



JACKSON C. H., OHIO. THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1853.

ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR INSERTION IN THE STANDARD, SHOULD BE HANDLED IN PREVIOUS TO 3 P. M. ON TUESDAY.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, NELSON BARRERE, Of Highland. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, ISAAC J. ALLEN, Of Richland. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, HENRY BRACHMAN, Of Hamilton. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, NELSON H. VAN VORHES, Of Athens. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, WILLIAM H. GIBSON, Of Seneca. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, FRANKLIN T. BACKUS, Of Cayuga. FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, JOHN WADDLE, Of Colchester.

After a long and severe drought, we had on Monday last, a most refreshing rain, which will greatly aid to revive the almost perishing vegetation, in this region. It was the first we have had of any note, since corn planting. This has been the longest and severest drought experienced here for many years.

LONG.—A Physician of our town expelled from an Irishman, a laborer on the H. V. Railroad, a Tape Worm, twenty feet in length, and this without any hindrance of the man's continuing his daily labor.

The Cars came up on Tuesday to the Gallipolis road, a point two miles from town. We understand they will continue to stop there until the road is completed to the depot. The time fixed for the celebration will be duly chronicled, so that all will have a chance to see the "Iron Horse," come to town.

The Meigs Co. Telegraph, says, the work has been commenced on the Pomeroy branch of the Cincinnati, Hillsborough and Parkersburg, Railroad, and is being pushed forward with vigor. The Telegraph further adds, "that we are to have a railroad to this place, therefore, seems to be a fixed fact."

On Saturday a large number of people came to town to see the "Elephant" and the rest of the animals, of Raymond and Van Amburgh's, immense Menagerie. The day was excessively hot and uncomfortable; notwithstanding a larger number of persons were present, than on any previous occasion. There was not as much drunkenness as on former occasions, and but few fights, and so far as we could learn there was but one occurrence of an outrageous character, which was perpetrated by a couple of Horse-creek bullies, who having partaken freely of "dog leg" concluded to have a row with somebody; so commenced an unprovoked assault upon a peaceable and respectable citizen, within the pavilion, whilst witnessing the performance of Van Amburgh, with his trained animals.

They were brought up before the Mayor and Righteously fined. One fifty, and the other fifteen dollars, and had the law permitted they would have been dealt with more severely.

The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention have decided not to have judges elected by the people. B. F. HALLETT, the chairman of the Democratic National Central Committee during the last Presidential election, opposed the amendment making the Judges elective by the people, and the amendment was lost—votes 101, nays 227. The loss of such a measure, claimed by Democrats in Ohio to be a fundamental Democratic principle—and its loss in a body with a Democratic majority of two to one—excites a little curiosity. Can it be possible that the practical workings of the measure here in Ohio, in raising such men as FAXES to the bench, has taught the Massachusetts Democrats a lesson of wisdom? —O. S. Journal.

The National Intelligencer says that an important announcement in England, and which is exciting great attention, is a development of new principles in iron metallurgy. The general opinion of those who are competent to judge, says the Mining Journal, is, that the inventions and discoveries referred to, will open an entirely new era in the manufacture of iron, not only with regard to its various manipulations, but to the construction and arrangement of apparatus also. Immense quantities of very valuable ore have lately been discovered in Northamptonshire, also in Yorkshire, and in the west of England, within easy reach of their iron masters of Monmouthshire and South Wales. If half these rumors are correct, the iron trade will indeed be revolutionized.

August Elections. Elections take place in August, in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Texas. In Tennessee, and North Carolina, on Thursday, the 4th, of August, and in the others on Monday the 1st, of August. In Kentucky and Arkansas, members of Congress and of the State Legislature are to be elected. In the States of Alabama, Tennessee, and Texas, a Governor, Legislature and members of Congress are to be chosen. Except in Texas, party lines are pretty strictly drawn. The Canvass is exceedingly animated in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.

Below we present the nominations so far as made or announced in Tennessee and Kentucky.

Table with columns: DIST., WING, FOR CONGRESS, DEM. Lists candidates for various districts in Tennessee and Kentucky.

MARYLAND.—The Hagerstown Herald learns from a gentleman from Allegheny that Hon. Francis Thomas will accept the nomination for Congress in that District, and that his friends will make great efforts to procure it for him.

HENRY MAY, the Democratic candidate in the 14th District, is the brother of Col. May, of the United States Army. Hon. Richard J. Bowie, Gen. Thomas F. Bowie, and Dr. Joseph J. Duval, have been severally named by their friends as suitable persons to receive the Whig nomination for Congress in the 14th District of Maryland.

Hon. John S. Cains and Dr. Joseph J. Duval, are named in The Annapolis Republican as candidates for Congress. The same paper says that Henry Winter Davis, of Baltimore, is spoken of as the Whig candidate for Governor.

A correspondent of The Cumberland Miner's Journal recommends George Pearce, as the Whig candidate for Congress at the ensuing election, for the 11d Congressional District.

ALABAMA.—Col. William S. Earnest, (Union) declines the candidacy for Governor in behalf of Richard W. Walker, the Whig candidate, who has now but two opponents, both Democrats, John A. Winston (State Rights,) and A. Q. Nicks, Unionist.

Thomas G. Garrett, of Talladega, is the independent Union Democratic candidate for Congress in the 17th District, in opposition to James F. Dowdell, the secession candidate of the Democratic party.

A triangular contest is going on in the Tuscaloosa Congressional District, viz: Gen. Syd. Moore, Secession Democrat, opposes W. R. Smith, Union Democrat, and Stephen F. Hale, Union Whig, wishes to beat them both.

In the 11d District, the candidates are David Clopton, Dem., and James Abercrombie, Whig. In the 13d District, Sampson W. Harris, (State Rights,) and Hon. S. D. J. Moore are the candidates.

GEORGIA.—C. H. Hopkins is mentioned for Congress in the Savannah District. Charles Murphy (Union Democrat) has been re-nominated for Congress, independent of party.

The same party (the Unionists) have nominated Col. Robert P. Trippe of Monroe, for Congress, in the 11d District. The Democrats have presented David J. Bailey, of Butts. In the 17th District the Whigs are divided. Dr. David A. Reese having received the District nomination, while Col. A. H. Kennan is supported independently. Col. K. will run provided there is no Democrat put in nomination in that District. Both he and Dr. Reese were Scott Whigs.

Hon. John H. Lumpkin, has been thrown overboard by the Judicial nominating Convention of his District. Col. Crook, a fire eater, was nominated over him, Underwood and Milner. MISSOURI.—District No. III and District No. VII, the two Districts made to conform to the last apportionment for this State, of representatives in Congress, are now the scene of an active canvass among the several candidates for Congress at the special election on the first Monday of August next. In the 11d District, James Lindley is the Whig candidate, and Claiborne F. Jackson, (Anti Bentonian,) the Democratic. In the 13th District there are four candidates, whereof Samuel Conners is the Whig; Thomas B. English, Anti-Benton Democrat, and Firman A. Rozier and Albert Jackson, Bentonians. These are all "on your own" "hook" candidates. So far, the Benton doctrine—"down with Convention nominations"—has carried the day in that District.

WHAT A VICIOUS HANIMAL!—While a party of twelve ladies were in bathing at Newport, the other day, the horse ran away with the wagon containing all their clothes. The Washington National Monument has now reached the height of 154 feet.

For the Athens Messenger. Editor of the Messenger.—An inclination to give some note of passing events, I believe is common among the "X's," and a recent trip through portions of your own, and of Vinton and Jackson counties enables me to "jot down" a few items of general information and interest, that may attract the attention of the reader.

An absence of more than two years from your neighboring county-seat, McArthur, enabled her enterprising citizens to present to the eye quite a number of substantial improvements—among the most prominent of which might be named their new jail, jailor's residence, &c.—Railroad improvements in the immediate vicinity of the place seem to have given a general impetus to business there, as they have at other points throughout Ohio.—The Portsmouth and Newark line of road passes through the eastern portion of the corporation, and workmen are engaged on Sections both north and south—as they are also on that portion of the Marietta and Cincinnati road passing through the county. The former improvement intersects the latter at or near Charleston, and both continue on the same grade to the plantation of Judge MURDOCK, some three miles from the county-seat. Along these improvements, business of all kinds is assuming a new phase, giving prestige of unusual and permanent prosperity to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the "Huckleberry Knob" region. I had also, at McArthur, a pleasant interview with the Messrs. BOAT, of the Republican, who have been so efficient in furthering the development of the resources, and so watchful over the best interests of the community, generally. They deserve unlimited encouragement and success in their calling for their untiring exertions in these and other particulars.

Another item worth mentioning in this connection, is the fact that a wealthy and enterprising citizen in Cincinnati, through his efficient agent, DAVID CHRISTY, Esq., has recently made purchase of some of the finest grazing and mineral lands in Vinton county, and are still negotiating for further investments—in value amounting to near or over \$100,000—from which they will, doubtless, in time, realize, handsome fortunes. They expect to find, in Cincinnati, by means of the Marietta and Cincinnati road, an available market for the products of their farms and their mines. And, let me here remark, is but the "beginning of the end," the future of the "Huckleberry Knob" region will manifest to the world. Between McArthur and Jackson is to be seen some of the finest grazing lands that lie between the Scioto and Muskingum rivers, and most of them are under a fine state of cultivation. I cannot omit to mention the plantations of H. S. BONDY, Esq., SNEYDER PAYNE and Judge MURDOCK, although others equally prominent are deserving of notice.

At Jackson the same general evidence of improvement and progress meets the eye at every turn. The citizens of this place have already secured a connection with two railroad improvements, and are now fixing their greedy eyes upon the third—the Gallipolis road—but for which they will find competitors in their neighbors at Charleston. Three or four years hence, the citizens of this county subscribed \$100,000 to the capital stock of a railroad company—which was looked upon by many as foolish in the extreme—and yet it has proved to them to be a wise stroke of policy. They secured the road, and the road, though yet unfinished, has brought into the county property more than sufficient to raise the necessary tax to pay the annual interest upon that sum—to say nothing of the thousand benefits the people are deriving from it in as many different ways.

The cars are now running on the Portsmouth and Newark road to a point within four or five miles of Jackson, and a local business is already being transacted on the completed portion that augurs a brilliant success for the enterprise when once finished and used as a through route from the Ohio river to the Lakes. In a few weeks at farthest the "iron-horse" will make his way into Jackson, where a hearty greeting awaits him and where his benefits are duly appreciated and understood. Among other items of freight awaiting shipment at the depot, I noticed over two hundred tons of pig-metal, the manufacture of the Buckeye Furnace, located a few miles distant. The Portsmouth road north of Jackson, in the direction of Charleston and McArthur, is also being rapidly graded—while the work on the Hillsborough improvement in the direction of Cincinnati gives no less the appearance of energy and perseverance. The town itself is rapidly extending her borders, and new buildings are springing up on all sides. There, as in your own town, dwellings and shops for business are scarce, rents high, and building materials insufficient for the demand. Prominent among the improvements to be seen, I must not omit to mention their fine steam Flouring mill, a large four story hotel, a spacious Ware House, (all of brick,) depot buildings, &c. Their new hotel is one of the finest in this region of the State, and is not excelled by any public house in either of the cities of Portsmouth, Chillicothe, Lancaster or Marietta. The "Lashan House," under the management of SMITH & SONS, is a credit and an ornament to the town—an improvement your own village should pattern after, and that one would pay well just at this time.

Measrs. LAIRD & MATHEWS, of the Standard, were "called on" of course.—They still think the "State of Jackson" has a future of some importance, and are doing service in its development. Would that more of our public journals were, like the Standard, conducted by practical men—practical printers, if you please—capable of investigating, deciding upon and presenting questions of policy to the public in a practical way.

Among other points visited and worthy of note, let me refer to the new site of the "Eagle Furnace," now in course of construction by Messrs. Stanley, Bentley & Co., in Vinton township, formerly a part of Athens, but now of Vinton county. H. T. BROWN, Esq., of Athens; R. C. HOFFMAN, Esq., of Jackson, in connection with Messrs. P. R. STANLEY, BENTLEY and others, constitute the firm—who com-

mence operations upon an available capital of \$40,000, and have recently purchased over 4000 acres of land adjoining the Furnace site, and which include some of the most extensive and valuable deposits of iron-ore and stone-coal. Their buildings and other fixtures are going forward with commendable rapidity, under the superintendance of T. R. STANLEY, Esq., assisted by Messrs. BENTLEY, the gentlemanly clerks of the establishment, to whose urbanity and kindness the writer is indebted for many items of valuable information connected with their own prospects and the iron business generally.—The Eagle Furnace Company will make their landing or depot at some point on the Marietta and Cincinnati road—either at Charleston or Murdock's probably—there being but little difference in distance to either point. The iron business throughout this region of Ohio is destined to grow into immense importance, and among the successful Furnaces the "Eagle" will unquestionably stand second to but few.

The wheat crops of Vinton and Jackson counties, as a general thing, are not more than an average in quality, if not in quantity. The corn, oats and potato crops have suffered severely from the drought, but recent rains have greatly improved the appearance and prospects of the former. Yours, &c., X.

Russian Policy. The Courier des Etats Unis, the French paper at New York, contains a document which is said to have descended from PETER THE GREAT, in relation to the policy to be pursued by the rulers of Russia in their intercourse with foreign nations. We give it as a curiosity. So far the policy has been pursued. Will its termination be as here pointed out?

I. To keep the Russian nation continually in war, in order to maintain the spirit of the army. To tolerate peace only as a means of repairing the finances of the State.

II. To invite learned men of other nations to introduce the arts of peace and of war to the Empire.

III. To mix all the quarrels of Europe, and especially of Germany.

IV. To take Poland, by exciting jealousies, bribing partisans, and creating pretences for the admission of a Russian army. If the neighboring powers experience difficulties, to appease them temporarily by dividing the country, until the time comes to resume what we have given.

V. To get possession of as much as possible of Sweden; to provoke her to attack, in order to have a pretext for subjugating her. To isolate her from Denmark, and to stimulate rivalries between the two.

VI. To take the wives of Russian princes from the princesses of Germany, in order to ally her to our cause.

VII. To cultivate the alliance of England, for commercial and marine purposes.

VIII. To extend unceasingly our dominion to the North, on the Baltic, and to the South, on the Black Sea.

IX. To get as near as possible to Constantinople and the Indies; and with that view, to excite constant wars between the Turks and Persians; and re-establish, if possible, the ancient commerce of the Levant through Syria. To reach the Indies. Once there, we can dispense with the gold of England.

X. To conciliate the alliance of Australia and encourage her pretensions to the sovereignty of Germany, but underhandedly stimulate the jealousy of the princes. To compel her to call in her aid, and exercise over her a kind of protectorate.

XI. Induce the house of the Austria to chase the Turks from Europe; and neutralize her suspicions in regard to the conquest of Constantinople by exciting a war with the older States of Europe, or else by giving her a portion of the conquest, to be taken back at a later day.

XII. To endeavor to unite about Russia all the Greek Church, scattered in Hungary or Poland, and to assume in regard to them a sacerdotal supremacy.

XIII. Sweden dismembered, Persia conquered, Poland subjugated, Turkey acquired, to propose to the Court of Versailles and then to the Court of Vienna to divide with them the Empire of the universe. If one of the two accepts, to unite with her in crushing the other.

XIV. If both refuse, to excite one against the other, till they are exhausted. Then profiting by the decisive moments, Russia would pour down her troops upon Germany, while two fleets starting from the shores of Azof and the Port of Archangel, loaded with Asiatic borders, under the command of the Emperor, would inundate France on one side and Germany on the other; and these two conquerors, the rest of Europe would pass, without striking a blow, under the yoke.

THE SMALLEST STEAM ENGINE IN THE WORLD.—Dr. Benjamin J. Warner, the London watch manufacturer, has sent to this country, for exhibition at the World's Fair, the working model of two steam engines. The smallest one, an oscillating cylinder engine stands upon an English four-penny piece. (size of half a dime) with room to spare. The cylinder is but one tenth of an inch in diameter, the length of stroke three-eighths, and diameter of the piston that of an ordinary needle. The other is a beam engine, composed of more than two hundred pieces. The length of the stand is three and a quarter inches, length of beam two and a quarter inches, diameter of cylinder three-eighths of an inch.—Both of these engines are screwed together with the delicacy and precision of the work of a watch.

The cholera is very severe at Williamsport, Maryland. Business is at a stand still, and everything appears paralyzed.

Four whale ships arrived at New Bedford, on the 10th, from the north Pacific and Indian Ocean, with an aggregate of 1,483 barrels sperm, and 2,356 barrels of whale oil.

The papers in Maryland are complaining about the severe drought in those parts. The tobacco crop is entirely ruined.

The first term of Court ever held north-west of the Ohio river, under the form of our civil jurisprudence, was opened at Campus Martius (now Marietta), September 2d, 1783. We have before us a graphic and interesting description of the whole affair, taken from an old paper, but which, we presume, is substantially correct.

The writer remarks that it will be remembered that on the 9th of April, Gen. Rufus Putnam, with 47 men, had landed and commenced the first permanent settlement in what is now the State of Ohio. Gen. Harmer, with his regulars, occupied Fort Harmer. Gov. St. Clair, and also Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons and Gen. James Mitchell Varnum, Judge of the Supreme Court, arrived in July. The Governor and Judges had been employed from their arrival in examining and adopting such of the statutes of the States as in their opinion would be appropriate to the situation of this new colony. The Governor had made appointments of civil officers for the administration of justice, and to carry into effect the laws adopted. Some idea may be obtained of the character of the early settlers of Ohio by describing the order with which this important event, the establishment of civil authority and the laws, was conducted. From a manuscript, written by an eye witness, now in my possession, I have obtained the substance of the following:—The procession was formed at the Point (where most the settlers resided), in the following order:—1st, the High Sheriff, with his drawn sword; 2d, the Citizens; 3d, the Officers of the Garrison at Fort Harmer; 4th, the Members of the Bar; 5th, the Supreme Judge; 6th, Governor and Clergymen; 7th, the newly appointed Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Gen. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper.

They marched up a path that had been cut and cleared through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, (stockade,) when the whole counter-marched, and the judges, Putnam and Tupper, took their seats.—The clergymen, Rev. Dr. Cutler, then invoked the divine blessing. The Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sproat, (one of nature's nobles,) proclaimed, with his "O yes!" that "a court is opened for the administration of even handed justice to the poor and to the rich, to the guilty and the innocent, without trial by their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case." Although this scene was exhibited thus early in the settlement of this State, few ever equalled it in the dignity and exalted character of its principal participants. Many of them belonged to the history of our country, in the darkest as well as the splendid periods of the revolutionary war. To witness this spectacle, a large body of Indians was collected from the most powerful tribes then occupying almost the entire West. They had assembled for the purpose of making a treaty. Whether any of them entered the hall of justice, or what were their impressions, we are not told.

Though our knowledge of cause and effect may enable us to predict certain events, this belief in an event does not in any degree affect its character. Evil may be foreseen as well as good. We may have as strong faith or presentiment of the sins of a virtuous man, or of a young man addicted to intemperance, we may be sensible that he will find an early grave; but this will not justify us in holding the cup to his mouth or spreading temptation before him. Or, if our knowledge of antecedents and consequences enable us to foresee an event which is right in itself, that fact cannot justify us in taking unlawful or wicked measures to bring it about.

We have laid down these plain and obvious principles for the purpose of countering the corrupt and corrupting sentiment which seems to be gaining ground at the present day, that we are justified in bringing about whatever is manifest by any means in our power.—When our political demagogues talk of manifest destiny, they seem to convey the idea that the thing is right because it is destined to take place. When they and other filibustering spirits declare that we are destined to possess Cuba and Mexico and the Sandwich Islands, the sands appear to take it for granted that we are therefore allowed to employ any means, however vicious, to bring them into the Union. Manifest destiny with them is but a warrant for law stealing.

This sentiment ought to be rebuked. And the rebuke is the more needed because many aspirants to public favor seem disposed to lay hold of it as the surest passport to distinction.—Boston Atlas.

NAVIGATION OF THE AMAZON.—An enterprising man in progress in New York by an eastern gentleman, under the auspices of the Peruvian government, having in view the permanent establishment of a system of navigation on the South American river Amazon, the largest river on the globe. Messrs. Lawrence and Foulkes are constructing the pioneer steamer, two in number. One is 120 tons, and her consort is 60. The engines are building at Pease & Murphy's iron works.—The hulls, as well as the engines, which are high pressure, are to be taken in pieces, and set up at the mouth of the river. It is expected they will be ready for shipment in about three weeks. Should these be found unforeseen occur, other steamers will follow as early as practicable.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

JAMAICA.—The condition of this island is deplorable. Since January, 1848, there have been wholly abandoned 126 sugar estates, 96 coffee properties, and partially 71 sugar estate and 66 coffee properties; and 300,000 acres of land have been thrown out of cultivation, the rateable value of which has sunk from £98,000 to £53,000. One great cause of the disagreement between the legislature and the governor and council is the matter of high salaries. Think of the governor of this island receiving \$40,000 a year, \$15,000 more than the President of the United States; a chief justice, \$15,000; a vice chancellor \$12,500; two puisne judges, \$10,000; eight chairmen of "quarter sessions," each \$6,000, and so on almost ad infinitum.

The Weather and the Crops at the West. DETROIT, July 8.—I arrived here last night from the interior. Farmers are busy now cutting wheat. They have had cool, comfortable weather to begin with. The crop will turn out fine from the threshing machine. The straw is short, but that is of no value here. With your Jersey and Long Island farmers it forms an important item. The price will probably range from 75 to 90 cents. Good crops for several years have had an effect upon the price of land.

Corn, though backward, promise first-rate. Oats light. Potatoes middling.—Clover fair. Other grains short. Rain greatly needed. NILES, MICH. July 9.—Everybody is in the harvest field. I have nothing to do but write you about crops, as I see you like such notes. The wheat never was better—so says the oldest inhabitant—it is free from rust and flies. The weather cool and delightful for harvest—one week of such and we are safe.

MILWAUKEE, July.—My partner was in Dana and Rock Counties a day or two ago. He says crops never looked better in Wisconsin. Wheat will be ready for an early harvest. GALENA, July 8.—Wheat will soon be ready to cut. It looks well. So does Corn and Oats. IONA, MICH. July 8.—Farmers will commence harvest next week. Recent showers have improved everything.

CLEVELAND O. July 11 Farmers never were more busy than now. The Wheat is mostly cut. The product is various in different counties. In some it is very good. In others, whole fields are ruined by the fly. Corn is backward but looks flourishing. Potatoes grow finely; Grass is good. Oats not so. Fruit is quite promising. Improved farming everywhere, and order of the day. Farmers read, and among other things in The Tribune, your short notes of crops are read with interest. To stock raisers, your Cattle and Horse markets reports, are relied on as oracles.

LEXINGTON, July 9.—The best crop of Wheat ever grown in Kentucky has just been sowed. The season has been exactly suited to the crop. Some Australian Wheat, grown by John L. Elbert, is much talked of. CHICAGO, July 8.—Such a good crop of Wheat never grew before in this great wheat region. The yield per acre is great and quality excellent. Corn is everywhere backward, and Hay short. Oats do.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 9.—This is a year of abundance among farmers. They are now busy cutting Wheat. The crop is better than it has been in years. Oats are heading—the straw is short. Recent rains have improved Corn and Potatoes. PARIS, Ill., July 7.—The Wheat harvest is over; the yield is beyond precedent; the berry good and uninjured by flies. Corn never looked better. Oats are short but head well. Grass light. JONESTOWN, Ill., July 6.—Nearly all the Wheat is out. Harvest commenced in June. The Grain is good and yield is an average one.

PONTIAC, Mich. July 9.—Harvest will commence next week. The Wheat is good, and free from smut, rust and weevil, in Oakland County. CLEVELAND, July 12.—We like your crop reports. If everybody would lend a hand, it would enable you to make most of an interesting tables, which will be read in this country and Europe.

We have had fine rains lately, which revives the hope for Corn. Wheat is not an average crop. Oats and Flax are very poor in many sections, and Hay quite short.—N. Y. Tribune.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE ENGLISH MISSION.—The recent unfortunate difficulties which seem likely to deprive the country of the services of Hon. James Buchanan at the Court of St. James, have been adjusted. President Pierce had an interview with Mr. Buchanan at Philadelphia on Wednesday morning the result of which was, that Mr. B. signified his acceptance of the important trust conferred upon his mission at as early a day as will suffice to make the necessary arrangements. We are happy to be able to make this announcement on the highest authority.

Of the terms of the truce between Messrs. Marcy and Buchanan, we are not, of course, authoritatively advised.—We do know, however, that the Secretary of State has maintained his ground, insisting upon his mode of arranging the diplomacy of its conduct, and providing the means of its conduct, and that Mr. Buchanan has had the good sense to acknowledge, by his acceptance, the right of the Premier to direct and control the business of his Department of the Executive Government.—N. Y. Times, 11th inst.

CHRISTIAN PALACE.—The first public day of the exhibition has been eminently pleasing and gives us a favorable foretaste of what we may expect as things progress. A large number of foreign packages were received to-day. One hundred and fifty entered the foreign Department, mostly German consignments, and a very considerable number were handed into the American receiving office. Fifty large cases filled with goods, from Europe, were passed through the custom house to day, so that we may expect soon to see 150 blank spots in the building glowing with industrial decorations.

The number of tickets sold during the day was 3450. The amount of cash received at the door was \$1,939 50. The number of persons admitted during the day was 7000. The collection for the Washington Monument amounted to \$41 02.—N. Y. Times.

A MONSTER CHERRY TREE.—There is in the town of Shawangunk, Ulster county, N. Y., on the premises of John Bruyn, Esq., a cherry tree of such size, beauty and productiveness, as cannot, perhaps, be excelled in our country. This tree measures thirteen feet in circumference around the trunk immediately under the limbs, and fifty feet across the extreme point of one limb to that of another immediately opposite. It cannot be less than forty-five feet in height. It is in full bearing, and is estimated to produce a wagon load of fruit in one season.

NEW YORK ISLAND contains 14,000 acres of land, of which 145 acres are reserved for parks and other public resorts.

Extraordinary Passage of the Sovereign of the Seas to Liverpool. The clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, Capt. M' Cay, arrived in the Mersey, on Saturday evening, July 2, from New York, having made the run in a shorter time than was ever previously accomplished by a sailing vessel. She departed from this port at 3 P. M. on the 18th June, in tow of a steamer, and at 6 30 A. M. on 19th the Lightship bore N. distance one mile.

June 19.—with a light S. W. wind she ran 143 miles. June 20.—wind S. W., light, 150 miles. June 21.—wind W., light and fine, 245 miles. June 22.—wind W., very light, 120 miles.

June 23.—wind S. W., light 123 miles. June 24.—at 6 A. M. made Cape Race, wind N. W., moderate and clear, 244 miles. June 25.—wind N. N. E., moderate and foggy weather, 130 miles. June 26.—wind N., strong breeze, 307 miles.

June 27.—wind N. N. W., strong breeze and squally, 225 miles. June 28.—wind N., strong breezes, took in tongallant sails, singletreud topsails, ship very crank, lee rail under water, and rigging slack, 344 miles. June 29.—Wind N. W., moderate breezes and passing squalls with heavy sea, 308 miles.

June 30.—wind N. W., strong breezes and squally, 225 miles. July 1.—at 6 A. M. made Cape Clear, wind N. W., moderate and clear, 244 miles. July 2.—at 2 P. M. took a pilot, and at 10 P. M. anchored in the river.

From her position on the Grand Banks on the 26th June in latitude 46 20, longitude 50 10, she was 135 hours thence to Cape Clear, a distance of 1,668 miles, being an average of 296 miles per day, or 12-73 knots per hour. The Sovereign of the Seas has been 228 days at sea, and had made an average speed of 180 knots per day during the whole time, having been dismasted, in the meantime, by losing all her topmasts, and was rigged at sea. The most remarkable feature connected with this extraordinary running is the fact that she has made the last two passages with a crew of 38 seamen and six boys. This contrasted with a frigate's crew, is indeed surprising.

During the run of the Sovereign of the Seas from Honolulu to New-York, she ran 3,144 miles in ten consecutive days. The highest distance logged in the 24 hours was 429 miles.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION. BUFFALO, July 23. The steamer St. Lawrence, Capt. J. J. Hollister, which left Sandusky yesterday P. M. for this port was run into last night about 10 o'clock, between Fairport and Ashtabula by the steamer Queen City, Capt. Wilkins bound from Dunkirk to Detroit. The Queen City struck the St. Lawrence about 15 feet from her stern, cutting it almost entirely off. The St. Lawrence continued on her course, and the Queen turned and followed her for about two hours, when finding that she could get along by the aid of her pumps, turned and proceeded to Detroit. She arrived here this morning.

It will probably take ten or twenty days to repair her. The damage done her is estimated at from \$6000 to \$8000—the night quite clear and the moon out in full. The collision occurred early in the evening, when the lake was smooth and calm, and the decks were filled with passengers. It is very strange how such an accident should occur.

WASHINGTON, July 23. John M. Daniel, auditor of the Treasury and State, and editor of the Richmond Enquirer, has been appointed Charge at Havre, until the arrival of the new Minister.

THE ST. LOUIS ROAD.—This work we are informed is now progressing rapidly. At the bridge over the Miami, 2600 feet of trestle work across the bottom is completed, and the remainder will be done by the 1st of August. The work is set on piles and is substantial and durable.—The bridge will be up in time even should it require a double set of hands. The force at work on the line between this and the Jeffersonville road is, 2,480 laborers, 800 mechanics and 700 horses.

The monthly estimates reach near \$200,000. The 10,000 tons of iron purchased for the road, is beginning to arrive by way of Quebec and Toledo. A large number of cars are on the Company's grounds below Mill Creek.

A SLAVE OF GENERAL WASHINGTON AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The Monongahela (Pa.) Republican says that there is yet living, near Cookstown, a slave or General Washington's. He is 124 years of age, and can walk six miles in a day. He is so old that his fingers and toes are nearly all white. He belonged to Washington when he owned what is now known as Washington's Bottom, on which Perry's now stands. The estate of Col. Cook was, and still is bound for his living. He is to be taken to the World's Fair, for exhibition, if arrangements can be made.

SELF DESTRUCTION OF A CALIFORNIAN.—The Westchester (N. Y.) News of the 15th, gives the particulars of the self-destruction of F. C. Gray, late of California, who threw himself upon the track of the railroad, near Rochelle, as the train was approaching on that day, and without any known cause. He was aged about forty-five years, a wealthy merchant of San Francisco; was Alderman for two years, and highly respected. He had an income of \$36,000 a year, which he received regularly in monthly remittances of \$3,000. He resided lately in Washington, where he married a young, beautiful, and highly accomplished lady. He recently purchased a house in New York, in the Fifth Avenue, for their occupancy, which he fitted up in the most magnificent style, afterward sold the furniture, at a sacrifice of \$8,000, and then left, seemingly laboring under the greatest depression of mind.

NEW YORK ISLAND contains 14,000 acres of land, of which 145 acres are reserved for parks and other public resorts.