

# The Fairfield Herald.

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## FAIRFIELD HERALD

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### Selected Poetry.

#### THE HEART.

Oh! could we read the human heart,  
Its strange mysterious depths explore,  
What tongue could tell or pen impart  
The riches of its hidden lore?

Safe from the world's disastrous eye,  
What deep and burning feelings play,  
Which o'er stern reason's power defy,  
And wear the sands of life away.

Think not beneath a smiling brow,  
To always find a joyous heart,  
For with bright glow, and reason's glow  
Too often hide a cankering dart.

The bird with bruised and broken wing,  
 Oft tries to mount the air again,  
 Among its mates to gladly sing  
 Its last melodious dying strain.

The fire that lights a flashing eye,  
 May by a blinding beam be fed,  
 Which in its anguish yearns to die,  
 While yet it seems to pleasure wed.

Oh, do not harshly judge the heart,  
 Though cold and vain it seems to be;  
 Nor rudely seek the veil to part,  
 That hides its deep, deep mystery!

[Written for the News.]

#### A Midnight Revolver.

BY LULA.

'Tis midnight! Listen! the clock strikes twelve.  
Think how varied are the vibrations  
Of the human heart, as the sound falls  
Upon the ear. Now it is ended, and all  
We hear is the hollow echo. 'Tis the only connecting  
link which binds yesterday with to-morrow!  
But where is the present? We are only  
answered by the echo "where?" for too soon  
to come, and too fleeting to stay, it vanishes  
as we can reach out a hand to grasp it.

Let us for a moment take advantage of the  
mysterious power with which we feel  
ourselves endowed, by taking a passing glance  
into the hearts of some, and a passing look  
at others who may be within hearing of the  
sound as the clock strikes the hour of twelve.  
First, look at the happy and contented man,  
no untroubled passions disturb the calm  
and quiet beatings of his peaceful heart. For,  
weary after the day's toil, and having  
passed his hunger with the food he has  
honestly earned, breathed a prayer for his  
darling wife and child, he is now enjoy-  
ing that tranquil repose which will fit him  
for the labor of the coming day. Next  
look at the thief as he steals quietly along  
in the darkest shadows, crouching as he  
hears the sound of the clock, for fear of being  
detected in some way.

But what glimmering taper is that? Oh!  
now, as we approach, we can see a pale and  
attenuated female form bending over the  
work she holds in her hand, so as to catch  
the flickering rays of the light which  
twinkle in the socket. Hear her as she exclaims,  
"twelve o'clock! and I've not yet finished."  
See! she is going to replenish her light,  
for she must finish, or cruel! What would  
deprive her of sustenance for the morrow.  
To let her know that she is not the only one  
awake, we will whisper softly as we leave,  
"go on patient, pale one, stich away  
and murmur not, for your pathway to  
Heaven is laid out over the bare and rugged  
rocks of Patience and Endurance, and it  
may console thee to know that such of thy  
journey is already overdone."

Then look at the murderer as he paces  
to and fro, with his eyes staring and  
staring at the frightful shadows only of his  
own imagination. He hears the sound and  
rejoices that one more hour is passed, for  
ravenous hell-hounds are gnawing at his  
vitals.

Stop lightly now, for the slightest  
tread may arouse the heavy slumber of one  
who, weary with toiling and raving from the  
delirium of fever, has at length found  
repose, if not in death, at least in its  
similitude, sleep. Hark! he moves, we did  
not awaken him? No, 'twas as the clock  
struck, it marks the crisis of his disease;  
happy changed, for his malady has succumbed  
to the potent drugs prescribed for him  
by the mighty man of science.

See next the humble penitent kneeling  
at the foot of the cross imploring mercy  
and forgiveness for himself and all mankind.  
The sound startles him, not as it strikes his  
ear, although condemned by his fellow-man  
ever to hear it within his prison walls where  
they have placed him to repent a crime he  
never committed in another cell is a prisoner  
sentenced to death, who mournfully  
does it strike his ear, he feels it will be the  
last time he shall ever hear that clock, for  
in a few hours the hangman's knot will  
encircle his neck, and then—he will stand  
in the presence of his Maker.

### Impoachment of President Johnson.

If the Impoachment of a President  
were not an unprecedented proceeding  
it might be argued that the practice  
is logically correlative to the habitual  
carelessness of American elections.  
As severe discipline is necessary in a  
regiment of loose or doubtful charac-  
ter, liability to punishment may per-  
haps be a suitable check on the eccen-  
tricities of accidental Presidents. No  
retrospective delicacy interferes in the  
United States with harsh and even il-  
lustrous criticism on high functionaries,  
who have lost popular favor. Mr. Jef-  
ferson Davis, who has been a Governor  
of a State, a Cabinet Minister, and a  
leader of a majority in the Senate is  
still accused by zealous Republicans  
of complicity in a base and causeless  
assassination.

It has never occurred to his assailants  
that the proof of the charge would  
reflect discredit on American institu-  
tions; nor can Mr. Andrew Johnson,  
who once denounced the calumny on  
Mr. Davis, expect tenderer consid-  
eration for the dignity of his own office  
The Republicans party appointed him  
Vice-President, with a contingent right  
of succession to the Presidency, because  
he had been a vigorous supporter of the  
Union during the civil war. It was an  
element of his popularity that he had  
disregarded all legal restraints in his un-  
authorized proclamation of the freedom  
of slaves in Tennessee, and in his estab-  
lishment of a State Government repre-  
senting only a minority of the citizens;  
and if it had been supposed that his char-  
acter would change in the event of his  
accession to the Presidency, he would  
probably not have received the nomina-  
tion of the party at Baltimore. Mr. Lin-  
coln, whom he succeeded, had exercised  
almost uncontrolled power; and Mr.  
Johnson, during the early part of his  
term, was encouraged to assume dictatorial  
functions. He had published a quali-  
fied amnesty, he had recognized the new  
governments in the Southern States,  
and he had decided on the abolition of  
slavery before the majority discovered  
that he still adhered to his former Demo-  
cratic opinions. Excess and irregularity  
would have been tolerated if the Presi-  
dent had been supported by a Northern  
majority. There is nothing inconsistent  
in the remedy of impeachment for a  
course of policy which thwarts the gen-  
eral desire; yet it oddly happens that  
the first President who is threatened  
with impeachment is supported by far  
more than half of the entire population  
of the United States. The object of the  
prosecution is to assert the sovereignty  
of Congress and to break down the pre-  
rogative which has hitherto been the  
chief power in the Union.

It is still uncertain whether the House  
of Representatives will eventually vote  
on the impeachment, and the judicial  
decision of the Senate is still more  
doubtful. The most definite of the alleged  
charges is founded on the disturbances  
which occurred in New Orleans, when the  
party which had been recognized by Gen-  
eral Banks as the constituency of Louisiana  
attempted to hold a Convention for the  
purpose of framing a Constitution. To  
foreigners it may seem that the Presi-  
dent judged rightly in taking the part  
of the people of the State against a small  
faction which assumed to itself the char-  
acter of the entire Commonwealth; but  
Americans are the best judges of their  
own affairs; and the bloodshed which  
ensued, whether it was a misfortune or  
a crime, is naturally resented and con-  
demned by the Republicans. Yet it  
will be difficult to prove that the Presi-  
dent can have directed from Washington  
the proceedings of the New Orleans  
police, although he may have approved  
of the forcible dissolution of the Con-  
vention. The charge of habitual intoxi-  
cation will scarcely be adopted by the  
House or by the managers. The un-  
pleasant circumstances which occurred  
when Mr. Johnson took the oath as Vice-  
President were hushed up by general  
consent. It is extremely unlikely that  
he can have fallen into bad habits for  
the first time during his Presidency, and  
if his intemperance was notorious before  
his election it was not thought a dis-  
qualification for office. There will be a  
general feeling that personal scandals  
belong to a domestic tribunal, and that  
they are not suited to a solemn process  
which is to occupy the attention of the  
world. A similar remark will, to some  
extent, apply to the injudicious speech-  
es which were delivered during the Chi-  
go journey. In some instances Mr.  
Johnson's language may have been  
reasonable and revolutionary, and he  
can scarcely expect impunity for his de-  
nunciation of Congress as a usurping  
assembly, but as far as he was guilty of  
ridicule and bad taste, the fault rests  
rather with his constituents and present  
prosperators than with himself. If a  
great country boasts of elevating a working  
mechanic to the highest dignity, it ought  
not to impeach him for not having the  
manners of a gentleman. The standard  
of political language in the United States  
is not yet sufficiently fixed to allow  
of speculations in an impeachment found-  
ed on deviations from the authorized  
style.

There appears to be some doubt as to  
the constitutional mode of administering  
the Executive Government during the  
pendency of the impeachment. If the  
House of Representatives can condemn  
the President to immediate suspension  
from his functions, the subsequent trial  
before the Senate sinks into comparative

unimportance. The trial of Warren  
Hasting lasted as long as two Presi-  
dential terms, and there will be nothing  
to compel the managers to accelerate pro-  
ceedings when they have already accom-  
plished their object by removing Mr.  
Johnson from office. As the Consti-  
tution is silent on the subject, the Presi-  
dent would assuredly not acquiesce in  
any argument for suspension which  
might be founded on analogy or conve-  
nience, nor could any substitute who  
might be appointed discharge his duties  
except by the consent of all persons who  
might be subject to his authority. As  
the Chief Justice would preside over  
the Senate at the trial, it has been sup-  
posed that Mr. Peator, as President of  
the Senate, would become temporary  
President during a temporary interreg-  
num; but American lawyers appear not  
to be agreed on the point, and there is  
even a doubt as to the law of succession  
if the President were legally depos-  
ed.

It seems to be the better opinion that  
on the failure both of President and Vice-  
President, there must be a new election;  
and if the case occurred the Southern  
States would almost certainly be ex-  
cluded in the present temper of the domi-  
nant party, from all share in the choice.  
But the question is of secondary impor-  
tance, because the impeachment, if it is  
conceded, will probably occupy the  
whole residue of Mr. Johnson's term of  
office. The ordinary election will take  
place in the autumn of 1868, and by that  
time all parties will have decided on  
their ulterior policy. The Republicans  
are perhaps unconsciously preparing  
way for a revolution, although an im-  
peachment is in itself a perfectly consti-  
tutional and regular proceeding.

A journalist, who probably intended  
to satirize the exuberant zeal of his party,  
late declared, with little exaggeration,  
that a public officer was liable to im-  
peachment for doing anything that  
the right not to do. The penalty is  
only exclusion from office, which, in  
an outgoing President is a stigma  
rather than a punishment. Precisely  
the same consequences would follow  
an English Minister, if the House of  
Commons expressed a desire, in an ad-  
dress to the Crown, that he should not  
hereafter be employed in the public ser-  
vice. The Constitution, however, of  
the United States is less manageable,  
as there is no easy and undisputed in-  
terim of providing a temporary or perma-  
nent successor. The doubt whether the  
President can be suspended stands at  
the very threshold of the proceeding,  
and it may be inferred, if the vote of im-  
peachment is carried, that the House  
of Representatives is prepared with some  
practical solution of the difficulty.

It is probably an error to suppose that  
there is any risk of civil war. Physical  
force is for the present with the Republi-  
can party, and the author of an armed  
collision, even in vindication of law,  
would be universally condemned. Gen.  
Grant and Gen. Sherman are said to be  
favorable to the President, but they have  
neither the power nor the wish to use  
the army for political purposes. With  
many defects, American society is still  
far too sound to be subject to military  
dictators, and, except in respect of their  
deserved personal popularity, the most  
successful generals have in the United  
States no political character. The army  
which terminated the war forms no in-  
considerable portion of the constituency  
and more especially of the Republican  
party.

For the present, Congress is exempt  
from the danger of armed resistance,  
although its infringements of the Consti-  
tution tend eventually to diminish the  
securities for free and orderly govern-  
ment. The Constitution is disregarded  
whenever its provisions interfere with  
the supremacy of Congress. A diver-  
gence of practice from the text of a writ-  
ten document was inevitable, but in  
ordinary times it would have been grad-  
ual, and like judge-made law, it would  
have affected a declaratory character.  
The Republican leaders of Congress  
have invented the theory that the war  
still continues, and that, therefore, all  
questions of reconstructions belong to  
the domain of political or diplomatic  
arrangement, and lie outside the Consti-  
tution.

The hollowness of the pretext is illus-  
trated by a recent proposal to reduce  
the Democratic State of Maryland to  
the rank of a Territory. As Maryland  
neither seceded nor engaged in the war,  
no disability which may be imposed on  
the State can be in any sense a condition  
of peace. The project will probably not  
be seriously pressed, but, in times when  
the Constitution was respected as su-  
preme, the disfranchisement of a State  
actually in the Union, for political rea-  
sons, could never have been devised or  
suggested. The advocates of European  
Democracy who point to the success of  
American institutions as an example  
will find their precedent inconclusive  
until the republic has assumed a more  
defined form, and until it is ascertained  
that Congress will be competent to ex-  
ercise the vast power which it is for the  
first time, attempting to assume.

The Boston correspondent of the  
Springfield Republican states that Geo.  
Peabody, the London banker, has  
made a gift of \$140,000 to the Essex  
Institute, located in Salem, Massa-  
chusetts—\$100,000 for the endow-  
ment of professorships and \$40,000  
for buildings.

Why FUGARS DETERIORATE.—It is  
said that the guano used in the cul-  
tivation of tobacco in Cuba has affect-  
ed the flavor of the segars manufac-  
tured there.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURES ARE DO-  
ING.—The House of Commons of North  
Carolina, on Wednesday last, by a very  
large vote, abolished imprisonment for  
debt in that State.

The Tennessee House has concurred  
in the resolution requesting Senator  
Patterson to resign, and adopted a resolu-  
tion to adjourn sine die on the 4th of  
March. John R. Kelsey was elected by  
the Legislature as State Treasurer.

The negro testimony bill was defeat-  
ed by the Senate of Kentucky, Thursday  
last. The Senate voted Governor Bramlette  
\$5,000 for his services *ex-officio* as Presi-  
dent of the Board of Internal Improve-  
ment. The committee raised to in-  
quire into the expediency of removing  
the State capital have reported in favor  
of establishing it at Louisville.

In the House, leave was obtained to  
report a bill to establish the eight hour  
system as a legal day's work for all  
mechanics in Maryland. The consid-  
eration of the bill relating to Sunday cars  
in Baltimore was postponed until Mon-  
day.

A joint memorial asking Congress to  
extend the jurisdiction of the State of  
Nevada over the Territory of Utah has  
been introduced in the Nevada Legisla-  
ture.

Both Houses of the Minnesota Legis-  
lature have passed concurrent resolutions  
against the further reduction of the  
currency of the country at the present  
time. They also oppose the payment  
of the public debt until the country shall  
have time to recover from the effects of  
the war.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES.—The Emperor of  
France has addressed the following to  
Viscount Hood:  
"Sir: I learn with regret by your  
letter that the tombs of the British  
officers killed at the battle of Toulouse  
are in a state of dilapidation.  
"Soldiers who fall upon a foreign  
soil are the property of that country,  
and it is the duty of all to honor their  
memory.  
"I take upon myself the reparation of  
these tombs at my own expense.  
"Receive the assurance of my re-  
gards."  
There is a sentiment in this which  
shows how indifferently this effete  
European despotism is to our own  
enlightened republicanism. Our "Phil.  
Sheridan," in forbidding a civil escort  
to the remains of General Johnston,  
and the various orders issued to prevent  
monuments to or decorations of the  
graves of Confederate dead, demonstrate  
our enormous superiority in humanity  
and a *chivalrous* regard for a gallant  
foe.—Chicago Times.

The following we take from the Hartford  
(Conn.) Times. It shows up one of the slan-  
ders which are lying against us with steam  
power, throughout the Northern States, and  
particularly from their pulpits and press-  
es:  
HEARING ABOUT IT.—A gentleman, who  
has spent much time in Texas during the  
past two years, was in Springfield, a few  
days since, when he heard a Freedman's  
Bureau man talking largely of the awful  
state of society in Texas. "I have seen six  
negroes shot down in a day," said he, nam-  
ing the locality; and this, he averred, was  
no more than the daily average there. The  
gentleman said this could not be. "I have  
seen it," said Bureau. "My residence has  
been in that locality," said the gentleman,  
and what you say I know to be untrue.  
"Not one negro has been shot there in a  
year." "But," said Bureau, "I have heard  
that six a day were shot down." "Heard,"  
said the gentleman, "didn't you see the  
shooting?" "No," said just said that you  
saw it." "No, I didn't see it—your mis-  
deed—do not hear about it," said Bureau,  
as he sneaked away.

The New Orleans Picayune says the  
work of preparation for deepening the  
mouth of the Mississippi is nearly com-  
pleted, and in a week or two the trial  
will be made. The operators concluded  
that harrowing or dragging the surface  
of the bar, thus putting the stiff mud  
into solution, and thus enabling the  
current to carry it off, was the only  
practicable plan. To avoid the exces-  
sive labor of direct harrowing, they  
employ Bishop's cones, armed with  
screws, cutting something like augers.  
A means of pitting the augers to work  
has been invented by Captain John  
Roy, with the assistance of others. The  
negro appropriation of \$75,000 by the  
United States, is barely sufficient to  
make the trial, and prove the efficiency  
of the means employed.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The Boston  
Transcript says:  
"The time required for a signal to pass  
through the cable has been discovered  
with still greater precision to be thirty-  
one hundredths of a second which is  
probably not in error by one-hundredth  
of a second.  
"This is equivalent to a velocity of  
6,020 miles of second, and is notably  
less than the velocity of electric fluid  
upon land wires, which numerous obser-  
vations has shown to average 16,000  
miles a second.  
"The tears of beauty are like light  
clouds floating over a heaven of stars,  
bedimming them for a moment that  
they may shine with greater lustre  
than before.  
"There is many a slip between the  
cup and the lip," and there is a slip  
after the cup is taken from the lip—  
especially where the sidewalk is icy.

News Items  
WASHINGTON, February 29.—John  
Surratt was brought on shore today.  
On landing, the marshal said, "In your  
name John Surratt?" "It is sir,"  
is sir." The marshal then served his  
warrant, and took possession of the pris-  
oner. His case and custody are entirely  
under civil authorities. Ex-Governor  
Thomas H. Ford, of Ohio, and Colonel  
Hinckley will defend Surratt.

PASSAGE OF SHERMAN'S BILL.  
WASHINGTON, February 21.—In the  
House, Sherman's bill came up. Wil-  
son's amendment was adopted—69 to  
60. It passed, "and that persons exclud-  
ed from office by the proposed constitu-  
tional amendment be excluded from  
voting for members, or being members  
of conventions to form State constitu-  
tions." Shellabarger offered an amend-  
ment, declaring, "until the rebellion  
States are admitted to representation,  
any civil government shall be deemed  
provisional, subject to the authority of  
the United States, to be abolished,  
modified or superseded at any time, and  
all elections under civil government to  
be conducted by persons described in the  
fifth section; and persons qualified to  
hold office under pre-revolutionary gov-  
ernment under the provisions of the  
third section of the constitutional amend-  
ment of last session." Adopted—yeas,  
93; nays, 79. A resolution to con-  
cur with the amendment then passed—125  
to 114—Hawkins of Tennessee, and  
Hubbell of Ohio, being the only Repub-  
licans voting nay.

It is concluded that the Senate will  
pass the bill with the House amend-  
ments. The increased stringency de-  
veloped by the Wilson and Shellabarger  
amendments is attributed to Stevens'  
strategy. It is generally conceded that  
the president will waive the advantages  
of time, and veto the bill in time for  
Congress to act.

The army appropriation bill was taken  
up and adopted, including the section in  
relation to a general of the army, which  
contains, in addition to the point he  
graphed last night, that orders and in-  
structions relating to military operations,  
issued by the President or Secretary of  
War, shall be issued through a general  
of the army.

The Senate was engaged on District  
bills until a message was received from  
the House announcing the passage of  
Sherman's bill, with amendments.

Williams moved that the Senate  
concur. Several Senators regretted  
that a disfranchising clause was inserted  
by the House, but would vote to con-  
cur notwithstanding.

Johnson said that if he had his wish,  
he would immediately receive the South-  
ern representatives, but would yield to  
the majority; he would vote for the bill  
because he saw in it a mode of rescuing  
the country from the perils that now  
threaten it.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN OREG-  
ON.—The San Francisco Bulletin  
states that the following letter was  
written from Fort Klamath, under date  
of January 8, 1867, 10 o'clock A. M.,  
and is reliable:  
"This morning, at daylight, we were  
startled from our sleep by the precipitate  
shock of an earthquake, immediately  
followed by a noise of distant thun-  
der. But in a little while quiet ensue,  
and every one was conversing and  
laughing heartily at the singular phe-  
nomenon; but our countenances soon  
underwent a serious change, for it began  
to grow dark; the whole heavens were  
full of a very black smoke or cloud;  
the air had a sulphurous smell, and ashes  
of a brownish color fell as fast as I ever  
saw it snow. We had to use candles  
in the mess room. The most of us  
went into breakfast, but had only got  
fairly into our seats when, horror upon  
horror! the earth seemed rolling like  
waves upon the ocean; every one was  
thrown to the floor only, on remaining  
there, to be placed in the same position  
again, accompanied with the rattling  
of dishes, the crashing of window-  
glass, cracking of timbers of buildings,  
and the screams of the frightened. You  
could not imagine a more perfect chaos.  
Some of us gained the door, and such a  
sight met our gaze as was probably never  
before beheld. The tall pines around  
the fort seemed lashing themselves into  
fury; the wagons in front of the stable  
were engaged in a pitched battle;  
horses and cattle were lying crouching  
upon the ground, uttering the most  
pitiful moans; dogs were howling, and  
the unearthly cries of the Klamath  
Indians camped near the fort completed  
the scene. We imagined we were  
amidst the "wreck of matter and the  
crash of worlds." The reader's story  
was thrown about twenty feet from his  
former position. There were no lives  
lost, nor any serious accident to any  
one, but there are quite a number of  
bruised limbs and skinned noses. There  
is no serious damage to any of the  
buildings, all being log and frame hous-  
es; but I do not think there is a whole  
pane of glass left at the post.

The 30th Congress expires on the  
4th of March. Bills passed during  
the last ten days can be quietly pocketed  
by the President, as he has that  
interval allowed him by the Constitu-  
tion for the consideration of measures.  
To avoid this gratification of his veto-  
ing propensity, Congress will be com-  
pelled to pass all important bills be-  
fore the 20th of February. Sundays  
are not counted.

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ments. The increased stringency de-  
veloped by the Wilson and Shellabarger  
amendments is attributed to Stevens'  
strategy. It is generally conceded that  
the president will waive the advantages  
of time, and veto the bill in time for  
Congress to act.

The army appropriation bill was taken  
up and adopted, including the section in  
relation to a general of the army, which  
contains, in addition to the point he  
graphed last night, that orders and in-  
structions relating to military operations,  
issued by the President or Secretary of  
War, shall be issued through a general  
of the army.

The Senate was engaged on District  
bills until a message was received from  
the House announcing the passage of  
Sherman's bill, with amendments.

Williams moved that the Senate  
concur. Several Senators regretted  
that a disfranchising clause was inserted  
by the House, but would vote to con-  
cur notwithstanding.

Johnson said that if he had his wish,  
he would immediately receive the South-  
ern representatives, but would yield to  
the majority; he would vote for the bill  
because he saw in it a mode of rescuing  
the country from the perils that now  
threaten it.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN OREG-  
ON.—The San Francisco Bulletin  
states that the following letter was  
written from Fort Klamath, under date  
of January 8, 1867, 10 o'clock A. M.,  
and is reliable:  
"This morning, at daylight, we were  
startled from our sleep by the precipitate  
shock of an earthquake, immediately  
followed by a noise of distant thun-  
der. But in a little while quiet ensue,  
and every one was conversing and  
laughing heartily at the singular phe-  
nomenon; but our countenances soon  
underwent a serious change, for it began  
to grow dark; the whole heavens were  
full of a very black smoke or cloud;  
the air had a sulphurous smell, and ashes  
of a brownish color fell as fast as I ever  
saw it snow. We had to use candles  
in the mess room. The most of us  
went into breakfast, but had only got  
fairly into our seats when, horror upon  
horror! the earth seemed rolling like  
waves upon the ocean; every one was  
thrown to the floor only, on remaining  
there, to be placed in the same position  
again, accompanied with the rattling  
of dishes, the crashing of window-  
glass, cracking of timbers of buildings,  
and the screams of the frightened. You  
could not imagine a more perfect chaos.  
Some of us gained the door, and such a  
sight met our gaze as was probably never  
before beheld. The tall pines around  
the fort seemed lashing themselves into  
fury; the wagons in front of the stable  
were engaged in a pitched battle;  
horses and cattle were lying crouching  
upon the ground, uttering the most  
pitiful moans; dogs were howling, and  
the unearthly cries of the Klamath  
Indians camped near the fort completed  
the scene. We imagined we were  
amidst the "wreck of matter and the  
crash of worlds." The reader's story  
was thrown about twenty feet from his  
former position. There were no lives  
lost, nor any serious accident to any  
one, but there are quite a number of  
bruised limbs and skinned noses. There  
is no serious damage to any of the  
buildings, all being log and frame hous-  
es; but I do not think there is a whole  
pane of glass left at the post.

The 30th Congress expires on the  
4th of March. Bills passed during  
the last ten days can be quietly pocketed  
by the President, as he has that  
interval allowed him by the Constitu-  
tion for the consideration of measures.  
To avoid this gratification of his veto-  
ing propensity, Congress will be com-  
pelled to pass all important bills be-  
fore the 20th of February. Sundays  
are not counted.

Why FUGARS DETERIORATE.—It is  
said that the guano used in the cul-  
tivation of tobacco in Cuba has affect-  
ed the flavor of the segars manufac-  
tured there.