## COLUMBIA.

Tuesday Morning, October 24, 1865.

The Finances.

The condition of the national finances is seriously engaging the attention of Northern statesmen and editors. The currency is by all admitted to be in excess of the demands of the legitimate business of the country, a condition which engenders a wild spirit of speculation, puts up the price of all kinds of property, and enhances immensely the cost of living. Secretary McCulloch advocates, as a means of reducing the unhealthy redundancy, and a return to specie payment, the fraiding of the legal tender notes, and will doubtless recommend such a measure to the pext Congress. But the New York Herold takes issue with the Secretary on this point, and depreents as much a contraction as a greater expansion of the currency, and asserts that contraction would be disastrous, and that none but the fund-holders or bondholders would be benefited by it. The Herald says "the only way to get out of the difficulty is by letting the currency alone. Neither expand nor contract if Time will work the cure. The amount of paper money in circulation to-day is not more than will be needed ten or fifteen years hence. Our population will be fifty to sixty millions, our wealth doubled, our trade trebled, probably, and the amount of precious metals vastly increased. Every year, the currency will become gradually, safely and healthfully appreciated, and at the end of fifteen years, if not before, gold and paper will be at par from natural causes and without any financial revulsion. This is the plan we propose; and we call upon the President and statesmen of the country to adopt it. Let us have no tinkering with such a delicate and important matter, but let its solution be left to the operation of natural causes."

The Richmond Times agrees with the Heroid, that there should be no tinkering with the currency, and that any attempt to contract it by funding would be dangerous; but there is an agent, which seems to have been overlooked or ignored, which, in conjunction with the growth of the country and its increase of business and export and import duties, must surely bring our paper money to par value. Our internal revenue tax, which increases pari passe with the growth and business of the country. and with the lapse of each year embraces a greater number of subjects, is, after all, the true source to which we must look for relief from our financial troubles. Its operation is certain, and it were possible now to calculate the period within which it will entirely wipe out the national delst; but if this means is considered. tardy, there is but one other by which the carrency can be contracted withort imancial convulsions and disastotal and that is direct taxes - a means, take it, not to be thought of. never, a soon as the veople see that the currency is to be let alone, muldlecover that the named indebtlaces, hugo as it appears, is fully a depende by the incomparably is being steadily reduced as it has be a within the past mouth, their e nidence, which, ther all, is the very life and essence of paper money, will be full and entire, and they will be content to wait patiently, until, by the growth of our population and business, and the gradual absorption by taxation, our currency shall be brought beek permanently to gold McCullough, 315.

The Washington Republican says, in speaking of the late Connectient election, that the lazy compaign ma-Continue that the large campaign and Largers, orators and journalists of New England, who allowed this thing to go by dehall, have a form to come of the new form.

Death of General Jones.

We regret exceedingly to hear of the death of General James Jones, at Graniteville, on Thursday last. His death was very sudden, end, as far as we can learn, from apoplexy. General Jones has occupied many important positions in the State, and his death will be lamented by his numerous friends. He served for years as Adjutant-General of the State; for a series of years as Chairman of the "Board of Visitors" to the Military Academies of South Carolina, and later, as the Commissioner of the New State House. In all these offices he gave satisfaction, and was bighly respected and esteemed.

## The Congressiona' Oath.

The New York - Times, the special organ of Secretary Seward, and edited by the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, a member of the next Congress, and prominent for the Speakership, contains, in a recent issue, a long article, under the above caption, some extracts from which we give below:

We are glad to note in the Congressional canvass of Virginia there is a general disposition to leave the field exclusively to candidates who can take the stringent Congressional oath that they have never participated in the rebellion. Out of the eight Congressional Districts, five have candidates naming who can all meet the Congressional requirement. But in the Accomac District, the Lynchburg District, and the Charlottesville District, trict there are candidates who avow that they will not and cannot take the oath, and yet claim that if elected Congress cannot and will not refuse to admit them. In this last district A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of Interior under Mr. Fillmore, being a candidate, declares his inability to take the oath, yet defies Congress to keep him out, if elected. He asserts that the oath is unconstitutional, and that the Bayuldian variety vill avere tore to Republican party will never dare to make practical application of it. In all kindness, we advise Mr. Stuart, and those whom he seeks to

represent, to act upon no such assumption. It is morally certain that no man will be admitted to a seat in the next Congress who does not take the eath required by existing laws. The applicant's opinion that the law is unconstitutional will not help him. ongress acts upon its own opinions. The Constitution of the United States declares that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." The House of Representatives will exercise that exclusive power, and beyond all question will exercise it in conformity with the statute of 1862. The constitutionality of that measure was fully discussed at the time of its passage, and was affirmed by a very passage, and was animed by a very large majority in both branches of Congress. The arguments which were conclusive ther are as conclusive now. The reason for the application of the statute is still as strong as

The Southern people, if they have any wise regard for their own interests, will respect the laws of the land, and refuse to give their votes to calddates for Congress who they kind are not entitled by law to hold seats in Congress. Arrogant claims will only recoil against them. They will be taken as evidence of an impracticable temper, it rather for stern justice that, for magnanimous ele-

Elections.

Dantine T. x Distinct, - Gu.

McCants, 65.

Representatives—W. J. Alston, 301; James R. Aflien, 288; Baylis E. Elkin,

Greenville District,—Greener—Wade Hampton, 609; J. L. Orr, 314.
Sendor—G. F. Townes, 581; James

Representatives-W. H. Perry, 700; J. H. Goodwin, 089; H. P. Hammet, 592; W. P. Price, 433; T. Q. Donaldson, 440; S. R. Westmorekand, 427. Four Representatives elected.

THE POLICY IN ALABAMA. - The Huntsville Advocate is satisfied with the action of the State Convention, and thinks that it remains in the hands of the people to say whether they shall have peace and return to prosperity. Closing an article on the

subject, it justly remarks;
"What remains now to restore
Alabama to the confidence of the Government and its fostering care, is for the people to actively endorse and support what the Convention has done; to send members to the Legislature who will 1 ass laws to protect the freedmen of the State in the full enjoyment of all their rights of person and property; and who will ratify the proposed amendment to the United States Congress; and to send men to Congress who can take the oath, and thus be admitted. These are as indispensable to the restoration of the State as anything the Conven-tion has done. The people now see and realize the results of secession, and they are prepared and anxious, we think, to do what is yet necessary to get back to the old ark of safety and prosperity and happiness—the Union, and to place the State in the hands of those in whom the Government reposes confidence as its tried, true, affirmative-friends and defend-ers. These things done, we believe the day will then soon arrive when the people will be left unmolested by the military, under their own vines and fig trees."

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF LAND OCCUPIED BY FREEDMEN.—The follow-ing order has been promulgated by the West land. the War Departmen'

WAR DEFAUTMENT, ADJUTA GENERAE'S OFFICE, Washin N. Oct. 9, 1865. General Orders No. 145.

Whereas, certain tracts of land situated on the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, at the time for the most part vacant, were set apart by Major-General W. T. Sher-man's special field orders, No. 15, for the benefit of freedmen that had congregated by the operations of war, or had been left to take care of themselves by their former owners; and whereas, an expectation was thereby created that they would be able to retain possession of said lands; and whereas, a large number of the former owners are earnestly soliciting the restoration of the same, and promising to absorb the labor and care

of the freedmen.

It is ordered, That Major-General
Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, proceed to the several above named States, and endeavor to effect an arrangement mutually satisfactory to the freedmen and the land-owners, and make a report. And, in case a mutually satisfactory arrangement can be effected, he is duly empowered and directed to issue such orders. as may become necessary, after a full and careful investigation of the

interests of the parties concerned.

By order of the President of the United States:

E. D. TCWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

AFFAIRS IN LOUDON COENTY, VA. A letter from Leeslurg, Va., to the Alexandria G-tzette, contains the following:

Our corn crops are magnificent, and the lamentation is that there are no hogs to eat it; these animals bring fabulous prices, I suppose from \$14 to S16 per hunslred pounds, and at public cales even more. Corn will not rule higher than S3 per bibl. (of five bushels.) and probably in, the country South of Leedurg and Snickersyille Turnpike Read, not more than \$2.50.

RESULTS OF TRAINS DOWN A CON-Perryville, Connectent, have been on trial in the Superior Court, sitting at Hartford, for allegel riot in tearing down; Confederate flag which Silas H. Carrington, of Iristol, creeted on his premises, on the day of Mr. Lincoln's funeral. Six days were occupied in hearing evidence and arguments of counsel, when the case was saiomitted to the jarry, who returned a verified of the jarry, who returned a verified of the defendants on this charge. They round there is the parties guilty of a simple than one of the parties guilty of the guilt of the control of the parties guilty of a simple than one of the lamb of the parties guilty of the defendance of the parties guilty of the defendance of the parties of the defendance of the parties guilty of the guilt of the guilt of the counterfeit five dollar Treasury notes, and fifty ceats postal currency bills, both badly executed that counterfeit five dollar Treasury notes, and fifty ceats postal currency bills, both bad Hartford, for allegel riot in tearing

COST OF THE WAE AND THE RE-SOURCES OF THE COUNTRY. -The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune has figured up the cost of the rebellion. The public debt before the war was \$90,867,828. On the first of July last, it was \$2,757,253,275. The receipts of the Government during the war, exclusive of loans, &c., were \$738.740,781. It is estimated, however, that before the war balance can be fairly struck, the national dent' will swell up to \$3,000,000,000, and that the actual amount expended in that the actual amount expended in-suppressing the rebellion was about \$3,350,000,000, or an average of about \$838;000,000 a year. The expendi-tures of the first year of the war were about \$475,000,000; in the second, \$679,000,000; in the third, \$916,000,-

000; in the fourth, 81,215,000,000.

The total expenditures of the Navy Department during the four years of the war was about \$350,000,000, and that of the War Department about \$3,000,000,000 \$2,650,000,000, of which the Quartermaster's Department alone expended about the sum of \$1,400,000,000.

The interest on the public debt on September 1st, was \$138,000,000. Supposing the principal to be increased to 3,000,000,000, the interest will be say, 144,000,000. It is estimated that the mated that the annual expenses of the War Department for the future—supposing the effective strength of the army to be about 125,000 men-will be full \$100,000,000; the expenses of the Navy Department, \$25,000,000, and for the civil service, including pensions, etc., \$61,000,000—making the aggregate amount of expenditures required \$341,000,000.

To meet this great expense, the internal revenue receipts will annually amount to \$324,000,000; and the receipts from customs to 76,000,000. making the annual receipts \$400,000,000,000,000. This, after paying the annual demands upon the Treasury, will leave \$60,000,000—which sum, it is believed, can be annually applied towards the payment of the national

The most startling news of the day is the theatrical rebellion against the New York Herald. Barnum and Ma-New Fork Heraia. Darhum and Maretzek have organized an army of eleven theatrical managers, who have unanimously resolved that they will not patronize the Heraid. There are to be no more free tickets, no more privileged seats, no more champagne suppers or adverti ing for the excom-municated Bennett. Barnum and municated Bennett. Barnum and Maretzek having been long since re-fused admission into the advertising columns of the *Heraid*, have persuaded seven other theatrical managers to keep their company in the cold. They boast that the *Heraid* will lose fifty thousand dollars by the withdrawal of their personage, and that they have of their patronage, and that they have got Bennett fairly down this time. But we will bet five to one on Bennett flogging out the whole concern, mermaids, learned seals, bull-frogs and all, before the winter season closes. During the last twenty-years we have seen a large number of enterprising parties get that wary old Scotchman down, but after a great deal of rough fighting we have generally seen Bennett get up and shake himself like a terrier who has just managed to kill his last rat "inside of five minutes.

About two months ago, when the sagacious old Scotch coon permitted the luckless Maretzek to toss and and werry him for a long time without even showing his teeth, we knew full well that in due season he would give his assailant such a bite that he would bellow as loud as a bull of Bashan. And we were not far wrong.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICE. London There, in a leader of The

lay, says:

"There is every reason to hope that resources of the country, and ing steadily reduced as it has within the past month, their lence, which, riter all, is the life and essence of paper money, of full and entire, and they will be described.

Approximative—D. C. Milling, T. H. Coker.

Fungue. District.—Go. Co. J. L. Coker.

Fungue. District.—Go. Co. J. L. Coker.

Fungue. District.—Go. Co. J. L. Coker.

James L. Cor. 200; Wade Hampton, 41.

License of the past month, their lence, which, riter all, is the life and essence of paper money, of full and entire, and they will be defined as a serious aspect for those who have not leave at force of paper money, and they will be the leave and have not leave a force are inone; potators a pretry fix cop, and outs abundant, considering the quantity sown. Sheep bring 57 to \$12 at sown. Sheep bring 57 to \$12 at sown would asplay such moderation and humanity in the hour of trianable, or that so enger a parting a serious aspect for those who have not leave at force of the control of trianable of trianable of the control of the cessor, Mr. Lincoln, hardly foresaw the mellowing effect of responsibility upon his earlier views, and would freely admit that, in his short expeand forgotten much. This power of rapid self-adaptation is an eminently American virtue, and it has infinitely learn from a source entirely reliable that counterfeit five dollar Treasury and lifty costs nostal currency rience of office, he has both learned

## Local Items.

Mr. Cuttino advertises that he is seiling ff. See his terms.

We have been requested to state that stamped envelopes can be obtained at the post office.

"Cotton Blanks" and permits-indispensable to dil persons purchasing or shipping cotton-carr be obtained at this office.

EMPLOYMENT.-Eight or ten good printers can obtain employment in this office, during the approaching session of the Legislature:

Cash.-We wish it distinctly understand that our terms for subscription, advertising and job work are cash). The money must in every case accompany orders, or they wall not be attended to. This rule applies ; all.

Fine Anna.-We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Lawrence L. Cohen. Mr. Cohen is a thorough artist, having spent five years at the best schools in Europe, and is the recipient of medals, diplomas and other numerous compliments to his ability and proficiency.

The card of Messrs. C. N. Averill & Son, of Charleston, will be found in another column. The senior member of the firm has been engaged in the forwarding and com-mission business for years, and, we believe, has given general satisfaction. Their commissions for forwarding are only ten cents per package.

Wно is то Blame?—Constant complaints are being made by subscribers along the lines of the railroads of the non-reception of their papers. Our worthy postmaster will please look into the matter, as the papers are regularly sent from our office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY .- We visited the photographic gallery of R: Wearn, Esq., 2 few days since, and found him busily engaged in multiplying faces from living originals. His stock of materials is complete, and his pictures, for artistic exelution and faithful portraiture, are equal to any taken North or South. Our visiting friends, for the next few weeks, should visit the gallery, on Assembly street.

New Finys-Messrs Hanahan & Warley. old residents of this District, have opened a forwarding and commission agency in this city, and promise to attend faithfully to all orders in their line. They have also on hand a large and fresh stock of groceries, &c., to which they invite the inspection of the public, with the firm conviction that the most fastidious taste can be suited. We are indebted to these fentlemen for a liberal sample of their stock, consisting of choice salmon Tresh and pickled -lobsters, Java coffee, aic, Cabinet whiskey, &c., to which ample justice was done, and universal satisfaction expressed, by the Phanix establishment. May their store always be crowded with pay customers, and their pockets be rafidly filled, is our earnest

HARDWARE.-It seems to us that at this time, when the saw and hammer are to be heard in every portion of the city, that nothing can be more wanted with us than a large and well-assorted stock of hardware; and, being under that impression, it is with great pleasure that we bring to the notice of the public the advertisement of the old and responsible frm of Edgerton & Richards, Nos. 32 and 34 Broad street, Charleston, who bring to the view of our readers one of the largest stocks, and of as great variety, as has been landed in Charleston for many years. Mr. G. M. Leiteli, for several years come sted with the hardware business, and well known for his competency, is to be found at this establishmout.

New Advances superist. Attention is calldata the following adverts mema, which are published for the circulation this mean

Market But a receiver A licenses - Harawale.
O. T. Pereber - Notice of Sola I.
C. C. Foreber - Notice of Sola I.
C. C. Fort Lady at Benediar.
due b Levia - Sale Government line ray.
V. J. Seat. Fen. - For Simi Treasure.
Village and Levi.
Wites and Levi.
Wites and Levi.
V. Averill & Son - Com. Merchants.
Volunder Plantation in Hichland for Sola.
L. L. Cohen - Drawing, Painting, &c.
M. Witesock - Dry Goods, &c.
John Weile - China agains, Asylua.
Local Outeron Coulding Single.

LOOK OUT FOR COURTERFEITS. - We ..