The Nashville Daily Union.

"OUR FEDERAL UNION! IT MUST BE PRESERVED" Jackson.

Published by WM. CAMERON & CO.—Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Deaderick-streets.

VOL. IV. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866. NO. 260.

JOHN J. M'CANN,

Wholesale Grocer AND Commission Merchant, (DEALER IN

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco,

NO. 35 SOUTH SIDE BROADWAY,

Nashville - - Tennessee.

80 Hhds prime New Orleans Sugar,
25 do do Porto Rico Sugar,
50 do do Cuba Sugar,
50 Barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar,
50 do Granulated Sugar,
100 do A. and B. Coffee Sugars,
250 do C. extra assorted Brands,
200 do Yellow Sugar,
400 Bags Rio Coffee,
30 Mats Java Coffee,
50 do Laguira Coffee,
10 Bags Ginger,
10 Bags Allspice,
50 Bags Pepper,
20 Barrels Mackerel,
60 ½ bbls do
100 Kits do
150 Boxes Soap,
50 do Starch,
100,000 Cigars, assorted Brands
100 Boxes Candles,
240 do Raisins,
50 Cases Sardines,
250 Cases Oysters,
100 Doz. Buckets,
50 Nests Tubs,

Together with everything usually kept in Wholesale Grocery Houses.

Liquors.

100 Barrels Robertson County Whisky,
50 do Bourbon do do
20 do Rye do do
125 do Rectified Whisky,
5 Cases Hennessey Brandy,
5 do Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s Cognac,
10 Barrels Apple Brandy, very old,
10 do Peach do
5 do Sherry Wine,

In store, and for sale at

No. 35 Broadway,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENN.

apls—tf (6)

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From Dyspepsia

Read! Reflect!! Act!!!

TARRANT & Co.:

Gentlemen—I am a resident of Curacoa, and have been disposed to write to you concerning the real value of your SELTZER APERIENT as a remedy for Indigestion and Dyspepsia. I desire to express to you my sincere gratitude for the great benefit the SELTZER has done my wife.

For four or five years my wife has been sadly afflicted with Dyspepsia, and after being under the treatment of several Doctors for two or three years, she was finally induced to seek the advice of a learned Physician, Doctor Calhain, of Tennessee, who immediately treated her with your EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, she began to improve at once, and is now PERFECTLY WELL.

I feel it to be my duty for the good of humanity to make this statement, feeling that a medicine so valuable should be widely known.

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I am, very respectfully yours,

S. D. C. HENRIQUEZ,

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We Ask

The suffering millions in our land to give this remedy a trial; convinced that by its timely use many may be relieved, many cured of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Wakefulness, Indigestion, Flatulence, Costiveness, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Rheumatic Affections, &c.

Read the Pamphlet of Testimonials with each bottle, and do not use the medicine against the advice of your Physician.

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Four Car Loads

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LARD OIL.

Three Barrels No. 1

LARD OIL,

JUST RECEIVED by steamer LINNIE BROWN, and for sale by

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aug23 2m18 tf

SANDS' ALE

WE have on hand a large stock of Sands' Chicago Cream and Stock Ales, which we are selling direct from Sands' Chicago Brewery, and we do not claim the SOLE AGENCY for this market.

Also Bottled Ale of the best manufacture. We have also a large stock of Butlers' Supplies, and Family Groceries, which we are offering at low figures.

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WHOLESALE GROCER,

Cotton, Tobacco Factor

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WILL attend promptly to filling orders for Southern Merchants, and respectfully solicit consignments from Northern Merchants.

Our motto is quick sales and prompt returns.

M. T. HAGEN.

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CAMERON, WM. A. & CO.—Book and Job Printers, and publishers of the Daily and Weekly Union, Printer's Alley, between Union and Deaderick streets.

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PAUL & SANFORD, Forwarding and Commission Merchants. Our prompt attention is given to the receiving, and forwarding of COTTON. 41 South Market street.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

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NEXT DOOR TO CORNER OF UNION ST.

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Collection of Claims, Notes, Accounts, &c.,

in Middle Tennessee, and the invest gation of the solvency of Debtors.

CREDITORS abroad may enclose their claims, and 5 per cent upon the gross amount will be charged for an examination into the solvency of the debtor, and a full report thereon. Where collections are made a moderate additional commission, not exceeding 5 per cent, will be charged. Merchants of this city and Attorneys can have their claims looked after, and the parties sued in pursuit, on the same terms.

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REFERENCES:

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A. R. Glenn, U. S. Marshal, Nashville.
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[dec8-3m

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CALCULUS,
GRAVEL,
BRICK DUST DEPOSITS,
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
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AND ALL
FEMALE IRREGULARITIES.

Certificates of cures from well-known persons from all parts of the country in pamphlet, will be sent free on addressing.

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DECKER BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS of PIANO FORTES, No. 91 Fourth street, near Broadway, New York. The above firm having recently commenced the manufacture of their improved patented pianos, which are the most perfect and finest toned instruments yet produced, to which they invite the attention of the trade and intending purchasers throughout the United States. The N. Y. World of May 16, says: "The Messrs. D. Bros. Instruments have established the enviable distinction of being, in all respects, incomparably the best now made in the country." [1m[6]p4m

Agents Wanted,

THROUGHOUT THE

State of Tennessee

TO SELL BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The Life and Public Services

OF

ANDREW JOHNSON

Seventeenth President of the United States,

INCLUDING HIS MOST

Important State Papers,

By JOHN SAVAGE,

Author of "Our Living Representative Men"

WITH AN ACCURATE PORTRAIT ON STEEL BY RITCHIE, AND VIEW OF HIS BIRTH PLACE,

FIRST AND PRESENT RESIDENCE IN TENNESSEE AND TAILOR SHOP.

The above Work is not only endorsed by the President, as the best and most complete, but we have the pleasure of adding a testimonial from his Non and Private Secretary—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27, 1865.

From the examination I have been able to give the "Life of Andrew Johnson," which you send me, I believe it to be a fair, straight and most complete yet published, and you will please accept the thanks of the President and myself for the copies you so kindly forwarded.

[Signed] ROBT. JOHNSON, Pri. Sec.

The book is a crown 8vo. of 560 pages, handsomely got up. Price, in cloth $3; in other $3 50.

Returned or disabled soldiers, loyal men everywhere, can make good wages in selling this book.

For further particulars, apply to

DERBY & MILLER, Publishers,
nov14-1m No. 5 Spruce st., New York.

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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

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THIS Bank has opened in the building late occupied by the

PLANTERS' BANK,

Corner of Union and College streets, to transe ral a general

Banking, Exchange and Collecting Business.

Buy and sell all kinds of Government Securities. Agent for the sale of the NEW 7-30 LOAN.

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NEW SHAVING SALOON AND Bath Rooms.

H. V. BASSET

HAS NOW IN PERFECT ORDER A FINE Building adjoining his

Restaurant,

No. 36 Cedar Street,

Which contains a large Barber's Shop,

TEN BATH ROOMS

AND

SLEEPING ROOMS,

all of which are fitted up and furnished in the best of style.

The Sleeping Rooms can be engaged by gentlemen not wishing to stay at a Hotel, and get their meals at times to suit their convenience.

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER

BATHS,

at all hours. The barbers are all white men, and the best that could be procured in New York and Cincinnati.

Connected with this well-known house is a Gentleman's

FURNISHING STORE,

where guests can be furnished with all articles necessary for a complete outfit.

H. V. B. has imported a large stock of the most tasteful Perfumeries direct from Paris, through his agent in New York. aug17tf

Nervous Debility.

Seminal weakness, etc., can be cured by one who has really tried himself and hundreds of others, and will tell you nothing but the truth. Address, Box 67, Boston, Mass.

Nashville Union.

WM. CAMERON & CO., Publishers.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

Important Circular from the Treasury.

The following circular, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, has just been issued by United States Treasurer Spinner:

TREASURY DEPART'T, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1866.

The rules adopted for the redemption of fractional and other United States notes that, from whatever cause, have become unfit for circulation, consume plate and require the co-operation of all National Banks that are designated as depositories in the work of redemption, except such notes as by the rules of the department are designated and described as "Mutilated," and by the term mutilated is meant notes not worth their full face value. Some of these banks do not seem to have understood, or have been unwilling to accept this duty. Now to furnish holders of money which ought to be retired from circulation more ample means for the redemption or exchange of defaced United States notes and fractional currency, and such notes as by said rules are defined as mutilated, and subject, therefore, to discount at the Treasury, the following additional rules and regulations have been adopted:

"Whenever a holder of any United States currency shall present to an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, U. S. Depository or a National Bank, which is a designated depository of the United States, notes, which in the aggregate shall be of the nominal value of fifty dollars or over, which notes shall have been carefully assorted, strapped, labelled and then put up in one parcel, in conformity with the rules applied by the Secretary of the Treasury, April 21, 1865, for the redemption of said notes, it shall be the duty of such officer or bank to receive such parcel of notes, and give to the owners thereof either the value of the same in money, or a receipt conditioned for the payment of the proceeds of such parcel, when the returns therefor shall have been received from the Treasurer of the United States. Such parcel must be securely done up, with the owner's name, the amount claimed, and the date, plainly written thereon. The officer or bank remitting such parcels, will make them into packages containing as near one thousand dollars, or its multiple, as may be, and write upon such package the name of the bank or person remitting and the amount contained therein, and state on the outside of each package, "Forwarded under contract with Adams Express Company," which package should be addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C." In making up the package, care must be observed to remit sums representing thousands. Any amounts much less than one thousand dollars should be avoided, because the contract for transportation establishes prices by the one thousand dollars, and the cost of carrying one thousand and one dollars by that contract would be double the cost of conveying one thousand dollars. Packages must be delivered for transmission to the Adams Express Company, or to such other companies as shall have formed connections with the Adams Express. Returns will be made for the value of remittances, as soon as the notes can be counted at the Treasury, either by check on New York, Boston or Philadelphia, or in new notes, sent by express free of charge, as the party remitting may elect. Straps in which errors have been discovered will be returned, with the errors and counterfeits noted thereon. By this plan large sums can be sent to the Treasury for redemption without the labor of counting by intermediate agents of the Treasury, and without cost to the holders. But officers and banks whose duty it is under existing rules and instructions, will continue to redeem small sums of currency at their counters whenever they have Government funds in their hands. Under these regulations any public officer, bank, corporation, firm or individual may also send to the Treasurer of the United States, by express, packages of currency for redemption, free of expense to the owner, by observing carefully and strictly all the instructions herein contained, so as to bring the cost of transit within the contract of the Department with the Adams Express Company, and by following the rules before mentioned for assorting, strapping and labelling the parcels composing the parcel.

All mutilated currency, subject to discount, sent to the Treasury for redemption, should be placed in separate parcels and marked "mutilated." It will be greatly to the interest of parties remitting mutilated currency, which has been torn into two or more pieces, to restore the form of such mutilated notes as near as may be, by pasting the fragmentary parts of the respective notes on slips of paper of the size and form of the original notes. But all piecing or mending of mutilated currency with fragments of other notes is prohibited. No allowance will be made for such fragments that have been used for piecing, as do not constitute portions of one original note. No National Bank notes, whether mutilated or not, are redeemable by the Treasurer, unless they are notes of banks in liquidation. Such notes are redeemable only by the banks which issued them. It is not advisable to send parcels of money to the Treasury by mail, but those who choose to incur the risk need not pay postage on parcels so forwarded to this office for redemption, as all communications by mail addressed to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., will come free under the law.

[Signed] F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

Amendments to Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill, as passed the House, differs from the Senate bill in the following particulars: The salary of sub-district agents is fixed at $1,200, instead of $1,500. The number of clerks allowed the assistant commissioners is three instead of six. The operations of the Bureau are confined to States in which, on the 1st of July, 1866, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was suspended. It is provided that no person shall be deemed as destitute, suffering or dependent on the Government for support, who, being able to find employment, could by proper industry and exertion avoid such destitution, suffering or dependence; and at the end of the Sea Island section, which confirms the negroes in their occupancy for three years, is a clause providing that whenever the former owners of lands occupied under Gen. Sherman's field order, make application for the restoration of said lands, the Commissioner is authorized upon the agreement, and with the written consent of said occupants, to procure by rent or purchase, or assign, under the provision of the bill, other lands for them, not exceeding forty acres for each occupant. It is believed these amendments will be agreed to by the Senate.

The Cincinnati Relief Union has petitioned the Legislature for the passage of a law by which the children of drunken and dissipated parents may be taken from them, placed in asylums and taught virtuous and industrious habits; also the adoption of a bill for the imprisonment in work houses or other reformatory institutions, of persons of confirmed dissipated or immoral habits.

Liebig's Method of Making Coffee.

Baron Liebig, in the last number of the London *Popular Science Review*, gives the following account of his and other methods of making coffee:

The usual methods of preparing coffee are, first, by filtration; second, by infusion; third, by boiling.

Filtration gives often, but not always, a good cup of coffee. When the pouring the boiling water over the ground coffee is done slowly, the drops in passing come in contact with too much air, whose oxygen works a change in the aromatic particles, and often destroys them entirely. The extraction, moreover, is incomplete. Instead of 20 to 21 per cent, the water dissolves only 14 to 15 per cent., and 1 to 10 per cent. is lost.

Infusion is accomplished by making the water boil, and then putting in the ground coffee; the vessel being immediately taken off the fire and allowed to stand quietly for about ten minutes. The coffee is ready for use when the powder swimming on the surface falls to the bottom on slightly stirring it. This method gives a very aromatic coffee, but one containing little extract.

Boiling, as is the custom in the East, yields excellent coffee. The powder is put on the fire in cold water, which is allowed merely to boil up a few seconds. The fine particles of coffee are drunk with the beverage. If boiled long, the aromatic parts are volatilized, and the coffee is then rich in extract, but poor in aroma.

As the best method, I adopt the following, which is a union of the second and third:

The usual quantities, both of coffee and water are to be retained; a tin measure containing half an ounce of green berries, when filled with roasted ones, is generally sufficient for two small cups of coffee of moderate strength, or one, so called, large breakfast cup (one pound of green berries, equal to 16 ounces, yielding after roasting 24 tin measures [of ½ ounce] for 48 small cups of coffee.

With three-fourths of the coffee to be employed, after being ground, the water is made to boil for ten or fifteen minutes. The one quarter of the coffee which has been kept back is then flung in, and the vessel immediately withdrawn from the fire, covered over, and allowed to stand for five or six minutes. In order that the powder on the surface may fall to the bottom, it is stirred round; the deposit takes place, and the coffee poured off is ready for use. In order to separate the dregs more completely, the coffee may be passed through a clean cloth; but generally this is not necessary, and often prejudicial to the pure flavor of the beverage.

The first boiling gives the strength, the second addition the flavor. The water does not dissolve of the aromatic substances more than the fourth part contained in the roasted coffee.

The beverage when ready ought to be of a brown-black color; untransparent it always is, somewhat like chocolate thinned with water; and this want of clearness in coffee so prepared does not come from the fine grounds, but from a peculiar fat resembling butter, about twelve per cent. of which the berries contain, and which, if overroasted, is partly destroyed.

In the other methods of making coffee, more than half of the valuable parts of the berries remains in the "grounds," and is lost.

To judge as favorably of my coffee as I do myself, its taste is not to be compared with that of the ordinary beverage, but rather the good effects might be taken into consideration which my coffee has on the organism. Many persons, too, who connect the idea of strength or concentration, with a dark or black color, fancy my coffee to be thin and weak, but these were at once inclined more favorably directly I gave it a dark color by means of burnt sugar, or by adding some substitute.

The real flavor of coffee is so little known to most persons, that many who drank my coffee for the first time doubted of its goodness, because it tasted of the berries. A coffee, however, which has not the flavor of the berry is no coffee, but an artificial beverage, for which many other things may be substituted at pleasure. Hence it comes that if to the decoction made from roasted chicory, carrots, or beet-root, the slightest quantity of coffee be added, few persons detect the difference. This accounts for the great diffusion of each such substitute. A dark mixture, with an empyreumatical taste, most people fancy to be coffee. For tea there are no substitutes, because everybody knows what real tea is like.

Heating qualities have generally been attributed to coffee, and for this reason it is avoided by many people; however, these heating qualities belong to the volatile products called forth by the destruction of the soluble parts of the berries in the process of roasting. Coffee prepared in my manner is not heating, and I have found that it may be taken after dinner without disturbing the digestion; a circumstance which, with me at least, always takes place after the enjoyment of strongly roasted coffee.

For special cases, such as journeys and marches, where it is impossible to be burdened with the necessary machines for roasting and grinding, coffee may be carried in a powdered form, and its aromatic properties preserved by the following process: One pound of the roasted berries are reduced to powder and immediately wetted with a syrup of sugar, obtained by pouring on three ounces of sugar two ounces of water, and letting them stand a few minutes. When the powder is thoroughly wetted with the syrup, two ounces of finely-powdered sugar are to be added, mixed well with it, and the whole is then to be spread out in the air to dry. The sugar locks up the volatile parts of the coffee, so that when it is dry they cannot escape. If coffee is now to be made, cold water is to be poured over a certain quantity of the powder and made to boil. Ground coffee prepared in this way, and which lay exposed to the air for one month, yielded, on being boiled, as good a beverage as one made of freshly-roasted berries.

A Death Bed Marriage.

An interesting case is now pending in the Circuit Court, involving some nice points of law in relation to the solemnization of the marriage ceremony. Some years since, a prominent citizen, Mr. Andrew Fuqua, died, possessed of considerable property. By his will his wife by a second marriage, came into possession of all his property, which she was to hold during her life in case she remained a widow. At her death, if unmarried, the property would revert to her husband's relatives. If she married, however, one-half the property was to be hers to be disposed of as she might think proper. Mrs. F., two days before her death was induced by her brother to marry that she might thus acquire the title in fee simple to half the property, which she could then deed to her own relatives, instead of allowing her husband's heirs to inherit it. Her husband had been a Captain in one of the Indiana regiments, and induced one of his men to play the role of husband in the death-bed marriage, in consideration of $500 paid down. The arrangement was made, the purchase money paid over, and the dying woman, unable to sit up in her bed, was married, the ceremony being performed by a minister of this city, who, it would seem, could not have been altogether ignorant of the nature of the transaction. At any rate, the husband, after the ceremony, left the house, went on a spree with his $500, and never saw his wife again, who died two days after. He never slept a night beneath her roof. The action was brought by Mr. Fuqua's relatives to contest the validity of the marriage. The best legal talent is employed on both sides, and the case will undoubtedly prove one of great interest to the public, as well as the legal fraternity.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Speech of the Emperor Maximilian.

A deputation waited on the Emperor on the 16th of January, to offer sentiments of condolence on the death of his father-in-law, the late King of Belgium. The Emperor replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the sympathy you have manifested in the grief of the Empress and myself for the trouble that has befallen us. In such a misfortune there is much to console us in the remembrance of the great and noble examples that have been left us as an heritage by the late King of Belgium.

He, like ourselves, in accepting the throne that a people offered him, found a nation to constitute and a government to found. Thanks to the powerful interested intervention of France, he was enabled to make peace succeed to war, and devoted himself without intermission to institute valuable interior reforms. He promised liberty to his people, and during a long period of thirty-five years he fulfilled his word. It promised the country security and tranquillity, and he gave them both to it, consolidating also its independence. He did more—he elevated it to a distinguished rank among the States of Europe, and even made it one of the first in commercial importance and freedom of thought, leaving its escutcheon and noble flag without a stain.

We shall endeavor to profit by this great example by which God has shown us that His Providence never forsakes just and honorable monarchs in their noble enterprises. His daughter, the Empress, has just returned from a toilsome journey into distant lands in a dangerous climate, with no other safeguard than the love of the people, every where she has met with a frank and cordial reception that has shown over again the sympathy that exists between the nation and ourselves—when the discontented were pleased to say that my august consort would only meet with indifference—when calumniators dared pretend that she would forget her duty and return to Europe. On this occasion I am happy to express particularly my deep gratitude to heroic Vera Cruz and beautiful Yucatan, who have received the Empress with an affection that will ever remain engraved on my heart.

As to myself, gentlemen, you have been witnesses of my labors. Leaving aside the vain theories which lead to anarchy, I have consecrated my time to the direction of the public administration, to the development of the elements of the wealth and prosperity of the country, and to the solution of the great questions which interest it the most.

In this arduous task I have been obliged to encounter the impatience of some and the backwardness of others; for wounds opened by fifty years of civil war are not healed in a day; but strong in faith, I go straight to my end with indefatigable perseverance. My strength may fail; my will, never.

My object is not to change the democratic customs of the nation, because I am convinced that they constitute the part of the citizen inspiring him with the consciousness of his dignity and value. I have respected the liberty of the press when it has not degenerated into licence, at the same time that I have made the authority of the land respected. He must be blind indeed that does not see that a strong authority is the last anchor of safety for our country. You have seen my calmness in the midst of calumnies that have been pointed against us by foreigners. Forward, gentlemen, the calumnies will pass, but our works will remain. Strong in the support of my conscience and the purity of my intentions, I contemplate the future with tranquillity. Mexico has put her honor in my hands. Let her know that her honor is secure.

EFFECT OF THE SPEECH.

The official journal has the following remarks on the speech:

"It is impossible to describe the magical effect produced upon all present by the grave and significant words of the Emperor. When we remember the great example that the august father of our sovereign gave during his life, to the noble and generous projects that their Majesties cherish for the happiness of Mexico, the Imperial discourse could not fail to inspire in all those who had the happiness to hear it the purest and noblest love for the sovereign and the country."

The ceremony put the seal to the august and melancholy gravity suitable to the mournful event that it recalls.

The Emperor wore his General's uniform, so remarkable for its simplicity. The epaulettes were covered with crape, at the collar the Mexican eagle.

The Evacuation of Bagdad.

A letter to the New Orleans True Delta, dated at Brazos, Santiago, January 25, gives the conclusion of the Bagdad farce. It will be remembered that United States forces were sent, on the 17th of January, to restore order in the town. The correspondent of the Delta says: "On the 22d, it was determined to remove the United States troops to this side, and, accordingly, Lieutenant Colonel White marched back to Brazos Santiago, Texas, which place he reached at 3 o'clock. On the 23d, the Liberals learned that the Imperialists had started a heavy force to retake Bagdad, made preparations for defense, and barricaded the various avenues of the city, but learning of the large numbers moving against them, made preparations to leave. They placed all their cannon on board the steamer Prince of Wales, together with their valuables, munitions of war, &c., and a great amount of valuable merchandise. When the imperialists were only a few miles from Bagdad, nearly every Liberal was snugly ensconced on the American side of the Rio Grande, with their arms, &c., and the Prince of Wales was also brought to this side, and was then seized by F. Reuter, the ever watchful Deputy Collector at Clarksville, who was on the alert. The cannon and war munitions are now guarded by the United States forces at Clarksville, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. At 8 o'clock this evening the Imperial troops opened fire on Bagdad, and with wild hurrahs dashed into the town. Not an enemy was there to be seen; no deadly missiles flew about except their own. About thirty shots were fired by the imperialists before they captured the town. We have yet to learn of one soldier being there. It was a 'water haul.' The Liberals, who had reached the American side, under Col. Garza, have taken up their line of march for White's Ranch, and are said to be entirely destitute, and at last accounts were really famishing with hunger. It is to be hoped their wants will soon be supplied. Humanity demands it. I learn there is a large quantity of valuable merchandise on board the Prince of Wales, now under guard by the United States forces at Bagdad."

Ex-Governor Morehead, of North Carolina, has been arrested by the military authorities for interfering with the sale of property previously advertised to be sold.

A correspondent of the London Morning Post, says: "It is reported in diplomatic circles that a private understanding exists between the Governments of Great Britain and Washington, by which the claims made by America for the losses at sea will be amicably arranged."

By Telegraph.

Afternoon Dispatches.

Later from Europe.

Messenger to Maximilian.

Max. Must Stand on his own Bottom.

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 8.—The Peruvian, from Liverpool, Jan. 23, via Londonderry, the 26th, with one day's later news, has arrived. The news is unimportant. Cotton declined one-half penny on American. The sales of the week amount to 50,000 bales. Sales on Friday, 7,000 bales; the market closing heavy.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives a minute account of the circumstances which led to the Emperor Napoleon dispatched Mr. Lallard on an official mission to Mexico. He was sent to the palace, when the Emperor said he wanted him to set out without delay for Mexico, with a message from him to Maximilian; that he considered that he (Napoleon) had fulfilled all the obligations imposed upon him, and that the time had now arrived when Maximilian must depend upon his own resources without the help of the French army. Lallard asked for some credentials, but the Emperor observed that there was no necessity for any documents; all he had to do was simply to remind the Emperor of the conversation he had just had, and that would suffice. He recommended Mr. Lallard, moreover, to lose no time in setting out for Mexico, but to depart by the first steamer.

In American securities Messrs. Satterthwaite's circular of the evening of the 24th, says that since our last, the chief features of American securities have been some few large transactions in 5-20 Bonds and a demand for Erie shares for shipment to New York. The general public, however, appear to be doing little or no business in these securities. On the week 5-20's have advanced about ¾, closing at 69½@69¾, notwithstanding reported large shipments from New York to the continent. Illinois Central shares continued neglected at 73@73¼; in Erie shares there have been considerable fluctuation. At one time they were taken as high as 59, but lower quotations per city of London, seriously depressed the market, and they leave off nearly two lower than last week at 56@56½. There was some demand for Virginia 6's, caused by an improvement of one dollar. Atlantic and Great Western was steady.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Gold opened at 139¾ and closed at 140.

Cotton dull and declining at 46½@47.

Condition of Jeff. Davis.

From the N. Y. Herald.

FORTRESS MONROE, JAN. 29, 1866.—"How is Jeff. Davis?" I asked an officer this morning.

"Savage and irritable as the very devil, was the answer I received. An explanation followed, showing that from the promulgation of the leading counts in the indictment against him Jeff's temper has shown a souring turn and a growing irascibility very marked and painful. Congressional resolutions regarding him, and resolutions, and talks, and that vote of the Kansas Senate recommending him the hangman's knot without judge or jury, have not tended to smooth his perturbed feelings and mellow into mildness his vinegary utterance and bitter arrogance of manners. All coming in present contact with him and having opportunities to carefully observe and study him corroborate this growing change in disposition and conduct. It is characterized as something more than the irascibility of the invalid, something beyond and deeper than that willful and peevish temper natural to long imprisonment, a bitterness of the spirit curbed in its ambitious projects, the canker of care and disappointment and hope deferred eating into the soul and sapping up all the springs of a healthy vitality. His mien and air, formerly lofty and dignified, though gentle, have become merged in the peevishness and petty complainings of an old woman. A present sight at Jeff. Davis, that brow each day becoming more closely lined with wrinkles, his hair a deeper gray, those eyes becoming more bereft of their keen lustre, that form, once so straight, becoming bowed, and with this to hear his almost childish complaints at trifles, imparts, I am told, a lesson of the vanity of earthly ambitions and strivings more forcible than all the wise utterances of that sage philosopher Solomon. Everything indicates less buoyancy and hope regarding his trial. His attention now is chiefly given to fault-finding and reading his Bible. Once his chief solicitude was about himself and his future programme in life. Now he talks of his family and his future state in another world. A source of great encouragement seems to be the efforts being made in the South to place his wife and children above pecuniary want. Of this own well-being hereafter he has always expressed himself satisfied. The fact I wish to bring out is that he is breaking up in mind as well as body; and, with this made clear, I leave him to his solitude and whining and prayers, and the hope that he may wisely improve the present, which is his, and therein make himself stronger for whatever fate may betide him in the dim and shadowy future.

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