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BY J. A. SELBY.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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Counting House Calendar for 1866.

1866.	1866.
Jan. 1	July 1
Feb. 1	Aug. 1
Mar. 1	Sept. 1
Apr. 1	Oct. 1
May 1	Nov. 1
June 1	Dec. 1

Department Reports.

On Saturday we published the President's message, and to-day we give the substance of the most interesting department reports:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. Stanton reports that the military operations by the last Congress amounted to the sum of \$516,240,131. The military estimates for the next fiscal year amount to \$38,814,561.83. The national military force on the 1st of May, 1865, numbered 1,000,516 men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to 50,000 troops, and over 800,000 have already been mustered out of service. The cause of this great reduction is, of course, the end of the rebellion, and the return of the States arrayed against the Union to the national authority. The Secretary gives an extended review of the military operations of the past two years' campaigns, in every department. On the 1st of May, 1864, the aggregate national force was 970,710 men; but the effective force is put down at 662,345.

The Commissioner-General of Prisoners reports that, between the 1st of January and the 20th of October, there were, in our custody, 98,802 prisoners-of-war. Of these, 1,955 enlisted into the United States service, 63,442 were released after the cessation of hostilities, and 33,127 were delivered in exchange. Besides these, 174,223 prisoners surrendered in the different rebel armies, and were released on parole, viz: Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by Gen. R. E. Lee, 27,305; army of Tennessee and others, commanded by Gen. J. E. Johnston, 31,243; Gen. Jeff. Thompson's army of Missouri, 7,978; miscellaneous paroles, department of Virginia, 9,072; paroled at Cumberland, Maryland, and other stations, 9,377; paroled by Gen. McCook, in Alabama and Florida, 6,428; army of the department of Alabama, Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor, 42,293; army of the Trans-Mississippi department, Gen. E. K. Smith, 17,686; paroled in the department of Washington, 3,390; paroled in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas, 13,922; surrendered at Nashville and Chattanooga, Tennessee, 5,029; total, 174,223.

Looking to the causes that have accomplished the national deliverance, says the Secretary in conclusion, there seems no room henceforth to doubt the stability of the Federal Union. These causes are permanent, and must always have an active existence. The majesty of national power has been exhibited in the courage and faith of our citizens, and the ignominy of rebellion is witnessed by the hopeless end of the great rebellion.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

This report will be read with an interest perhaps unequalled since the days of William Duane, Nicholas Biddle, and the United States Bank. Seldom has an executive document been looked for with more anxiety. We subjoin but a brief synopsis, deferring a more ample abstract:

The Secretary discusses the three questions of the currency, the public debt and the revenue. He goes into a full exposition of the objections to United States notes as a permanent currency, the chief of which he states to be the fact that the Government of the United States is one of limited and defined powers, and that the authority to issue notes as money is neither expressly given to Congress by the Constitution, nor fairly to be inferred except as a measure of necessity in a great national emergency. He holds it to be the "crowning glory of the Constitution that this great war has been waged and closed without the power of the Government being enlarged or its relations to the States being changed."

The Secretary, after very ably meeting the various objections to a reduction of the currency, recommends:

First. That Congress declare that the compound interest notes shall cease to be a legal tender from the day of their maturity.

Second. That the Secretary be authorized, in his discretion, to sell bonds of the United States bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. and redeemable and payable at such periods as may be conducive to the interests of the Government, for the purpose of retiring not only compound interest notes, but the United States notes.

In reference to the debt, the Secretary believes that, if kept at home, it need not be oppressive, but that it is still a national burden, and the work of removing it should not be long postponed.

The Secretary sees no way of removing it but by an increase of the national income over the expenditures. It should be our ambition not to bequeath it to our descendants.

The first step should be to fund the maturing obligations. The next should be to provide for raising, in the least odious manner, the revenue necessary to pay the interest and a certain definite annual amount for the payment of the principal. Mr. McCulloch hopes that Congress will be decided and emphatic on this point.

The debt on the 31st of October was \$2,808,549,437.55; deducting moneys in the Treasury it was \$2,740,854,750. He estimates it on July 1, 1866, at \$3,000,000,000. The annual interest, if funded at five and a-half per cent., would be \$165,000,000, but if funded at five per cent., it would be \$150,000,000.

If \$200,000,000 per annum should be applied to pay accruing interest, and to reduce the principal funded at the higher rate of five per cent., the debt would be paid in thirty-two years, or at five and a-half per cent., in a little over twenty-eight years.

The Secretary believes that no Act of Congress would be more popular than one which should provide for such an extinguishment of the debt.

Upon the subject of internal revenue, the report recommends:

First. That the collection of the Internal Revenue Taxes, which accrued before the establishment of revenue offices in the States recently in rebellion, be indefinitely postponed.

Second. That all sales of property in those States, under the Direct Tax Law, be suspended until the States shall have an opportunity of assuming (as was done by the loyal States) the payment of the tax assessed upon them.

Third. That all transactions in such States, which may be invalid by the non-use of stamps, be legalized as far as it is in the power of Congress to legalize them.

The Secretary regards the nationa

banking system as one of the great compensations of the war, and gives some interesting statistics about its operations.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The report of Hon. Freeman H. Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, gives a clear statement of the condition of the finances, and recommends important changes in our financial system. The Comptroller urges a return to a specie basis, and suggests, as the most available method of attaining it, the funding and consequent retirement of a portion of the inactive circulation shown to be now held in reserve. By a gold valuation of our imports and exports, it is estimated that a balance has accrued against this country during the four years previous to the 30th of June last of \$308,000,000. As a remedy for this, the Comptroller recommends an increase of the rate of duties just in proportion as the price of gold and foreign exchange may recede, to be followed by the graduated reduction of such increase, say ten per cent., at the expiration of each six months, until brought down to the original rate. In the meantime, by a steady reduction of the volume of redeemable currency and consequent reduction of prices, we would be able once more to place our manufactured and agricultural productions on a footing that would enable them to enter into successful competition with those of other nations in the markets of the world.

As the first step to be taken towards a reduction of the Government issues used as currency, the conversion of all the interest-bearing legal tender notes into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, is urged. It is also suggested that the national currency Act be so amended as to allow an increase of the limit to \$400,000,000, on condition only that all the banks be required to redeem their notes in New York, Boston or Philadelphia, and also that an issue of six per cent. five-twenty bonds be authorized to the amount that it will require to secure the additional circulation under the provisions of the Act, which bonds, the banks, when organized, shall purchase, as each may require, of the Secretary of the Treasury, at such fair rates as he may from time to time prescribe, but not less than their par value, and pay for the same in the United States legal tender notes, and all notes so received shall be cancelled and destroyed.

The tariff, it is suggested, can be so adjusted as to produce \$120,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 should be raised on whiskey, malt liquors and wines. It is estimated that the cotton crop of next year will amount to between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 of bales, on which might be levied a tax of eight cents per pound, which would realize \$180,000,000, more than sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt after the entire amount is funded. The license and stamp duties, is it thought, could be dispensed with after the next fiscal year.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner remarks his recent accession to the post and consequent brief time in which to prepare his views, and offers some general considerations of interest and importance. The amount of revenue raised in one year, up to 30th June last, was equal to all the revenues of the United States from the foundation of the Government up to 1812, and yet 1,000,000 of men were withdrawn from productive labor, and the marine was relatively idle. The following are some of the aggregates: Receipts for 1863, \$41,003,192.93; receipts for 1864, \$116,850,672.14; receipts for 1865, \$129,529,017.

The tax on distilled spirits has been a failure in a great degree, but from causes believed to have been obviated.

The cost of collecting the revenue is estimated to have been three and a half per centum of receipts up to the present year, a sum much below the cost of British revenue, as shown by a citation introduced into the

report. This will surprise many. The per centum of the last fiscal year is estimated at two and three-fourths. The current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1866, the cost will be greater, owing to the sparsely inhabited and unsettled condition of the South.

The current fiscal year is expected to bring \$272,000,000 revenue.

The Commissioner recommends that the power to appoint Assistant Assessors, now, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, in the President only, be lodged in the Secretary of the Treasury by law.

He recommends that the appeal system be abolished, as useless and generally neglected by parties interested.

The penalties are so various in the existing law that it is recommended that, by proper amendment, they may be simplified. The franking privilege is proposed for Assessors and Collectors.

Section 46, Act June 30, 1864, is believed to require the very careful attention of Congress. This section relates to collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts, and attention is called to the mischief which will arise from the fact that, for nearly three years, all instruments of writing in the South, on which hang immense monetary interests, are invalid for want of stamps, as enjoined in schedule B of the revenue Act, unless Congress, in some appropriate manner, relieves the matter. Section 150, of the Act of 30th June, 1864, would seem to indicate a purpose at one time of, in some way, collecting the duties on successions in the insurrectionary districts, through the direct tax commissioners. However that may be, there is now certainly no necessity for the motion, and the Commissioner recommends its repeal. He also recommends important modifications of the law regulating stamps. But for inconvenience in thinly peopled districts, he would suggest the substitution of stamped paper for adhesive stamps. He thinks the public have become sufficiently familiar with the novelty to be held more severely accountable for infraction of the law, and suggests more stringent remedies.

Important analysis are given and recommendations offered respecting the operation of the revenue and direct tax laws in the Southern States.

An increase in the clerical force, and in their compensation, is earnestly recommended.

Mr. Warren De La Rue, king of astronomical photographers, has taken a photograph of the lunar eclipse of the 4th inst. The atmosphere having been clear, the image is excellent, and affords another proof of the important advantage now open to observers who make use of photography. When it is understood that an instantaneous image of a phenomenon can be taken, it will be seen that by no other means could the various movements to which our satellite is subject be so well observed and recorded as by photography. By associating this new image with one of a former eclipse, Mr. De La Rue obtains a stereoscopic effect difficult to describe, but singularly remarkable. To a practised eye, the bulging hemisphere of the moon appears almost transparent, comparable to a huge glass shade covering a flat surface.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE CITIZEN.

It is our melancholy office to chronicle the decease of the venerable Henry A. DeSaussure, one of the most esteemed and venerated of our citizens. He died, on Saturday afternoon last, after a short illness, at the ripe age of about seventy-six years. He was the eldest son of the late Chancellor Henry W. DeSaussure, and a native of this city, in which he passed his long life of usefulness and honor. By profession a lawyer, he was ranked among the eminent of the legal fraternity, and enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice, and, by reason of his seniority and high standing, he was long regarded and revered as the patriarch of the Charleston Bar.—*Charleston Courier.*

On the evening of November 21, a carpet bag was stolen from Albert Pike, at the depot of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, in the former city. It contained all the original treaties made by the Confederates with the different Indian tribes, and a number of Masonic documents, the former being of great importance to the Government. Secretary Stanton has ordered Gen. Terry to make all diligent search for the stolen documents.

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.

THE subscribers have just received, by late arrivals from the most celebrated manufacturers in Philadelphia, a large and well selected stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS,

SHOES and

GAITERS,

Of the latest and most fashionable styles. We are prepared, as usual, to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's work in the most durable manner and at the shortest notice; and from our large experience in business in this city, we can warrant satisfaction. THOMAS FLANIGAN & CO. Dec 9

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS, THE SUBSCRIBER'S HEADQUARTERS

WILL BE AT THE STORE OF C. S. JENKINS,

ASSEMBLY STREET, NEXT MARKET.

SANTA CLAUS. Dec 9

To Rent,

A WELL-SET TILED PLANTATION, consisting of about 1,500 acres of Land—800 of which are cleared, and the remainder well timbered. On the said plantation are a Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Gin, propelled by water power. Situated in the fork of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers, on the South Carolina Railroad, about one mile from Kingsville and a mile and a half from Gadsden. Location healthy and all the buildings in good condition, capable of accommodating between fifty and seventy-five laborers. On the premises, also, is a good Overseer's House. The said property can be rented on shares with owners, or the whole, if desired. Apply to Dec 7 6* HANAHAN & WARLEY.

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.

THE subscribers have just received a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of: Gent's Single and Double-soled BOOTS, (Philadelphia make,) Balmorals, Gaiters, Bootees, Brogans, &c. Also, a fine lot of the very best Baltimore Oak Sole LEATHER. We will, as usual, make to order all varieties of Boots and Shoes, of the best material and workmanship, for cash only—a rule from which there will be no exception.

J. & A. OLIVER, Sumter st., between Richland and Laurel Dec 7

GUNSMITHING.

PETER W. KRAFT would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he has resumed his old business of a GUNSMITH, and will promptly attend to all orders. Dec 7 12*

KEROSENE LAMPS, &C

OPENED THIS DAY, a new and beautiful assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, for Stores, Parlors, Halls and Chambers.

ALSO, KEROSENE OIL, WICKS, CHIMNIES, SHADES, &c. W. B. STANLEY, Dec 2 Corner Plain and Gates sts.

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French and Italian Confectionary.

1,000 POUNDS of the purest and finest quality LADIES' ICE CREAMS, ICE CREAM DROPS, JELLY CAKES, Jelly Drops, Liquid Drops, Italian Almonds, French Almonds, Marshmallow Paste, Royal Cream Drops, Chocolate Cream, (fine,) French Burnt Almonds, Cordial Drops, Fruit Drops, Fruit Paste, Cream Jelly Paste, Sherbert Cream Drops. At E. POLLARD'S Variety Store, On Main street, a few doors above Bedell's corner. Dec 2 46

Spectacles and Eye Glasses,

ADmirably adapted to any age. At E. POLLARD'S, On Main street, a few doors above Bedell's corner. Dec 2 46