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THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

We publish the following dispatch from the New York *Tribune* for what it is worth. The feeling of hostility to the administration which it manifests is to be expected from that source. The ability of the present head of the State Department is universally recognised; and his conduct, when all the facts are known, will be found free from mistakes or blunders:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1854.

I am able to give you the following precise and reliable information touching the state of affairs at Madrid and Mr. Soule's efforts for the acquisition of Cuba.

Under some aspects of the case Mr. Soule has managed the negotiations at Madrid for the purchase of Cuba with decided ability. Thus, although the instructions of the State Department were decided in their character, they were not sufficiently so to make an immediate issue—an issue of reparation of war. The American Minister, studying thoroughly the tenor of his instructions and the character of the Government with which he had to deal, arrived at the conclusion that unless a direct issue was made in the start, a long series of negotiations and of delays would follow, until the original claim would be lost in superadded details.—He followed closely the instructions of Mr. Marcy, but he imparted to them at the same time his own style—that is, out of documents intended to be positive, but which lacked firmness of style, he made those with a direct issue, and shut down the gate at once upon the long and useless negotiations which would have followed.

The war-issue was thus made in the early part of the dispute. And now what was the result? On the one hand, Mr. Marcy refused to sustain Mr. Soule, and on the other the Calederon Cabinet, (now in exile,) so hostile to Mr. Soule, knowing that he was unsustained at Washington, treated his demands with as little consideration as if they had come from the King of Timbuctoo. Finding, therefore, that he was not sustained by his Government in the positions which they had themselves indicated to him, and that he thus lacked the support which would enable him to compel the Spanish Cabinet to treat him with respect, he determined to resign.

At this moment, however, it became evident that Spain was upon the point of a revolution, and Mr. Soule, feeling that new circumstances might grow out of this event that would enable him not only to carry out his instructions with regard to the Cuban difficulty, but at the same time to reap a triumph over the Calderon Cabinet, he deemed it advisable to hold on. His hopes of effecting a settlement, in case of a revolution, were based principally on three facts: 1. If the Queen should see herself in danger of a forced abdication, she would cede the island for a consideration; 2. The party coming into power would, in all probability, not only need funds, but all the available force of the country, to retain their power, and they would, therefore, feel the necessity of immediate action on the subject; or 3. The party coming into power, being guided by other councils than their predecessors, might acknowledge the impossibility of retaining Cuba, and at once come to terms.

The revolution has occurred; the unsubmissive Cabinet has been driven out and disgraced, and a Constitutional Government with Espartero, the only great man in the kingdom, at its head, is about to be formed. Espartero is an enlightened and a liberal statesman, a man who has spent a large portion of his life in England, and is imbued with the principles of Constitutional Government. He is above an exhibition of personal animosity in the administration of public affairs; and it is now hoped by Mr. Soule that if a cession of the island does not take place, that ample reparation at least will be made for the repeated insults alleged to have been offered our citizens and our commerce by the Cuban authorities, such as in the case of the Black Warrior and others.

It will have been observed by those readers of the *Tribune* who have followed the recent news from Spain, that after O'Donnell marched out of Madrid, a delay of two weeks occurred before much sympathy was shown for the movement in those departments of the South which have since and with so much unanimity declared in favor of the revolution. This delay grew out of the fact that in most of those departments the movement was headed by Republicans, and it was not until O'Donnell promised to favor the Republican doctrine that they consented to come to his support. The promise was made at a time when he feared his cause was lost, and he was glad to accept any support. There is not much doubt but that the revolution would have proved equally successful in the results that have been obtained; but it is well known that the Spanish Republicans, although few in number, form the most active politicians of the country, and to their activity is no doubt due the sudden and simultaneous rising of so many of the departments. For the moment the Republicans seems to have lost their labor; but the State Department is advised that they still feel confident in establishing very soon a government which shall neither be a monarchy nor an empire. They will, perhaps, consent to commence with a ten years' dictatorship.

Meanwhile the latest dispatches to the Department here are to the effect that for the moment nothing whatever can be done by the American agents in Spain, and that the only course to be pursued is to wait quietly for affairs again to assume a settled aspect. Then the settlement of our difficulties and the acquisition of Cuba can be brought up again. If the President only had his ten millions, he might, perhaps, use it effectually for filibuster operations in the meanwhile.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following extract of a letter from an American now in France. The views are, perhaps, as likely to be correct as the very different ones commonly put forward:

PARIS, July 25, 1854.

I saw yesterday Count ——, who is behind the curtain here. He is evidently dissatisfied with the present state of affairs, and that matters are not working well as regards Russia. He says that Louis Napoleon has "missed a figure" in his present policy, and no body is satisfied except the army.—Spain at present is a great cause of anxiety, as it is an encouragement to such charlatans as Kossuth, Mazzini, &c. There is no confidence felt here in Prussia and Austria, particularly the latter, though her avowed views are really not so openly against the allies as those of Prussia. Great Britain, before all is over, must look out for squalls; for, whether defeat or victory attends the allies in the East, there will be a grand blow up between those who are now apparently so loving, after being haters of each other for eight centuries. The apparent cordiality is only from the teeth outward, and the former jealousies and bitterness of feeling are as deeper seated as ever. If they are successful they will quarrel over the spoils, and if they are defeated they will likewise quarrel and separate. It is amusing to read the English papers and see how coolly they curtail the territories of Russia, as if that Empire was at her feet. They had better first catch the Bear before they sell his hide. My belief is that he will thrash them all right soundly.

☞ To the good-tempered article in the last *Christian Advocate* we do not think it necessary to make any lengthy reply. We only suggest to the editor that Dr. PATTERSON was not, as he states, one of PIERCE's appointees, and that the editor should be careful in his statements of facts in his controversies with the "secular press." Dr. PATTERSON was appointed by the late whig administration, and is a decided whig. He was retained in office by the present administration, perhaps because this administration hesitated to remove a man for whom so distinguished a religious editor as Dr. M'FERRIN was ready to vouch as "a true christian gentleman." If the editor of the *Advocate* will make this correction, we will let the subject drop.

☞ The withdrawal of Mr. CHRISTY, one of the originators of the negro melody entertainments, is made the occasion for the publication of a table showing his gradual progress in making them popular and lucrative. In 1842, he gave 69 concerts at an average profit of $4,27; in 1850, (the best year,) 305 concerts at an average profit of $86,87; and in 1853, 312 concerts, at an average of $78,87. The gross receipts of twelve years have been $317,589,37, of which $160,872,60 were profits. The whole number of concerts is stated at 2,692.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12th.—17 counties in Iowa give Grimes (whig) 1100 majority.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO—LATER FROM ACAPULCO.

By the United States mail steamship *El Dorado*, we have received the *Bulletin of the Liberating Army*, of the 15th of July, from which we learn that the revolution in Southern Mexico was slowly advancing, and that the leaders of the movement were easy and confident in their position.

The *Bulletin* foretells the early downfall of Santa Anna from his own weakness and from the want of circumspection and irascibility of his officers, even in the smallest affairs. It says that pronunciamentos are continually occurring on all sides, and that the troops of Santa Anna have suffered reverses at Costa Chica, Adjuchitan, and Teloloapam, and that that portion of his forces under General Rahamonde have been defeated at Huetano. Advantages had also been obtained at Minas, in Tlapa, and Coyuca, in Michoacan. The communications between Alvarez and the latter State seem to be entirely open.

Gen. Alvarez had his head-quarters at Providencia where, it is stated, commissioners from many quarters of the Republic came to confer with him to arrange combinations for future movements, and to receive orders. There is no mention of his being ill in any way.

The *Bulletin* states that the stories in the enslaved press of Mexico against the liberating army are all false, and that the greatest order and union prevails in it. The blockade of Acapulco is stated to have been definitely raised. Several official reports of advantages gained are published, and the adhesion of several towns in Michoacan are said to have been received and promised.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The editors of the New Orleans *Picayune*, have received files of the *Siglo XIX*, *El Heraldo*, *El Orden* and *El Omnibus* from the city of Mexico to the 25th ult., being two days later advices than those previously received:

Public affairs continued in the same stagnant state in the capital that we noticed on the arrival of the last steamer. No further reports were published there relative to the affairs in the south.

The revolution in Michoacan seems to be gaining ground. The *Omnibus* has the following account of a battle: "The squadron of Queretaro has had another fight with the insurgents of Michoacan." Had the squadron of Queretaro obtained any advantage over the insurgents, it is probable the *Omnibus* would not have omitted to mention it.

The *Universal* says that the town of Litacnaro, in Michoacan, had been taken by the insurgents, but that Gen. Zenea attacked them and drove them out. It naively acknowledges that the rebels captured "the garrison, all the arms, munitions of war, and everything else."

It is said that the clouds of locusts are still committing great ravages in the departments of Vera Cruz, Oajaca, Puebla and Mexico.

The stage coach company had given notice that the roads between Jalapa and Vera Cruz were in such bad order, in consequence of frequent heavy rains, that they could not agree to make time with their coaches, and might even be forced to stop their running occasionally.

Santa Anna had ordered a census of the city of Mexico to be taken, specifying those who were engaged in commerce and industrial operations from others.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, August 9.

The amount of the revenue from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30th, is ascertained to have been seventy-three and a half millions. It will probably be somewhat less for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1855; but still the revenue is likely to be sufficient for our present moderate scale of peace expenditure. The expenditures of the present fiscal year will be about sixty millions, independently of the redemption of public debt and the payments stipulated for undue treaties.

It will require economy and moderation to keep the expenditures within sixty millions hereafter.—Nor is it to be supposed that the revenue from the customs will long continue to be as great as at present; for, of the list of dutiable imports the prominent articles will be produced at home, and will cease to be imported at heavy freights, to say nothing of duties. It may be safely predicted that we shall have no more of Mr. Guthrie's project for the restriction of the present revenue.

Mr. Cobb's land graduation bill is justly considered as one of the most important measures of the late session. The subject has been before Congress for thirty years, and the policy of the bill had been urged in the Senate by Mr. Benton, and in both Houses by able men, for a long time; and yet this is the first legislative act which recognises the graduation principle.

The adoption of a general land system, embracing the graduation feature, would be preferable to any partial legislation, but as that cannot be at present expected, Mr. Cobb's bill will be generally acceptable. It will lead to the settlement of refuse lands in the land States, give to actual settlers lands at a lower price, and bring an accession of revenue into the treasury from sources destined otherwise to be unproductive. IOX.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

We have received the August number of this popular magazine. In the Editor's Table we find these anecdotes:

"A friend at a far-off point of far-off Michigan related to us, the other day, the following, which may be considered as a striking example of *Sharp Practice by a Tenant*, whereas, as a general thing, the sharp practice is altogether on "the other side of the house." Squire —— had leased one of two contiguous houses to a noted character in our town, a lawyer of high standing, and some few years ago a member of the Legislature, and withal a desperate and incorrigible wag, and a hopeless debtor. Quarter after quarter passed away; and the landlord never found his tenant at home when rent day came, nor provided with funds when he met him in the street; although on such occasions he was always liberal of promises. At last, as a dernier resort, a writ of ejectment was issued, and notice given to vacate within fourteen days (the time prescribed by the law in Michigan) served on the delinquent tenant. No notice being taken thereof, on the afteroon of the day specified, the landlord proceeded, with the proper officers, to the premises, with the dire intent of pitching his victim into the street, "neck and heels." But on arriving at the place, what was his chagrin to find that his tenant had that very morning removed—*into the adjoining house*, which happened to be vacant just then; a note being left on the steps of his late residence, politely suggesting the proprietor to certain repairs in the new abode, and requesting the 'square to see to it as soon as convenient. Of course, new proceedings had to be instituted, and there being no such thing as "disstress for rent" (except in the landlord's pocket) in Michigan, another writ of ejectment was issued and served.

The evening before the time was up, the landlord called on his debtor, and found him just sitting down to supper in his *old home*, to which he had again removed that very afternoon! He was profuse of compliments and thanked the 'squire heartily for the improvements which had been made in the dwelling during his absence. A new process was at once issued; and this time, determined not be tricked, the landlord procured occupants for both buildings, *rent free* for a full quarter, fearing to leave either empty till he was fairly rid of his customer. On comparing notes, he found himself minus over a years' rent, besides the quarter given on the two houses, and the expense of suits, etc! A beautiful instance of the uncertainities of the law "in such cases made and provided!"

A friend of ours has just been mentioning, that on one occasion he was addressing "the Court" at the bar of one of the Middle States, upon a subject of great moment to his client, when his attention was arrested by a singular circumstance. He observed that whenever he dwelt upon the particular point of his argument, which he wished especially to enforce, "the Court's" head went down behind his elevated desk, and presently arose again. Changing his position slightly, he saw the mystery of this singular occurrence; and when, soon after, it was repeated, he paused in his remarks, and said: "When 'the Court' has finished *eating its water melons*, I shall proceed with my argument, not without the hope of being at least partially heard. And this reminded us of the reply of a certain "Court" at the West, to a question "of Counsel:" "Does the Counsel understand 'the Court' to say, that its last ruling is according to *law*?" "To which thus then" "the Court:" "If 'the Court *understands* herself—and he thinks she *do*—it *air*!" There is much talent and also "some" ignorance on the Western "bench."

CINCINNATI, August 14.—The Banks throw out all of the Indiana Free Banks, except the following: New York and Virginia Bank, Evansville Bank, Connersville Bank, Brookville Bank, Wayne County Bank, and the Bank of Richmond. This cause great excitement, as 90 per cent. of the currency has been furnished by these Banks for several weeks past.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—It is understood that a committee of the Harlem Railroad subscribers will report to-morrow in favor of endorsing the recommendation of the Board of Directors to acknowledge the fraudulent stock.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public, No. 63.]

AN ACT to authorize the State of Illinois to select a residue of the lands to which she is entitled under the act of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, granting land to aid that State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the governor of the State of Illinois is hereby authorized to cause to be selected, the balance of the land to which that State is entitled under the provisions of the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, granting land to aid that State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan, out of any of the unsold public land in the State subject to private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and not claimed by pre-emption, the quantity to be ascertained upon the principles which governed the final adjustment of the grant to the State of Indiana for the Wabash and Erie canal, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved the ninth of May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Approved August 3, 1854.

[Public, No. 64.]

AN ACT to amend the provisions of the fifty sixth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage" approved the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever merchandise shall hereafter be imported into any port of the United States from any foreign country in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and it shall appear by the bills of lading that the merchandise so imported is to be delivered immediately after the entry of the vessel, it shall be lawful for the collector of such port to take possession of such merchandise and deposite the same in bonded warehouse and whenever it shall not appear by the bills of lading that the merchandise imported as aforesaid is to be immediately delivered, it shall be lawful for the collector, if the customs to take possession of the same, and deposite it in bonded warehouse, at the request of the owner, master or consignee of the vessel, on three days' notice to such collector after the entry of the vessel, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing provisions are hereby repealed.

Approved August 3, 1854.

[Public, No. 65.]

AN ACT authorizing the extension of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad into the District of Columbia, and conferring certain privileges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company, incorporated by the legislature of Virginia, on the twenty seventh of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to construct a railroad from Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, to the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, be, and are hereby, authorized to extend their road from any point on the Virginia side of the Potomac river to which said road may be constructed, at or above the aqueduct of the Alexandria canal, into the District of Columbia, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and to construct the same by the most convenient and practicable route or routes, passing through and along such streets or avenues, except the Pennsylvania avenue, of Washington and Georgetown as the corporate authorities thereof may respectively approve, subject to certain provisions hereinafter expressed.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the Alexandria and Washington railroad company are hereby authorized to construct a bridge over the Potomac river, on, or below, or west of the aqueduct of the Alexandria Canal Company: Provided, Said bridge shall only be built on or over the piers of the aqueduct, with the consent of the Alexandria Canal Company: And provided further, In constructing said bridge, the crossing of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, said bridge and railroad shall be so constructed as not to injure or obstruct the use or navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. And provided further, That this act shall not prevent Congress from giving like privileges to any other railroad company or any other person.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company are hereby authorized to establish depots in the cities of Washington and Georgetown at such points as the corporate authorities thereof may respectively approve, and to lay a railroad track or tracks to such point or points within said cities, and through and along such streets and avenues, except the Pennsylvania avenue, of said cities, as may be respectively approved of by the corporate authorities of said cities, and to make all necessary turnouts; the said railroad company being subject to such terms, conditions, restrictions, and taxation, and to such rules and regulations, relative to the construction, repairs, and working of their road, within the cities of Washington and Georgetown, as the corporate authorities of said cities may from time to time respectively prescribe, so far as it may lay within their respective limits: Provided, no higher rate of taxation shall be imposed upon said railroad company than is prescribed by the respective charters of said cities; and said railroad company shall keep an office within the city of Washington or Georgetown, and shall have power to sue and be sued, to make contracts, and to purchase and hold lands so far as may be necessary for carrying on the operations of the company, and the service of process on the president or any director of said company, or on the chief clerk in attendance at the office of the company, shall entitle any party complaining to proceed against said company as authorized under the laws of the District of Columbia, to proceed against chartered companies within its limits.

Sec. 4 And be it further enacted, That the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company be, and it is hereby authorized to construct and extend the Washington branch of said road, according to such route as may be most convenient through the said District to some point on the Potomac river opposite to or near the city of Alexandria in Virginia, for the purpose of forming a connexion with the said river and the lines of railroads running south subject to the provisions of its present charter; and the said company are hereby author zed to locate, construct and operate the said extension, hereby authorized through such parts of the city of Washington, or public reservations, as the corporate authorities thereof, or the President of the United States, respectively, may consent to, and also to build a bridge or bridges over the Eastern branch of the Potomac river, at some point above the navy-yard: Provided, however, That the same shall not obstruct the navigation thereof. And said company shall have power to locate and establish depots and erec the necessary buildings thereon, and also to erect such wharves or piers into said river as may be necessary, provided the same shall not obstruct the navigation thereof: Provided further, That the said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company be subject to the same conditions and restrictions in extending their road through any parts of the city of Washington, as are prescribed for the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company: Provided, however, That this section shall remain suspended for two years, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and if at the end of that time, the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company shall not have completed a railroad to Alexandria, and have the same in good running order, in pursuance of the requirements of the preceding sections of this bill, then the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shall have the privilege of extending their road by either of the routes authorized by this act: And provided further, That said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, shall not have exceeded so much of the provisions of this act, as relates to their company by the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, then this act shall be void.

Approved August 3, 1854.

[Public, No. 66.]

AN ACT to constitute Cairo, in the State of Illinois, a port of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Cairo, in the State of Illinois, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as the other ports of delivery in the United States; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at said port, who shall in addition to his own duties, perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments of surveyor, prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, providing for the payment of duties on imported goods at certain ports therein mentioned, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," and the said city of Cairo, and the said port of delivery be, and is hereby, annexed to, and made part of, the collection district of New Orleans, and all the facilities and privileges afforded by said act of Congress of the second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be, and hereby are, extended to the said port of Cairo.

Approved August 3, 1854.

[Public, No. 67.]

AN ACT constituting San Pedro, in the State of California, a port of entry and delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Bernardino, in the State of California, be, and they are hereby, made a collect on district, to be called the district of San Pedro; and San Pedro, in said district, shall be, and is hereby, made the port of entry for said district.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That a collector shall be appointed for said district, who shall reside at San Pedro — The said collector shall be allowed three thousand dollars per annum, with additional maximum compensation of two thousand dollars per annum, should his emoluments and fees provided by law amount to that sum.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That Santa Barbara, in said district, shall remain a port of delivery therein in the same manner as it now constitutes a port of delivery in the district of San Diego.

Approved August 3, 1854.

[Public, No. 68.]

AN ACT to authorize the State of Wisconsin to select the residue of the lands to which she is entitled under the act of the eighth of August, eighteen hundred and forty six, for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the governor of the State of Wisconsin is hereby authorized to cause to be selected the balance of the land to which that State is entitled under the provisions of the act of the eighth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, granting land to aid the Territory of Wisconsin in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and to connect the same by a canal out of any of the unsold public lands in said State, subject to private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and not claimed by pre-emption; the quantity to be ascertained upon the principles which governed the final adjustment of the grant to the State of Indiana for the Wabash and Erie canal, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved ninth of May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Approved August 3, 1854.

[Public, No. 69.]

AN ACT to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where lands have been, or shall hereafter be, granted by any law of Congress to any one of the several States and Territories; and where said law does not convey the fee simple title of such lands, or require patents to be issued therefor, the list of such lands which have been, or may hereafter be certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the seal of said office, either as originals, or copies of the originals or records, shall be regarded as conveying the fee simple of all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated by such act of Congress, and intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such acts of Congress, and are not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void, and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby.

Approved August 3, 1854.

[Public, No. 70.]

AN ACT to constitute Palatka and Bayport, in the State of Florida, ports of delivery, respectively, and Keokuk and Dubuque, in the State of Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Palatka and Bayport, in the State of Florida, shall be, and are hereby created ports of delivery, respectively, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of the customs, to reside at each of said ports, who shall, in addition to his own duties, also perform the duties and receive the salary and emolument of surveyor prescribed by the act of Congress passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, providing for the payment of duties on imported goods, at certain ports therein mentioned, the same being entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis Nashville and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," and said Palatka be made a part and annexed to the collection district of St. John's in said State; and said Bayport be made a part and annexed to the collection district of St. Mark's, in said state of Florida; and all the privileges and facilities afforded to Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, by the act of Congress aforesaid, be, and the same are hereby extended to the said ports of Palatka and Bayport.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Keokuk and Dubuque, in the State of Iowa, be, and hereby are, constituted ports of delivery within the collection district of New Orleans, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of the customs for each of said ports, who shall be residents thereat, said surveyors shall perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act of Congress approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places."

Approved August 3, 1854.

[Public, No. 71.]

AN ACT to incorporate the National Hotel Company of Washington City.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George H. Calvert, Charles B. Calvert, Roger C. Weightman, Phillip Otterbeck John Withers, Richard H. Stuart, and Joseph Bryan, and those who may hereafter become members of the company hereinafter mentioned, and their successors, be, and they are hereby, created and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the National Hotel Company, of Washington City; and, by the name aforesaid to have perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued, and to make and use a common seal, and to make and repeal rules and by-laws for the good government of said company; and also to hold, use and enjoy, in fee simple or for any lesser estate, the lots and parcels of ground and premises, situated in the city of Washington, being lots, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and parts of lots 7 and 14, in square 491, on the plat of said city, upon which are now erected the house or buildings and appurtenances known and denominated as the National Hotel; and also any additional lots or parts of lots, adjoining the said property, which may be hereafter acquired by said company, and also the improvements, fixtures, conveniences, and advantages erected on said lots or parcels of ground appurtenant thereto.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of said company shall be five hundred thousand dollars to be divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall be distributed among the parties interested in the said lots of ground and premises, in such manner as shall be agreed upon by them; and every person, copartnership, or corporation, who is or shall be a proprietor of one or more shares shall, by virtue thereof, be a member of said corporation, and shall be entitled, at all meetings of the stockholders for the election of officers, or for any other purpose, to one vote, in person or by proxy, for every share of the stock so held.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the affairs of the said company shall be conducted by a president and six directors, to be elected by the stockholders present or a majority in amount thereof, on the first Monday of November in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and on the first Monday in November in each succeeding year or within thirty days thereafter, and shall continue in office for one year and until successors are chosen; and that the election in November next shall be held by the persons named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, and every subsequent election shall be held by the president and directors of said company.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said president and directors shall have power to fill all vacancies which shall occur in their own body during their continuance in office, and to prescribe the evidence of ownership and mode of transfer of shares of stock in said company, and they shall keep full record of their proceedings, which shall be open the inspections of the stockholders at all times and shall report at least annually, a statement of their affairs to the stockholders, and shall declare dividends of the profits on any part thereof, at their discretion, and generally may exercise all the power and privileges of the corporation necessary or proper to promote the objects therein.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the shares of the capital stock of said company shall be deemed personal estate, and that special meetings of the stockholders may be called by the president and directors, or by any number, not less than one-third in amount of shares of the stockholders, at which meeting members present, and representing a majority of the whole capital stock, shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; and the stockholders at such meetings, or at any general annual meeting, where such majority of stock is represented, shall have full power to alter or repeal any by-law or regulation made by the president and directors, and may make new rules and by-laws, which shall be binding on the said president and directors: Provided, That the same be not contrary to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to exempt the property of said corporation from such taxation as similar property, belonging to any other individual or corporation, is subject to.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to authorize the said company, to exercise banking privileges, or to issue any note in the form of a bank note, or certificate payable to bearer.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That each of the stockholders in the said National Hotel Company of Washington City shall be held liable in his or her individual capacity for all the debts and liabilities of the said company however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit as other debts or liabilities, before the court or tribunal having jurisdiction of the case.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it may be lawful for Congress hereafter to alter, amend, change or repeal the foregoing act.

Approved August 4, 1854.

THE GREAT RIVER MAIL.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 5th has the following:

We learn that the contract for carrying the Mail from Louisville and St. Louis to New Orleans has been awarded to a company in New York, who are energetically engaged in making preparations to perform the service. It is said that they contracted for three fine boats, on the low pressure principle, to cost $165,000 each, and have engaged for the approaching season, commencing in November, several of our first class Mississippi Steamers, to carry the Mail, until an entire fleet of fine boats can be built. The letterings were closed, according to the advertisement published in this paper, on the 20th ult. When this contract commences, we may reasonably expect to receive our river mails with more regularity and speed. This mail has been long demanded by the commerce of the Valley of the Mississippi, and if it be put in operation as contemplated, we shall then begin to hope for something like a full measure of justice from the government.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—The powder magazine at Marysville was fired yesterday morning, and 800 kegs powder exploded, burning 13 houses.

The explosion took place at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, carrying destruction in every direction.

The light produced was most brilliant.

Singular to say, not a life was lost, and but few injured. The citizens were so alarmed that it was some minutes before any of them would go into the streets. The general impression was that the day of judgment had come.

When the citizens sallied out they found the side walks covered with the fragments of the demolished houses.

The property damaged is estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000.

Two persons were seriously injured, and one lady died from the effects of fright.

The Mayor has offered $1,000 reward for any information that will lead to the conviction of the rascal that set fire to the magazine.

☞ We are authorized to announce EUGENE UNDERWOOD, Esq., as a candidate for Mayor of Nashville at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of MOSES SINGLETON as a candidate for Mayor at the coming election.

R. C. McNAIRY & CO.,
No. 17 PUBLIC SQUARE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK OF NEW GOODS, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of the public.

Embroideries.

They have now opened for sale the handsomest and most varied assortment of Embroideries ever brought to Nashville, from which the ladies would do well to select early. Their

Silk Goods, Ribbons, Trimmings, etc.,

Will surpass all previous displays.

Carpets.

In a few days they will receive a rich and extensive supply of Carpets, selected in the East by their buyer expressly for this trade, and which they intend to sell so cheap as to make it to the interest of every one to buy of them. Their stock in this department will be $10,000.

Also of every thing in their line of business they will keep a constant supply of the best quality at the lowest price.

Desiring to close their Summer stock before going into their New Store, they are selling below cost. Let all who desire good bargains give them a call.

aug18—tf

INFORMATION WANTED,

AS to the present residence of the following named persons, or their heirs, who resided in Davidson and adjacent counties, about the year 1818 and 1820:

DAVID HOLT,	An Enlisted Soldier,	War 1812
THOMAS W. WILLIAMS,	"	"
WILLIAM GREEN,	"	"
REUBEN BOWERS,	"	"
GILES SCOTT,	"	"
THOMAS CRABB,	"	"
JOHN SPURR,	"	"
MICHAEL MOSS,	"	"
JOEL DAVIS,	"	"
ISAAC CHANDLER,	"	"
WILLIAM COOK,	"	"
DRURY EASLEY,	"	"
SPEYERS PALMER,	"	"
JOSEPH DAVIS,	"	"
THOMAS CONNELLY,	"	"
SAMUEL DOUGHERTY,	"	"
WILLIAM H. ALLEN,	"	"
JAMES H. JONES,	"	"
ABNER McCLOUD,	"	"
JOHN KILBREATH,	"	"
GRIEF RANDOLPH,	"	"
REUBEN GOOD,	"	"
PHILIP CHUPPER or CLEEPER	"	"
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,	"	"
JOHN GARNER,	"	"
CORNELIUS LEMONT,	"	"

Address Box 351, Nashville P. O.,
aug18—d&twendim Tennessee.

THE LAST PUBLIC SALE OF TOWN LOTS

IN West Hickman, Fulton County, Ky., will take place on the second day of October, 1854.

In view of the very rapid improvement of Hickman, and the very great solicitude manifested by any that we should still offer inducements to capitalists to cast their lots with us, and invest their cash capital in property, that in less than two years will quadruple itself; we have concluded to make another offer of LOTS at Public Auction.

It is needless to say anything of the advantages of Hickman, as they are known throughout the country to be superior to those of any place on the Mississippi River, between Memphis and St. Louis.

It will, in a short time, be the grand terminus of the great chain of Railroads from Charleston and Savannah to the Mississippi River, the last link of the great chain being the Nashville and North Western road, which terminates at Hickman, and is now in course of construction. Its tributary country is very large, and embraces the most fertile and wealthy portions of West Kentucky and Tennessee. A Marine Railway and Dock Company has been organized with funds enough at command to ensure the completion of that enterprise, fraught with so many advantages to the place. Add to these two improvements—the Railroad and Marine Railway and Dock—the many other minor improvements daily made, and Hickman offers inducements to capitalists and business men of almost every description, not equalled by any place on the Mississippi River.

aug18—td H. C. CATLETT, Trustee.

The Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa.; Republican St. Louis, Mo.; Journal, Louisville, Ky.; Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio; Union and American, Nashville, Tenn.; Herald, Russellville, Ky.; Press, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Reporter, Henderson, Ky.; and Banner, Trenton, Tenn., will copy the above till day of sale, and forward bills to this office.—*Hickman, Ky., Argus.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Great Blessing to the Afflicted.—Dr. M'Lane, the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, used these pills for several years in his practice, before he could be induced to offer them to the public in such a manner as to make them known throughout the country. This learned physician felt the same repugnance that all high-minded men of science feel in entering the lists against those unscrupulous empirics who obtrude their useless nostrums upon the public, and rely upon a system of puffing to sustain them. Convinced, however, of the real value of the Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the Doctor finally sacrificed his delicate feelings on the altar of public good. His great medicine has not disappointed the expectations of the medical practioners, at whose instance he was induced to forego his inclinations. From every quarter do we hear the most gratifying accounts of its wonderful curative effects—the East and the West, the North and the South, are alike laden with "tidings of great joy" from the afflicted. These wonderful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America, the Liver Complaint.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. aug10—1w.

R. R. R.—Liver complaint cured by Radway's Regulators Cramp and Spasms stopped by Radway's Ready Relief—, Rheumatism cured by Radway's Ready Relief—Bad Blood Cleansed and Purified by Radway's Renovating Resolvent

LIVER COMPLAINT—Waldo Roberts, Esq., of the 9th Ward was cured of Liver complaint by Radway's Regulators. They free the bowels from all retained humors, render digestion easy, and insure to all who use them a pleasant operation of the bowels. They correct the stomach and regulate the action of every organ in the body. They give tone and energy to the liver, and create a good appetite. They cure Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Billious Complaints, Fever, &c. After taking a dose of Regulators the patient feels the pleasures of health, is blessed with a good appetite, and a pleasant and regular digestion. Price of Regulators, 25 cents per box.

CRAMPS AND SPASMS.—R. R. R. No. 1—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—IMPORTANT TO NEWLY MARRIED LADIES.—CRAMPS.—Mrs. G. H—— in January last was excicate, and was severely troubled with Cramps in the feet and legs, and with severe pains in the back and loins. She was the mother of three children, and always underwent the most pain ful torments at childbirth. She used the Relief for the Cramps—it stopped them in a few moments—she bathed freely with the Relief every night. The pains in the back and loins left her, and in due course of time she was blessed with an easy delivery and a fine male child—RMR

OTHER THREE WEEK FEMALES.

RHEUMATIC PAINS CURED IN A FEW MOMENTS!—Every day Radway's Ready Relief is applied free of charge at the R. R. R. Office in New York. Hundreds who, when they came to be relieved, were cripples, and had