to our common country. An eloquent address was delivered by R. Yeadon, esq., full of patriotic sentiments, and which closed with a glowing tribute to the memory of Clay, Webster, and Calhoun.

THE PICTORIAL PAPERS for this week have been received by BUCKINGHAM, at his periodical depot under the National Hotel. The "Trout Fishing," "Farm Yard," and "View of Gosport Navy Yard," in Glenn's work, are excellent.

HENRY M. WESTERN, esq., one of the oldest and most esteemed members of the New York bar, died at his residence in that city on Wednesday, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

THE IMPRISONMENT CASE of Judge Hubbell, in Wisconsin, is about drawing to a close. The summing up of counsel was to commence on the 5th instant, and the decision will probably soon follow.

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania, also taking measures for erecting a monument over the grave of John Harris, the first settler on the banks of the Susquehanna river, and after whom has been christened that town.

THE PIONEERS OF SEVENTY YEARS AGO. "MONUMENT TO A PIONEER.—The citizens of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, are taking measures for erecting a monument over the grave of John Harris, the first settler on the banks of the Susquehanna river, and after whom has been christened that town."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPUBLIC. Sir: The preceding epigram I cut from your paper of the 6th instant. I hope you will do me the favor to reinsert it in the Republic, with some remarks, which will explain why I give you the trouble. One is personal to myself. I was born in that part of old Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, now Dauphin; and in the autumn of 1781, with my parents, crossed the Susquehanna at Harris Ferry. Though only between the ages of six and seven, I remember distinctly coming to and crossing the river. There was then Harris's Ferry-house on the east bank, and Kebo's Ferry-house on the west. When either Dauphin or Lebanon counties, then included in Lancaster, were made separate counties, I have no date. The village of Lebanon, then of some extent, preceded Harrisburg.

The notice of an intention to erect a monument to the founder of Harrisburg excited in my mind many recollections which I cannot embody in words. One was that Mr. Harris very narrowly escaped being murdered by savages on the very spot where Harrisburg stands. No one having a heart will ascribe it to vanity when I state that I was born, 1775, twelve miles from Harrisburg, then really frontier. The notice enclosed is, however, in one part an error. There were white settlers no doubt at both Sunbury and Wilkesbarre, and also other places on east Susquehanna, many years before at Harrisburg. My own personal knowledge of the place and its leading names goes back beyond the foundation of Harrisburg as a town. There are some descendants of that family on the Susquehanna, I am inclined to think.

There was, during more than a century previous to the treaty of Greenville, on the frontier settlements of that part of the United States, a most admirable body of men, whose names have already in great part been sunk to oblivion. These men, under the title of SYRS or RANGERS, were the terror of the savages. With all the wily watchfulness of the Indian, the spy had the resources of civilization. Such men were John Harris, and, within my own remembrance and personal acquaintance, Lewis Wetzel, Martin Wetzel, Henry Jolly, and I might name more, who were the true and brave champions of the early progress of an immense region on which I have trod when in great part a wilderness; and what is its aspect now? A region of imperial extent, glowing with life. Could any or all of the men I have named rise from the grave and hover over the scenes of their invaluable services, how ecstatic would be their feelings!

Henry Jolly was a man of education and extensive reading; in manners dignified, and, in the discharge of his duty as a "Sry," a true model of cool and collected self-command. He was one, and a most efficient one, of a body of men whose names and even existence as a corps are now lost, in great part, to human memory, and the extent and value of whose services could not, were they even known, be estimated. I cannot, ought not, to omit one curious trait observed in the manners of the frontier spy—taciturnity. This fact was in my hearing noticed and accounted for by Henry Jolly in words to the following import: "Habitual watchfulness, when on their duty, in the then interminable forests."

Peace and honor to their names! WILLIAM DARBY. Washington and Vicinity.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. COURIER AND ENQUIRER. WASHINGTON, July 5. Public attention is much occupied with the growth and embellishment of our principal cities, as constituting a fair test of the general progress of the country. The political capital is advancing with a rapidity unloped for even by those most interested in its increase. Land in the vicinity, which a few years ago was considered irremediably "old field," and almost a burden to its owners, has been restored by the use of guano and composite manures, and is eagerly sought for at prices varying from forty to five hundred dollars per acre; and real estate in the city has doubled in price within five years. Two hundred brick and three hundred wooden buildings have been erected, or are in progress, during the present season. The total number of dwelling-houses in the city is 8,021, the population about 50,500, and the average number of inhabitants to each house six and a third. The disbursements upon the public works are heavy and give activity to private business in the place. The wealth which the distribution of the immense public revenues confers upon those citizens fortunate enough to profit by them, is spent with a liberal hand, and has produced a marked effect upon the architecture of private dwellings, as the munificence of the Government has added to the grandeur and beauty of the edifices devoted to public purposes. We seem to be approaching the period when the attractions of the capital will make it the social and fashionable centre of the country, as our institutions make it the theatre of political movement.

THE FACTORIES AT WORK AGAIN.—The Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer of the 28th ult. contains the following gratifying announcement: "We are glad to learn that the damages occasioned by the great floods in the spring have been repaired, and that two of our factories—the Eagle and the Coweta—have again commenced operations. Others, we are informed, will shortly be at work. The whole community will be pleased to hear this. The proprietors have suffered serious losses, and operatives, having been thrown so long out of employment, have felt the blow more heavily perhaps than their employers. We hope their works will now stand, and that the losses now sustained will in a short time be made up by an increased sale of manufactured goods. The Palace mill goes also into immediate operation, and will, by the time this paper reaches the nearest post office, in all probability be changing the wheat and corn into flour and meal at a rate that would astonish the man that first invented mills. Clothing and food must be had, and, barring all reasonable accidents and providential causes, they may hereafter be found in this locality. So the present signs indicate."

THE IDEA of people allowing themselves to be agitated and excited in such weather as this is perfectly appalling.—Richmond Mail.

There's a philosopher of our own way of thinking, and one who would be popular in Paris, where even Mr. Stowe has failed to create a furor of philanthropy in the midsummer days.

DEATH OF A PUBLIC MAN.—HON. ARTHUR LIVERMORE, formerly Chief Justice of New Hampshire, died at Campton on Friday last, aged 87. He was born at Londonderry, July 26, 1776; was upon the bench of the supreme court from 1799 to 1816; a representative in Congress the first four and the last two years of Monroe's administration, and from that time till 1833 upon the bench of the common pleas.

THE NIAGARA, which sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday, took out among her passengers Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne, consul to Liverpool, and his family; Señor Pacheco, Mexican minister to France; Mr. Wm. D. Ticknor, of Boston; and Mr. Enoch Train, bearer of despatches.

VERACITY.—On the trial of a person in Boston for violating the Liquor law, a witness, who was put upon the stand to impeach another, swore that "the character of the witness for the State might be good enough for common affairs, but on a fox hunt he was the all-furthest liar he ever did see."

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THE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to an article in Putnam's Magazine, the following are the issues: No. Circula. No. of copies. Dailies..... 350 750,000 225,000,000. Tri-weeklies..... 150 75,000 11,700,000. Semi-weeklies..... 125 70,000 8,320,000. Weeklies..... 2,000 2,875,000 140,500,000. Semi-monthlies..... 50 800,000 7,300,000. Monthly..... 100 900,000 10,800,000. Quarterlies..... 25 30,000 80,000. Total..... 2,800 3,000,000 422,600,000.

This is nearly seventeen copies a year of some publication or other to every man, woman, and child in the nation; or, excluding infants, aged and diseased persons, and those who cannot read, at least a newspaper each week to every family.

UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT.—The following is the official statement of the deposits and coinage at the branch mint of the United States at New Orleans during the month of June, 1853: Deposits. California gold..... \$56,994 54. Foreign gold..... 331 38. Silver extracted from California gold..... 303 01. Silver from other sources..... 206,839 95. Total value of deposits..... \$264,969 48. Coinage. Gold—gold dollars, 85,000 pieces..... \$85,000 00. [Picaque.

ARCHBISHOP REDINI is a very distinguished dignitary of the Church of Rome, and his advent here at this time is looked upon as quite an event by the Roman Catholics. Besides his mission to the seat of Government, we are informed that he intends to visit the several dioceses in the United States, probably with a view of ascertaining the real condition and resources of the Roman Catholic church in this country.—New York Express.

STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN.—This steamer arrived to-day between eleven and twelve o'clock, with a large number of passengers, and a cargo of early fruits and vegetables from Virginia. She and the Beanoke now form a semi-weekly line between this city, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, leaving here every Tuesday and Saturday afternoons, at 4 o'clock.—N. Y. Express, 7th.

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THE NIAGARA, which sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday, took out among her passengers Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne, consul to Liverpool, and his family; Señor Pacheco, Mexican minister to France; Mr. Wm. D. Ticknor, of Boston; and Mr. Enoch Train, bearer of despatches.

THE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to an article in Putnam's Magazine, the following are the issues: No. Circula. No. of copies. Dailies..... 350 750,000 225,000,000. Tri-weeklies..... 150 75,000 11,700,000. Semi-weeklies..... 125 70,000 8,320,000. Weeklies..... 2,000 2,875,000 140,500,000. Semi-monthlies..... 50 800,000 7,300,000. Monthly..... 100 900,000 10,800,000. Quarterlies..... 25 30,000 80,000. Total..... 2,800 3,000,000 422,600,000.

This is nearly seventeen copies a year of some publication or other to every man, woman, and child in the nation; or, excluding infants, aged and diseased persons, and those who cannot read, at least a newspaper each week to every family.

UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT.—The following is the official statement of the deposits and coinage at the branch mint of the United States at New Orleans during the month of June, 1853: Deposits. California gold..... \$56,994 54. Foreign gold..... 331 38. Silver extracted from California gold..... 303 01. Silver from other sources..... 206,839 95. Total value of deposits..... \$264,969 48. Coinage. Gold—gold dollars, 85,000 pieces..... \$85,000 00. [Picaque.

ARCHBISHOP REDINI is a very distinguished dignitary of the Church of Rome, and his advent here at this time is looked upon as quite an event by the Roman Catholics. Besides his mission to the seat of Government, we are informed that he intends to visit the several dioceses in the United States, probably with a view of ascertaining the real condition and resources of the Roman Catholic church in this country.—New York Express.

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