

The President's Message.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst., this important document which has been looked forward to with peculiar interest by men of all parties in the Union was presented to Congress. It is one of the ablest State papers ever prepared by occupants of the White House, and as an argument entirely sustains the President in his opposition to the unconstitutional and partisan legislation of Congress. The length of the message will we regret prevent us from presenting it in full in our columns but invite attention to the following full and carefully prepared synopsis which we find in the Wilmington Star.

The President deplors the continued disorganization of the Union, and argues that when a civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the State to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted, and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and as speedily as possible. This duty was, upon the termination of the rebellion, promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department, but by the insurrectionary States themselves, and restoration, in the first moment of peace, was believed to be as certain as it was indispensable. The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained, by my obligations to the Constitution, to withhold my assent.

It is a source of profound regret, therefore, that he declares, "I am unable to communicate any definite adjustment, satisfactory to the American people, of the questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no Union as our Fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress; where one State is as free as another to regulate its internal concerns according to its own will; and where the laws of the central Government, strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, apply with equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the present state of the Union is a melancholy fact."

He alludes to the importance of re-establishing the Government according to the terms of the original compact, and says: "To me the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force. There is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. The courts may be everywhere open, and, if open, their process would be unimpeded. Crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper judicial authorities, in a manner entirely practicable and legal. There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its powers have determined that it shall be disregarded and violated. The mere bad will of this Government, or of some one or more of its branches, is the only obstacle that can exist to a perfect union of all the States."

The President then alludes to the conflict of opinion on this question between himself and Congress, indulging the hope of concurrence in a mode of settlement, and says: "It is clear to my apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union. When did they cease to be so? The ordinances of secession, adopted by a portion (in most of them a very small portion) of their citizens, were mere nullities. If we admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war. Were those States afterwards expelled from the Union by the war? The direct contrary was avowed by this Government to be its purpose, and was so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution. It cannot be that a successful war waged for the preservation of the Union, had the legal effect of dissolving it. The victory of the nation's arms was not the disgrace of her policy; the defeat of secession on the battle-field was not the triumph of its lawless principle. Nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything which would have the effect, directly or indirectly, of separating the States from each other."

The President devotes considerable space to this point, and particularly to the declaration by Congress, in July, 1861, that "the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union," &c., and that when this was done the war should cease, and concludes that a violation of this assurance on the

part of the Government, in the day of its power, "would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the moral world together; our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men; it would make the war not only a failure, but a fraud."

The President therefore recommends the repeal of the acts of Congress "which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters," which acts the President pronounces unconstitutional and unauthorized. "On the question of negro suffrage, the President argues at length, and declares that "the subjugation of the States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering," and he believes that "the people would endure any amount of military oppression, for any length of time, rather than degrade themselves by subjugation to the negro race." In concluding his reflections on this important subject, the President remarks: "I repeat the expression of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority which promises to better the condition of the negroes in the South, by encouraging them in industry, enlightening their minds, improving their morals, and giving protection to all their just rights as freedmen. But the transfer of our political inheritance to them would, in my opinion, be an abandonment of a duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children."

"The plan of putting the Southern States wholly, and the General Government partially, into the hands of negroes, is proposed at a time peculiarly unpropitious. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war. Industry must be reorganized, justice re-established, public credit maintained, and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institutions originally. I confidently believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is worse than madness to expect that negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency."

"The great difference between the two races in physical, mental, and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together in one homogeneous mass. If the inferior obtains the ascendancy over the other, it will govern with reference only to its own interest—for it will recognize no common interest—and create such a tyranny as this continent has never yet witnessed. Already the negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. If this continues, it must become worse and worse, until all order will be subverted, all industry cease, and the fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilderness. Of all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered, none are equal to those which must result from the success of the effort now making to Africanize the half of our country."

In alluding to the expenses of reconstruction, the President says it has cost uncounted millions already, and that it will require a strong standing army and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum, to maintain the supremacy of negro governments after they are established.

The violation of the pledges of Congress to the people, who were led to suppose that the National debt was created to hold the States in the Union, not to "expel them from it and hand them over to be governed by negroes," the President fears will make the moral duty to pay it seem much less clear. Still, while the President denounces repudiation, he says: "The great interests of the country require immediate relief from these enactments. Business in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by the terror of confiscation, and the dread of negro supremacy. The Southern trade, from which the North would have derived so great a profit under a government of law, still languishes, and can never be revived until it ceases to be fettered by the arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe."

Now far the duty of the President requires him to go in opposing an unconstitutional act of Congress, has been a source of much anxiety to the President. He thinks, however, that the emergency has not yet arisen which would call for that force and authority which would certainly be exercised by him if found necessary "to save the life of the Nation."

The President concludes this branch of his message by alluding to the endorsement which he has lately received from the people in the reconstructed States.

The President next alludes to the enormous frauds perpetrated on the Treasury, and argues his inability by cause of the restrictions placed on him by the "Tenure of Office" bill, to accomplish much towards correcting the evil. The President's views on the Financial question have already been truthfully foreshadowed. The message makes no special allusion to the cotton tax.

"Betsey, get up and get me something to eat."

"Why, John, there's nothing cooked."

"Well, get up and cook something."

"There's nothing to cook."

"Nothing at all?"

"No."

"Well, get up, and get a clean knife and fork—I'll go through the motion anyhow."

The cost of the military establishment in Virginia for the last ten months was \$5,000,000.

John Brisson has given \$20,000 to the famine sufferers in London.

While we reserve to ourselves the right of defining our own political position, by means of our editorial columns, we will be pleased to publish contributions from our fellow-citizens upon the grave questions which now agitate the public mind, whether their opinions coincide with ours or not. A district newspaper, we consider, should be an index of the various shades of popular sentiment in the section of country in which it circulates. Our columns are open, therefore, for any communications properly written, accompanied by a responsible name, not personal in their character, nor absolutely injurious in their tendency.

Apologetic.

The space in our paper occupied by the political documents which we to-day present to our readers, must be our apology for the absence of copious news matter. We will try and make amends next week for present deficiencies.

New advertisements will receive attention next week.

The President's Message and Congress.

The scene, which followed the reading of the able Message of President Johnson to the dignified body, yeapt Congress, deserves record, and is a telling commentary on the animus of the honorable gentlemen constituting the great legislative tribunal of the land. It has always been customary for the Message of the President to be printed by order of Congress, as a deserved tribute of respect to him, and in order to permit at least a partial official circulation through the country. A motion to this end having been made in the Senate, on Tuesday, elicited bitter opposition, and was finally laid over. During the discussion, several prominent Radicals delivered themselves as follows:

Senator Howard did think not it worthy of publication, as it was a libel on every member who voted for the Reconstruction bill, and it was nothing less than an insidious invitation to the rebel States to resist, by violence, the Reconstruction acts. He would not vote money for the distribution of such attacks upon the people's representatives.

Senator Cameron thought the Message already sufficiently published.

Senator Sumner moved to amend by publishing only the reports. He considered the Message not only a libel on Congress, but an incendiary document designed to stir up the rebels.

Senator Wilson said Congress was not to be deterred from its work by either the President or the press, and the South will be represented by the Fourth of July next. The President libelled not only Congress but the freedmen, in declaring them unfit for the ballot. He declared that newspaper correspondents were in the interest of the rebels, and made garbled statements.

Several Democratic Senators raised their voices in defence of the President and of the motion, but they were unheard, or at least unheard.

It is not unlikely that this action of Congress, besides indicating their continued bitter animosity to Mr. Johnson, foreshadows impeachment. To the plain but potent arguments, which he has offered to the country and the world in defense of his policy, they can fabricate no reply. Logic and Rhetoric will avail them nothing; no sophistries they may devise will be sufficiently ingenious to controvert the truth he has announced and thus neutralize the effect which the Message must produce on every candid reader. Two alternatives only present themselves; they must either relinquish their schemes, or remove the author of their confusion and disappointment. The former course they will not adopt, and they must therefore impeach and suspend the President and thus, by an attack on the man, endeavor to overturn his policy.

That in this they will fail ignominiously we have every reason to hope. The words of the President are significant,

"If Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts, nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender; if, for instance, the Legislative Department should pass an act, even through all the forms of law, to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government—in such a case the President must take the high responsibilities of his office, and save the life of the nation at all hazards."

He will not submit to be made a sacrifice to the ambition and hate of Congress. He will resist with all the power of the Government the last attack upon him and the consummation of impeachment will be the inauguration of a civil revolution. The issue of this would not be doubtful; it would seal the doom of the assailants.

"Queu Deus vult perire, prius dementat" (Whom God wishes to destroy he first deprives of reason). Congress is an illustration of the truth of the proverb. In the events of

the past few months they may read their doom; the voice of the people to which they have professed obedience in the perpetration of their unconstitutional and iniquitous acts has repudiated them—but blind to the handwriting on the wall and deaf to the warning voice of their constituents they still MADLY persist in their efforts to overturn the Republic and establish on its ruins a hydra-headed despotism.

Justice will undoubtedly soon overtake them, and while Mr. Johnson will hereafter be venerated as the second "Father of his Country," his enemies will draw down upon their heads the obloquy their crimes deserve. "The places that now know them will know them no more forever," and they will be remembered only to be execrated.

Taxation in the State.

THE ORDER OF GENERAL CANET.

HEADQ'S. 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 3, 1867.

[General Orders No. 139.]

I. To provide for the support of the provisional government of South Carolina, for the year commencing on the first day of October, 1867, and ending on the thirtieth day of September, 1868, the Act of the General Assembly, "To raise supplies for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six," approved December 21, 1866, will, as hereinafter modified, be continued in force until superseded by legislation or until otherwise ordered by proper authority.

ARTICLES TAXED "AD VALOREM."

1. On all real estate, twenty-five cents on every hundred dollars: provided, that on such lands as may be in the possession of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands on the first day of January next, and the owner or claimant is thereby deprived of its occupation and use, such tax shall not be collected; on the capital stock of all gas-light companies, twenty-five cents on every hundred dollars; on articles manufactured for sale, barter, or exchange, between the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, twenty cents on every hundred dollars, to be paid by the manufacturer; on the market value of the gross amount of spirituous liquors manufactured from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1868, five per cent. to be paid quarterly at the end of each quarter to the Tax Collectors of the Districts in which they were manufactured; on buggies, carriages, gold and silver plate, watches, jewelry and pianos, on land on the first day of January, 1868—except when held by dealers for the purpose of sale—one dollar on every hundred dollars.

"TAX ON INCOMES."

2. Upon all gross incomes derived from employments, faculties and professions, including the profession of dentistry (whether in the profession of the law the income be derived from the costs of suit, or fees, or other source of professional incomes), excepting clergymen, two and one-half dollars on every hundred dollars; from commissions received by brokers, venue masters, factors, commission merchants, dealers in exchange (foreign or domestic), or in mortgages, bonds and other negotiable papers, two and one-half dollars and every hundred dollars; from premiums received by insurance companies or underwriters, two dollars on every hundred dollars; from the receipts of express or other transportation companies earned within the limits of the State, one dollar on every hundred dollars; and from the receipts of telegraph companies earned within the limits of the State, two and one-half dollars on every hundred dollars; from the sale of newspapers or magazines, one dollar on every hundred dollars; on the gross receipts of newspapers published in the State twenty cents on every hundred dollars; from the sale of goods, wares or merchandise, embracing all the articles of trade, sale, barter or exchange (cotton taxed by the United States excepted), which any person shall make between the first day of January and the thirty-first day of December, 1868, to be paid quarterly at the end of each quarter, to the several Tax Collectors, twenty cents on every hundred dollars; on the gross profits of all banks or banking institutions, two dollars on every hundred dollars; on the gross incomes derived from the arts of photographing or daguerrotyping, one dollar on every hundred dollars; on all incomes from salaries, rents, dividends and money at interest, one dollar on every hundred dollars in excess of five hundred dollars; on the gross incomes of all railroads (not exempted by law from earnings within the State, one dollar on every hundred dollars. All persons keeping hotels shall pay a tax of two dollars on every hundred dollars of gross incomes; all persons keeping restaurants or eating houses shall pay a tax of two dollars on every hundred dollars of gross income; all persons keeping livery stables shall pay a tax of two dollars on every hundred dollars of gross income; all butchers and lucksters shall pay a tax of one dollar on every hundred dollars of gross income; all persons keeping billiard tables shall pay a tax of five dollars on every hundred dollars of gross income; all persons keeping howling alleys shall pay a tax of five dollars on every hundred dollars of gross income; all persons keeping bar-rooms, whether connected with a hotel or otherwise, shall pay a tax of ten dollars on every hundred dollars of gross income; all persons keeping ferries or bridges shall pay a tax of one dollar on every hundred dollars of gross income; all

persons keeping toll gates shall pay a tax of one dollar on every hundred dollars of gross income; all persons keeping toll gates shall pay a tax of one dollar on every hundred dollars of gross income; each person or company keeping a public race track shall pay a tax of one hundred dollars; upon each public hack, stage coach, baggage wagon and omnibus drawn by two or more horses, there shall be paid a tax of ten dollars, and upon each dray and cart, or baggage and express wagon drawn by one horse, a tax of five dollars.

"TAXES IMPOSED FOR CERTAIN PRIVILEGES."

3. All persons representing for gain or reward any play, comedy, tragedy, interlude, or farce, or other employment of the stage, or any part therein, or exhibiting wax works or other shows of any kind whatsoever, shall pay a tax of ten dollars per day to be paid into the hands of the Clerks of the Courts, or of a Magistrate in the absence of the Clerk, who shall be bound to collect and pay the same into the public treasury, except in cases where the same is now required by law to be paid to corporations or otherwise. Upon every taking out of a charter, except for religious, charitable and educational institutions, there shall be levied a tax of twenty dollars; upon each renewal of a charter liable to tax under this order, ten dollars, and all companies incorporated in other States shall pay for the privilege of carrying on their business in this State the same charter fee as is required of companies incorporated in this State. All circus exhibitions, to be paid at the time, fifty dollars per day; each and every person keeping a dog or dogs, shall pay a tax of one dollar for each dog. For the privilege of selling lottery tickets within the limits of this State, five hundred dollars per month, to be paid monthly or quarterly in advance to the Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, who, upon such payment, shall grant a license for the time for which such payment has been made, but not for less than one month.

"SPECIAL TAX."

4. A capitation tax of one dollar shall be paid by every male person between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, residents of the State on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, except such as are incapable of earning a support by reason of mental or physical disability: provided, that double executions for the non-payment of the capitation tax of the past year shall not be enforced, and that in all cases where execution has not been issued and no costs have been incurred, the tax may be discharged by the payment of the original amount on or before the first day of March, 1868.

5. All taxes levied on property as prescribed in this order, shall be paid to the Tax Collector for the District or Parish in which said property is situated, except that the tax on railroad companies, express companies, and telegraph companies shall be returned to and paid directly into the Treasury of the State; and this return shall be made quarterly.

6. All individual taxes will be assessed directly upon and collected directly from the individuals from whom they are due. * * *

8. Before the collection of the taxes herein provided for, every Assessor or Tax Collector (acting in the capacity of Assessor) in this State, shall proceed to make an ad valorem assessment of all lands, buildings and improvements, without distinction as to city, town or country property, and upon all other property upon which an ad valorem tax has been levied, with reference to the market value of such property in United States currency, and without reference to any previous assessment; and such assessments shall be subject to revision by military authority. Each Assessor and each Tax Collector acting as Assessor, before entering upon his duties as Assessor, shall take and subscribe before the Clerk of the Court of the District the following oath, which shall be endorsed on his commission, viz: "I, A. B., do promise and swear that I will, to the best of my ability, execute the duties of Assessor for my Collection District, and will, without favor or partiality, ascertain an ad valorem tax on the value of the property, real and personal, upon which an ad valorem tax is levied, before and for the purpose of levying such tax."

9. Each Tax Collector shall attend at the Court House of the Tax District (or if there be no Court House, at some other public place) daily for one week previous to making his final return, for the receipt of taxes of his respective District or Parish. All taxes on property imposed by the provisions of this order shall have reference both as to possession and valuation to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, except where some other date is specially designated. All taxes on income imposed by the provisions of this order shall have reference to the amount of such income received between the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven and the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and all such income tax shall be due and payable on or before the thirty-first day of March, 1868.

10. The taxes herein levied shall be paid only in gold and silver coin, United States Treasury notes, or notes declared to be a legal tender by the Government of the United States, or notes of National Banks, or the bills receivable of this State; and also pay-certificates of Jurors and constables for attendance on the courts. The Collectors of the several election districts shall be allowed, on all sums of money paid into their hands for taxes, a commission as follows, that is to say: the Tax Collectors of * * * * * Orange Parish, 4 per cent. * * * * * St. Matthews Parish, 6 per cent.: provided, that in any District where the gross amount of taxes paid in shall exceed the sum of thirty thousand dol-

lars, the commissions of the Tax Collectors shall be two per cent. on such excess.

11. In sales of real estate upon execution for non-payment of taxes, if the amount bid for such real estate be not greater than the amount of the execution and costs, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff to bid in the property for the State, and the title thereto shall thereupon be passed to the State, subject to such equitable rights of redemption as may hereafter be determined upon by legislative authority. Imprisonment for over-due taxes is abolished; but whenever the amount of the tax, costs, &c., of any person cannot be made out of any property of which he is possessed the Sheriff holding the execution shall make return therefor to the Commissioners of Roads or Public Buildings, or other appropriate municipal authority, who may enforce the payment of the tax due by labor upon the roads, bridges and other public works: provided that the commutation value of such labor shall not be less than fifty cents for a labor day of eight hours.

12. All taxes levied by this order, except when such taxes are payable quarterly, shall be due and payable as follows: One-half on or before the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the remaining half on or before the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. Any person desiring to pay the whole amount of his taxes (except such as are returned quarterly) on or before the thirty-first day of March shall have the privilege of so doing, and shall be entitled to a discount of five per cent. upon the amount of taxes falling due on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

13. No Tax Collector or Assessor shall receive his commissions until his returns have been received at the Treasurer's office, and been approved by him.

14. Taxes levied by municipalities, corporations, or other local authorities, and any general or special law of the State, will conform in principle to the modifications hereinbefore made.

By Command of Brevet Major-General P. R. S. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. G.

EUREKA CHAPTER, NO. 19, R. A. M.

A Regular Convocation of this Chapter will be held at Orangeburg, C. H., on Saturday the 21st day of December at 10 o'clock, A. M. Communications ordered to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance is to be transacted.

By order of the High Priest,
S. G. JAMISON, Secretary,
aug 3

JOHN H. HOLMES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
BOYCE & CO.'S WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Hon. GEO. A. TRENHOLM, ANDREW ST. MONDS, President National Bank, Charleston, S. C., HOLMES, President S. C. Mining and Manufacturing Company.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of Oliver Shuler, deceased, will, under their proper attestation, on or before the first day of January, 1868, also all persons indebted to the said Estate, will come forward and make payment on or before that date.
dec 7—31*
R. L. SHULER,
Administrator.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber will open a SCHOOL for boys on Wednesday the 1st day of January, 1868. For particulars, he may be seen for the present at the residence of the subscriber, also all persons indebted to the said Estate, will come forward and make payment on or before that date.
dec 7—41*

SELLING OFF AT B. DUBOIS RATES.—Being about to build and not wishing to move our Goods to another location, we have determined to close out our entire Stock by the 1st of January next. Will offer such Bargains in Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes, &c., as will make it to the advantage of all buyers to give us a call.
F. H. W. BILGIMANN & CO.
June 6

IN EQUITY,
ORANGERBURG DISTRICT.

M. A. Davis, Adm'r of G. S. Binnaker's

Sarah Binnaker, et al. Dis. and Cred.

It appearing to my satisfaction that John and Elizabeth Bolton, defendants in the above stated case are absent from and reside beyond the limits of the State, on motion of Messrs. Rufus S. Legare, Complainant, it is ordered, that the said Defendants do appear and defend, or demur to the Complaints within 40 days from this date, or the same will be taken as against their person confessed.

Commissioner's Office, } V. D. V. JAMISON,
Orangeburg, C. H., } COMMISSIONER,
Dec 2, 1867. } dec 7

B. D. Myers, Applicant, } Notice to
Against } Absent
Ann C. Myers, et al. Defendant, } Defendants.
It appearing to my satisfaction that Sarah Fulman and Elizabeth Holly, two of the defendants recited in the above case, are absent from and reside beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered, that they do appear and defend, or demur to the Complaints of the Real Estate of E. J. W. Myers, on or before the sixth day of March next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.
Ordinary's Office, } P. A. MCNICHAEL,
December 2, 1867. } O. O. D.
dec 7

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, } Citation
Orangeburg District. }
By P. A. MCNICHAEL, Esq., Ordinary.
Whereas, Peter M. Houser hath made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration, of the Estate and Effects of John A. Keitt, dec'd.
There are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the Kindred and Creditors of the said John A. Keitt, deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Orangeburg, C. H., on the 20th day of December, inst., after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.
Given under my hand this 4th day of Dec., Anno Domini, 1867.
P. A. MCNICHAEL,
Ordinary.
dec 2

TO RENT.—On Saturday, 14th of December next, at 12 o'clock, P. M., will be let in parcels for the year 1868. For terms and information apply to
J. B. CLECKLEY, Esq.,
nov 20—21*