

The Fairfield Herald

VOL. 1]

WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1866.

[NO. 9

THE FAIRFIELD HERALD,
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
Gilbert Bepko & Co
TENN.—THE HERALD is published weekly in the Town of Winnsboro, at \$2.00 monthly in advance.
All transient advertisements to be paid in advance.
Ordinary Notices and Tributes \$1.00 per square.

Stamp Duties.
IMPOSED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, TO TAKE EFFECT AUGUST 1ST.

The following is an alphabetical list of the stamp duties imposed by act of Congress, passed July 13, 1866, and to take effect to-day.

Agreement.—Other than those mentioned in this schedule, (or any appraisement) for every sheet or piece of paper on which it is written, 6 cents.

Bill of exchange, foreign.—Drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in exchange or more than one inland bill of exchange or promissory notes. Drawn in sets of three more, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed \$100, or the equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, 2 cents; for every additional \$100, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, 2 cents.

Bill of exchange, inland.—Draft or order for the payment of any sum of money, not exceeding \$100, or otherwise than at sight or on demand, or promissory notes, except bank notes and checks; or any memorandum, check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, for a sum not exceeding \$100, 5 cents; for every additional \$100, or fractional part in excess of \$100, 5 cents.

Bill of Sale.—Bills of sale by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons, when the consideration shall not exceed \$50, or on any duty 50 cents; when the consideration exceeds \$50 and does not exceed \$100, \$1. Exceeding \$100, for every additional amount of \$50, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents. Personal property other than ships or vessels, 5 cents.

Bill of Lading.—For goods and merchandise exported to foreign parts, other than charter party, each 10 cents.

Bonds.—Of indemnity—where the money ultimately recoverable thereon is \$1,000 or less, 10 cents; where the penalty exceeds \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000 or fractional part in excess of \$1,000, 50 cents. For the due execution of the duties of any office, \$1. Of any description other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, or used in connection with mortgage deeds, and otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents.

Certificate.—Other than those mentioned, 5 cents.

Certificate of Damage.—And all other documents issued by any part or branch of the custom house, 2 cents.

Certificate of Deposit.—For a sum not exceeding \$100, 2 cents; exceeding \$100, 5 cents.

Certificate of Profits.—In any incorporated company, for an amount not less than \$10, exceeding \$5, by 5 cents; from \$50 to \$100, 25 cents; exceeding \$100, for every additional \$1,000, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents.

Certificate of Stock.—Incorporated company, 25 cents.

Charter Party.—On any letter or memorandum relating to the charter of any vessel, if the registered tonnage does not exceed 150 tons, \$1; from 150 to 300 tons, \$3; from 300 to 600 tons, \$5; over 600 tons, \$10.

Checks, Drafts or Orders.—For any amount on any bank, broker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents; for amount exceeding \$10 on any person other than a bank, broker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Cigar Lights.—Made in part of wood, wax, glass, paper or other materials, in parcels or packages, 1 cent; in packages of more than 25 and not more than 50 lights, 2 cents; for every additional 25 lights, or fractional part of that number, 1 cent.

Contracts.—Contracts, brokers' note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, notes of hand for each note or memorandum of sale, 10 cents.

Conveyance or Deed of Grant.—Where the consideration or value does not exceed \$50, 50 cents; \$50 to \$1,000, 1 dollar; and for every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000, 50 cents.

Entry of Goods.—At custom house, not exceeding in value \$100, 25 cents; from \$200 to \$500, 50 cents; exceeding \$500, 1 dollar; for the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Friction Matches.—Or lucifer matches, made in part of wood, in packages of 100 or less, 1 cent; when in parcels, and not more than 200, each parcel or package, 2 cents; and for every additional or fractional part thereof, 1 cent; for wax tapers, double the rates herein imposed upon friction matches, 1 cent.

Lease.—Where rent is \$300, or less, 50 cents; where the rent exceeds \$300, for each additional \$200, or fraction in excess of \$300, 50 cents; assignment of a lease, same stamp as original, and additional stamp upon the value or consideration of transfer, according to the rates on deeds (See Conveyance).

Manifest Entry Clearance.—Of cargo of vessel for foreign port, if tonnage does not exceed 300 tons, 1; from 300 to 600, \$3; exceeding 600, \$5.

Meats, Fish, Fruits, Sauces, Jellies, &c.—For and upon every can, bottle or other single package, containing meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, syrups, preserved mustard, jams or jellies, contained therein, packed or sealed, made, prepared, sold, or offered for sale, or removed for consumption in the United States, on or after the 1st day of October, 1866, when such can, bottle or other single package with its contents, shall exceed two pounds in weight, for every additional pound or fractional part, 1 cent.

Mortgage or Personal Bonds.—Given as security for the payment of any debt or sum of money, not exceeding \$500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$500, 50 cents; provided, that upon each and every assignment or transfer of mortgage, policy of insurance,

or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, contract or charter, by water, or otherwise, a stamp of duty shall be required equal to imposed on the original instrument.

Passage Tickets.—To a foreign port, if of less price than \$35, 50 cents; from \$35 to \$50, \$1; and for every additional \$50, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$50, \$1.

Pawnbrokers' Certificate.—For any amount, 5 cents.

Playing Cards.—For and upon every pack, not exceeding 52 cards in number, irrespective of price or value, 6 cents.

Policy of Insurance.—On any live or lives, where the amount insured does not exceed \$1,000, 25 cents; from \$1,000, to \$5,000, 50 cents; exceeding \$5,000, \$1. Fire and Marine Risks. Premium not exceeding \$10, 10 cents; premium not exceeding \$50, 25 cents; exceeding \$50, 50 cents; accidental insurance policies are exempt.

Power of Attorney.—To transfer stock, bonds or scrip, to collect dividends, interest or rent, 25 cents; to vote by proxy, except by charitable, religious, literary or scientific societies, 10; to sell or lease real estate and perform all other acts not specified, \$1; for any other purpose, 50 cents.

Probate of Will, or Letter of Administration.—Where the estate does not exceed the value of \$1,000, \$1; for every additional \$1,000, or fractional part in excess of \$2,000, 50 cents.

Protest of Notes, Draft, &c.—Or marine protest, No. 25 cents.

Proprietary Medicines, Cosmetics, &c.—Not over 25 cents, 1 cent; not over 50 cents, 2 cents; not over 75 cents, 3 cents; not over \$1, 4 cents. For every additional 50 cents, or fractions thereof, 2 cents.

Receipt.—Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt exceeding \$20, not being for satisfaction of any mortgage, judgment, or decree of a court, or endorsement on any stamp obligation in acknowledgment of its fulfillment, for each receipt, 2 cents. Provided, That when more than one signature is affixed to the same paper, one or more stamps may be affixed thereto representing the whole amount of stamps required for such signatures.

Sales.—Or contracts for sale of stocks, bonds, foreign exchange, gold and silver bullion and coin, promissory notes or other securities, when made by brokers, banks, bankers who pay a special tax, requiring stamps equal to 1 cent on every \$100. If there is a fraction over \$100, the same to be stamped at the full rate of \$100. When made by a person, firm or corporation not paying special tax, for any \$100 of value securities, mortgages, drafts or contracts must be made by the seller to the buyer or upon the sale or contract being made, and the stamps affixed thereto.

Writ.—Writ 50 cents. Where the amount claimed in a writ, issued by a court not exceeding \$100, or over 50 cents. Upon every confession of judgment, or consent, for \$100 or over (except in those cases where the tax for the writ of a commensurate suit has been paid), 50 cents. Writs or other process on appeals from Justices' courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction to a court of record, 50 cents. Warrant of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed \$100, 25 cents; when exceeding \$100, 50 cents.

EXEMPTION.

No stamp duty shall be required on power of attorney or other paper relating to application for bounties, arrearages, pay, or pensions, or to the receipt thereof from time to time; or upon tickets or contracts of insurance when limited to injury to persons while traveling; nor on certificates of measurement or weight of animals, wool, coal, or other articles, or deposit notes to mutual insurance companies for the insurance upon which policies subject to stamp duties have been or are to be issued; nor on any warrant of attorney accepting a bond or note, when such bond or note shall be in exchange, draft or order, or any bill of exchange, draft or order, or promissory note for the payment of money, without the same being duly stamped, denoting the duty hereby imposed thereon; \$50; and if the instrument shall be denoting stamps or duties \$1,000, and imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding five years, or for making, signing, issuing, accepting or paying any bill of exchange, draft, order, or note without stamp, \$200. For selling property, cosmetics, matches, meals, fish, &c., sausages, jellies, &c., without proper stamps, \$50.

OTHER PROVISIONS.

Instruments are not to be recorded unless properly stamped.

No instrument is invalid for the want of the particular kind of stamps designated provided a legal stamp of equal amount (except proprietary stamps) is duly affixed.

All official instruments, documents and papers issued or used by officers of the United States government or by the officers of any State, county or other municipal corporation, are exempt.

In case where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any duty imposed by this act, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereon the initials of his name and date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same may not again be used, under a penalty of \$50.

Instruments heretofore issued without stamps, not to be void where stamps are subsequently affixed. Postage stamps cannot be used as revenue stamps.

If any person may present to the commissioner of internal revenue any instrument, and require his opinion whether the same is chargeable with any duty; and if the said commissioner shall be of opinion that it is not chargeable with any stamp duty, he is required to impress on it a particular stamp, with words to signify that it is not chargeable with stamp duty, and every instrument on which said stamp is impressed shall be received in evidence in all courts, notwithstanding objections on the ground of such instrument being without the proper stamp.

The party to whom a document is issued from a foreign country, or by whom it is to be used, shall, before using the same, affix thereon the stamp or stamps indicating the duty required.

Proprietors of cosmetics, medicines or proprietary articles, may furnish private dies, and are allowed 5 per cent on all purchases of \$500; or over \$500, 10 per cent.

Railways in India.

The stupendous works of internal improvement which have been pushed forward into remote parts of the great Indian Empire, speak eloquently of those qualities which everywhere distinguish the Anglo-Saxon race. The total amount to be expended in the current year in the public works of India, in accordance with the policy long since adopted for developing the resources of this vast domain, is estimated at £6,394,730. During the year just expired, the length of railway lines was extended from 2945 to 3332 miles. The progress made is well indicated by a single paragraph from the statement of the East India revenue accounts as follows: "There is a bright side to the account which, even if the state of Indian finances was more serious than it really is, would be a source of satisfaction—I mean the enormous success of Indian railways. Last year we had to spend as the guaranteed interest on railway capital, over a million of money. This year we have only spent in this way £533,330. A very large portion of our outlay is now repaid to us from the earnings of the railways; and there are few things more gratifying than the extreme rapidity with which they are repaying this outlay. Take the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; although a large portion of the capital of this company is expended upon a line which is not yet open, and is therefore unproductive, it pays 5 per cent. after setting aside 50 per cent. for working expenses. The Great Indian Railway unfortunately cost much more per mile than the Great Indian Peninsula. It cost £22,000 a mile, but nevertheless pays nearly 5 per cent. although it is not open through its whole extent, and therefore has not the full advantages which it would otherwise enjoy. Of course, a railway which is not open throughout may have a large amount of goods traffic from the agricultural produce of the district through which it passes, and that is the case with the Great Indian Peninsula line. But until the great trunk line is completed you can never expect a large revenue from passengers. We have therefore to hope not only for the percentage which the existing lines already realize, mainly from goods traffic, but we may look for a large increase to the passenger as well as the goods traffic when Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras are all brought into communication."

In the last year a complete railway connection has been established between Calcutta and Delhi, by opening a splendid iron bridge which spans the Jumna at Allahabad, reducing a journey of 1020 miles to the compass of thirty-seven hours. The Godavery navigation is progressing with speed. New works are about to be commenced, for increasing the efficiency of the Ganges canal, rendering it more capable of performing its office in fertilizing the land and facilitating communication through the whole of Northern India. The Doab Canal has also been improved. In the year 1867 the Jubhappore branch of the East India line will be ready for traffic and communication between Calcutta and Bombay, and from thence to Madras in the following year. The demand upon English machinists for locomotives to supply the growing wants of the East India possessions is quite formidable, no less than 480 locomotives having been already ordered to be sent out within the next four years. The great drawback, however, is the want of coal, which now must be transported from England at great expense, the freight alone amounting to four times the value of the coal, when mined for delivery. Relief is anticipated from a railway connection to be made with the coalfields of Central India. The total expenditure of capital on the lines which are opened and in course of construction amounts to £60,645,000, of which something more than one-third was incurred in England. The policy of the Indian Government, judging from present indications, is eminently a peaceful one. Lord Cranborne says: "If India can increase the enormous means of production at her command; if she can draw forth the inexhaustible elements of wealth which lie in the richness of her soil and in the teeming millions of her population; if she can impress upon neighboring powers, whether outside her boundaries, or included within her own dominions, that policy of annexation which formerly spread distrust and caused disturbances around her; if she can diffuse among all the populations under her charge the blessings of English civilization and government, and can impart to them a culture which will enable them to appreciate those blessings, and to render them perpetual—if all these things can be done, then this period of peace and of apparent stagnation will be turned to the best possible use it can be put to."

If these are really the objects that animate the Government of India, then her rulers have on hand a work worthy of their most earnest endeavors.

Telegraphic Cables.

The unexpected success which has attended the last expedition of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company invests the whole subject with interest. We therefore publish the following notes for general information.

In reply to the objections urged that the cable will not prove durable, it is stated by Mr. G. P. Valley, an eminent English electrician, that there is no instance of a deep sea cable that was perfect when laid having failed in deep water. The best preservation of gutta percha is sea water. Failures of cables already laid have proved no deterioration of the gutta percha; it has proceeded from imperfect joints and imperfect manufacture. The Dover and Calais cable laid in 1851, is still doing its duty. The Malta and Alexandria line is laid in three sections, and the one laid in deep sea from Malta to Tripoli has never seen six pence for repairs. The injuries with one exception, have all been between Bengazi and Alexandria, where the cable is laid in shallow water, and where it has had to be repaired each time it has been chafed by the rocks. In the new Atlantic cable the shore end was carried successfully far out of reach into deep water, and we have no instance on record of a cable approaching to the weight of this shore end having been injured. It has been urged that the high price charged for messages, namely \$5 per word of five letters savors of extortion, but this is explained by the directors by saying that it is to prevent the one line from being over-run with business, that which is already offered being more than sufficient to keep operators at work night and day. The estimated earning of the cable for the present year is \$1,500,000.

Inventors are at work upon codes of signals whereby to increase rapidly of transmission.

There are fifty four submarine telegraph cables now in successful working order, the insulated wires for which were manufactured by the Gutta Percha Company of London.

The first cable laid was the line from Dover to Calais, 27 statute miles in length, with 1 1/3 miles of insulated wire, which worked successfully for the last fifteen years.

The longest is the cable from Malta to Alexandria. It was laid in 1861. As I have already noted, it is laid in three sections. It is 1535 miles long, and lies in 420 fathoms of water. It has only one insulated wire. It has worked well for five years.

The line across the Persian Gulf is 145 1/2 miles in length. It was laid in 1864.

The line from England to Denmark is 258 miles in length. It has 1104 miles of insulated wire. It has been in operation seven years.

The line from England to Hanover is 280 miles in length, with two insulated wires.

The shortest line is the cable from the Strait of Canso to Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, which is only 1 1/2 miles in length.

The deepest laid cable extends from Toulon to Corsica. It is 193 miles long, and lies in 1550 fathoms of water.

The total length of these various lines of insulated wires, with 11,080 1/2 miles of insulated wires.

One has worked 15 years; 5 have worked 13 years; 4 have worked 12 years; 2 have worked 11 years; 1 has worked 10 years; 3 have worked 9 years; 6 have worked 8 years; 8 have worked 7 years; 5 have worked 6 years; 1 has worked 5 years; 4 have worked 4 years; 7 have worked for 6 months to a year and a half. A note to this list adds that "a great many cables of short lengths, not included in this catalogue, are now at work in various parts of the world; and other cables, the wires insulated by the Gutta Percha Company, have been laid by Messrs. Felton & Guillaume, of Cologne, during the last 8 years, amounting to over 1000 miles, which are now in working order."

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS' TRIAL.—The approaching trial of Mr. Jefferson Davis will test the validity of States rights in a manner worthy of the immense importance of the principle. A great defendant and a great cause will compel a great verdict. The Southern theory, and it used to be the Northern theory until the European element became predominant in the Puritanic and despotic section of the Union, is that the first allegiance of a citizen is due to his own State. When the State of Mississippi seceded from the Union by the legitimate action of its Legislature, Mr. Davis would have been a traitor to Mississippi if he had refused his adhesion. Upon that issue his trial will depend. It will be a great cause in America and throughout the world; but greatest in America, because the verdict will help to determine the question that lies at the root of American liberty. If the first allegiance is due to the Federal power in cases not external to the Union, American democracy is as dead as American slavery, and the future dictator has but to sharpen his sword and bite his time for his inevitable triumph. —Blackwood's Magazine.

The following notice was found posted on the bulletin of a Western Post-office: "Lost—A Red Caf. He had a white spot on I of his behind legges. He was a sho kaf. I will give thro dollars to everibuddi wut will bring him hum."

Mr. Doolittle Explains.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, one of the signers of the call for the Philadelphia Convention, lately made a speech therefrom, as reported in the *National Intelligencer*, the following extract is taken. The idea has been sedulously inculcated throughout the South that the noxious language of this Call was only a clapnet to catch Northern votes—with what truth, let Mr. Doolittle's avowals proclaim. It is not clapnet, says Mr. D., but real, hard sober earnest, meaning just exactly what it says—that the South was "rebellious," and that "traitors" should be hanged. But let Mr. Doolittle speak for himself he is a chief engineer of this Convention and his utterances are entitled to weight.

"I ask you, fellow-citizens, is it possible, by human language, to express more clearly and more definitely the plights which every man takes upon himself as he enters the Convention—the plights that he is loyal to the flag and loyal to the Union, and loyal to the Constitution, and that he endorses the principles which are laid down in this Call. (Cheers.) And yet there are some men who suppose that this Convention about to meet at Philadelphia will break loose from this fundamental creed under which it assembles. Suppose one, or two, or three, or five thousand men assembled under this call, is there a man among them who will not vote for every principle contained in it, and who will not pledge himself in loyalty to sustain the Union and Government of the United States in good faith, cordially and with his whole heart?

Why, then, should gentlemen be alarmed themselves, and alarm others? Ideas control men, and control parties, and control conventions. Ideas are stronger than men, and conventions, or parties, ideas rule the world; they leave have—they always will; and the ideas which are contained there in that call will rule that convention as certainly as the revolution of the earth. (Cheers.)

And, fellow citizens, let me tell you another thing. Those ideas were written in that call for the purpose of ruling that Convention. Do you suppose it to be possible that the men engaged in framing it, the men who drew up, advised, and signed it, that they did not intend what they say, and every word of what they say? There is not the dotting of an "i," or the crossing of a "t," in that document, which is not significant of what it means."

A SEVERE RECOVERY FROM CHOLERA.—The following singular fact is related by the *Memorial of Amiens*, in speaking of the cholera:

"During the summer of 1843, toward the end of June, the epidemic reached Brussels, where it attacked, one Sunday in the forenoon, General Chazal, Minister of War, who gradually sank, and by eleven at night was in an almost hopeless state, notwithstanding the attendance of four medical men, including Dr. Santon, the first surgeon of Brussels, and Dr. Varlet, a celebrated homeopathic practitioner. At eight o'clock the following morning all was considered over, the face having assumed a blue tinge, and the pulse having ceased, so that the General's death was pronounced to the royal family and announced in the public journals, whence it was copied throughout Europe. Meanwhile, an accidental reference by General Jomini, before the attendants in the sick chamber, of a remedy had recourse to in Russia, where snakes filled with hot ashes were placed on the body of the patient, induced the General's aides de camp to try the plan, and after six hours incessant perseverance, the remedy proved efficacious, the body resuming its natural hue, and animation being restored. The General subsequently recovered, and is still Minister of War in Belgium."

REMEDY FOR SNAKE BITES.—A great many persons having died from the effects of snake bites lately, we deem it act of humanity to publish the following antidote, which is in the reach of all. It is a plant which is known among the Indians as the Indian onion, which is found in low grounds, in oak woods, a portion of which grows, when dug up, will be found to resemble the tongue of a snake. This should be cut off and pounded, and a poultice made of new milk and applied to the bite. The top of the plant bears a little yellow flower, which should also be pounded, and mixed with new milk and drunk by the patient. This remedy was in use with the Indians when the first settlers came to this country, who availed themselves of the remedy in many instances, and always with success. The plant can only be found during the season when snakes are most dangerous.

A VESSEL TO LAY TORPEDOES.—A German named Flack has invented a vessel to be used in laying torpedoes for the defense of harbors. In May last, when in Valparaiso Bay, he sunk his vessel in thirty fathoms of water, himself and a party of friends being on board. No anxiety was felt for some time as to the safety of the adventurous party, Flack having protested that he could easily remain under water six or seven hours. At last a diver was sent down discovered, and when found it lay at such a depth that the diver could not make a rope fast to it.

From New Orleans.

The following are the latest dispatches from New Orleans:

"Data," the enterprising and trustworthy correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, sends the following correct copies of the most important communications by telegraph relative to the New Orleans disturbances:

WASHINGTON, August 2.—As showing part of the history connected with the attempt of the usurpers to hold a convention in New Orleans, and the riots that resulted therefrom, I give you copies of the correspondence by telegraph between the President and officials, State and Federal, in Louisiana. This correspondence has not been published, and is now for the first time printed exclusively in the *Sun*:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, July 28.
To His Excellency Governor Wells, New Orleans, La.:
I have been advised that you have issued a proclamation, convening the Convention elected in 1864, by virtue of resolution and by which authority this Convention convene to represent the whole State of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.
To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:
Your telegram received. I have not issued a proclamation convening the Convention of 1864. This was done by the President of the body, by virtue of resolution and by which authority this Convention convene to represent the whole State of Louisiana.

Your telegram received. I have not issued a proclamation convening the Convention of 1864. This was done by the President of the body, by virtue of resolution and by which authority this Convention convene to represent the whole State of Louisiana.

CHOLERA IS INCREASING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 6.—Consols, 87 1/2; United States five-twelves, 68 1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—Cotton sales to-day 8000 bales. Market, flat, and declined quarter penny (1).

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAVA.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The steamer Java arrived to-day, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 28th, and Queenstown to the 29th.

There has been no further disturbance of the peace in London. The Reform League has called a meeting at Hyde Park on the 30th, with the alleged consent of the Government. The Minister declared that no such consent had been given, and warned the League against holding the meeting. They admitted a mistake standing, and resolved to abandon the meeting and hold it instead at the Agricultural Hall at Islington. The Government gives its assent to the meeting at Princess' Hill or other appropriate spots, but will not allow the Royal Parks to be used and the question of right shall have to be determined.

The suspension of hostilities between Austria and Italy commenced on the 23th.

LONDON, July 29, via QUEENSTOWN.—The French garrison of Rome has been ordered to get ready for a immediate departure. Destination unknown.

Rumors are current that if Frankfurt don't pay the forced contribution immediately, the town will be closed, and no one allowed to enter or depart.

The Italian Government has determined upon a full inquiry into the late naval defeat.

Government gave notice in the House of Commons, of the necessity for the renewal of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* in Ireland.

The truce expires on the 27th, was prolonged to August the 24; and a four weeks' armistice, commencing from the later date, was concluded.

It is also announced that peace preliminaries had been signed, and had been sent to Vienna for ratification by the Emperor of Austria. The Union of the German States was not included in the armistice, and hostilities between them and Prussia continue.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton at Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Generals Steedman and Fullerton had a lengthy interview with the President this morning.

No Executive appointments have been made to-day.

Kentucky Politics.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Returns from Kentucky indicate a Democratic majority of from twenty to thirty thousand.

First Bale of New Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—One bale of new Cotton has been received here, classing Good Middling grown in Jefferson Parish, La.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE GERMANIA.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The Germania has arrived, bringing dates to the 25th. Austria has accepted the preliminaries of peace submitted by Prussia. The plenipotentiaries assembled at the Prussian headquarters to negotiate the armistice.

The Prussian propositions, which are approved by France, are that Austria is to recognize the dissolution of the former German Bund, and that a new Confederation is to be organized, from which Austria is excluded. Austria agrees to this. North Germany is to form a Union. Prussia accepts Schleswig as part payment by Austria of war expenses, the integrity of Regensburg is to be maintained, excepting as regards Venetia.

Prussia intends annexing territory containing three millions of people.

Mantoniff insists on the immediate payment of 25,000,000 florins (\$10,000,000), in default of which he threatens to deliver up Frankfurt to pillage. The city has solicited the intervention of Napoleon and the English Cabinet.

The latest accounts from the scene of the disaster of the steamer Lytle reports fifteen killed and seventy wounded. Most of the killed were hands. Ten of the wounded died at Madison, Indiana, to-day.

Tobacco and Heart Disease.—M. DeCaisne, in a communication to the *Academie des Sciences*, exhibits another example in the heavy bill of indictment against the abuse of tobacco. He states that, in the course of three years, he has met among eighty-three inveterate smokers, twenty-one instances, of intermittence of the pulse, occurring in men from twenty-seven to forty-two years of age, and not to be explained by organic lesion of the heart. The absence of such lesion or other condition of health capable of inducing intermission of the action of the heart, and the fact that, in nine instances, in which the use of tobacco was abandoned, the normal action of the organ was restored, M. DeCaisne believes, will justify him in concluding that in certain subjects, the abuse of tobacco may give rise to conditions which may be termed "narcotism of the heart," characterized by intermission in the movement of that organ and the pulsation of the radial artery, and that in some cases, a suspension or diminution in the practice of smoking is sufficient to cause the entire disappearance of this irregularity.

[*Medical Times and Gazette.*]

A certain editor is delighted at having nearly been called "choney" by the gal he loves, because so saluted him at their last meeting as old Beeswax.