## The South.

HABEAS CORPUS.

"Next to personal security," mys Mr. Justice "and preserves the personal liberty of individuals. man of ambition and abilities, how easy will it be natural contest between a parent bonored and " or restraint, unless by due course of law.

"By the Petition of Right, 3 Car. 1st, it is en- ) "acted that no person shall be imprisoned or de-" upon to do as to justice shall appertain.

"forgotten is a less public, a less striking and of his army, beat down every opposition? "gorernment. And yet sometimes, when the State | the army will salute him monarch; your militia "is in real danger, even this may be a necressry will assist in making him king, and fight against "TIVE POWER TO DETERMINE WEEK THE DANGER OF "THE STATE IS BUGREAT AS TO RENDER THIS MEASURE ! "EXPEDIENT; FOR IT IS THE PARLIAMENT ONLY, OR " LEGISLATIVE POWER THAT WHENEVER IT REES PRO-" PER CAN AUTHORIZE THE CROWN, BY SCHPERDING ) THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT FOR A SHORT AND LINE- 1 TED TIME, TO IMPRISON SUMPROTED PERSONS WITH-

"grant writs of habens corpus) in the Courts of "the United States, it is for the Legislature to say "10. That question depends on political consid-"erations on which the Legislature is to decide. "Until the Legislative will be expressed, this "Court can only see its duty and must obey the

So Judge Story in his Commentaries on the Con- thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the posed to the malice of the soldiers, and chidden for "laws." This was in a case of Treason. stitution, sec. 1336, says: "It would seem as the ) "power is granted to Congress to suspend the l writ of Aabeas corpus in case of rebellion or invabion, that the right to judge whether the exigency "had arisen must exclusively belong to that body." Burr's conspiracy, a bill was brought before the agreement not to use a single article of British choosing an unconditional submission to irritated Senate in secret session to suspend the writ of manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our habear corpus. When brought into the House of mourning. To encourage the growth and manufact choice. We have counted the cost of this contest Representatives, that body refused to consider it ture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery. in secret session, and by a vote of 113 to 19 re- to eat no lamb." -- Baneroft's U. S., col. 5, p. 206, -- Bancroft's U. S. col. 8, p. 36, year 1773. jected the bill on its first reading. On that occa- year 1771. sion Mr. Dans of Connecticut used the following language: "This bill authorizes the arrest of per-"sons not merely by the President or other high "officers, but by any person acting under him. "I imagine this to be wholly without precedent. If tended that his language should "open the eyes of premary of one part of the empire over another."—

"treason was murching to force us from our seats, I tended that his language should "open the eyes of premary of one part of the empire over another."—

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"would not agree thus to destroy the fundamental the deluded Americans." "If it does not," said he Remereff's U. S., vol. 8, pp. 25-36, Rattle of Run-"act either of despotism or purillanimity."

HISTORICAL PARALLELS. men are created equal; that they are endowed by 177-227. their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that They rushed on with headlong indiscretion, which had as yet supported its commander-in-chief among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war, with nothing beyond a commission," &c., &c.happiness. That, to secure these rights, govern- but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first | Bancroft U. S., col. 8, p. 24, " New Prepared for ments are instituted among men, deriving their just step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Man Resistance."

powers from the consent of the governed; that, sachusetts in a state of resellion, and to pledge the whenever any form of government becomes destruc- parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to tive of these ends, it is the right of the people to its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the Amerialter or to abolish it, and to institute a new govern- can fisheries, to stores New England; the next, to ment, laying its foundation on such principles, and call out the entages on the rear of the Colonies; organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall the next, to excite a service spenerection. - Rancroft seem must likely to effect their safety and happi- I'. N., ed. 7, p. 322. ness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for In the Congress of 1774, there was not one mem light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all her, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me experience bath shown, that mankind are more die sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on pored to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to which we stood, and had candor and courage right themselves by abolishing the forms to which enough to acknowledge it. America is in total igthey are accustomed. But, when a long train of norance, or under infinite deception concerning that

de uce. ing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a senti- Sock .- John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12, ment I have often had occasion to express. In my 1813. opinion there is nothing worth lighting for but that presience may force a wise government to conceal the sense of indignity. But the ansult should be engraven on tableto of brane, with a pencil of steel. AND WELN THAT THE AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPER TO ALL, SHALL MRING FORWARD THE PAYORABLE & MEST, THEN LET THE ATENDING ARM STRIKE HOME. is only by avowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that peace can be preserved .- Goneerneur Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U. S., Feb. 24, 1803.

might look like an approach towards treasonable John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815. expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance.

erican Eloquence, Vol. 1. fortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright stretched out for our defence, will deliver them in tion; adopted in the general Congress, and its patriforce. WHENEVER FOR GIVE UP THAT FORCE, TOT a righteous cause .- John Rutledge, in the Nouth otion was confirmed by the austerity of religious ARE INETITABLY RUINED. -- Patrick Henry, Speech in | Carolina Assembly, April 11th, 1716. the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1788.

that to prevent abuses in our government we will to despute of the commonwealth. THE MAXIM MAY liament, or the enforcement of the penal actuagainst assemble in convention, recall our delegated pow- PROVE AS SALUTARY TO US NOW, AS IT DID TO THEM, Massachusetts. To this end they voted with equal ers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust Short eighted mortals see not the numerous links of unanimity a well regulated militia, to be composed a reposed in them. Oh, sir, we should have fine small and great events which form the chain on of all the freemen of the colony, between bitteen and times, indeed, if to punish tyrants it were only sufficient which the fate of kings and nations is suspended .- sixty. They resolved also, that all former difficulcient to assemble the people. Four arms wherewith Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for a day, ties about religion or politics from henceforth you could defend yourselves are gone; and you have have often sunk a people into elleminary and sloth. should cease, and be forever buried in oblivion; and no longer an aristocratical, no longer a democratical Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive the benign aurora of the coming republic lighted spirit. Did you ever read of any revolution in any to shun them, have frequently called forth such the Cathelie to the recovery of his rightful political nation brought about by the punishment of those virtues as have commanded the applause and rever- equality in the land which a Catholic proprietary in power, indicted by those who had no power at ence of an admiring world. Our country loudly had set apart for religious freedem. Charles Carall? You read of a riot act in a country which is calls you to be circumspect, rigilant, active and roll of Carrollton, who, under the British govern called one of the freest in the world, where a few brave. Perhaps, (all gracious heaven avert it.) ment, had not had so much as a vote at the polls, neighbors cannot assemble without the risk of being perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in was placed unanimously on the committee of corshot by a bired soldiery, the engines of despotisms. war, by some malignant influence, may be em- respondence. army we shall have also, to execute the executible courage you. Her arms, 'tis true, have filled the gret that the zeal of Dulany had grown coul. As commands of tyranny, and how are you to punish world with terror; her troops have resped the he kept silent, the foremost man in Maryland was them? Will you order them to be punished? - laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant | Samuel Chase, like Dulany a lawyer; less circum. Who shall obey those orders? Will your mace on the sea; and when, or where, did you, my coun. spect and less careful of appearances; but strong, bearer be a match for a disciplined regiment? In trymen, depart inglorious from the held of fight? downtight, brave and persevering; capable of error

Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th, 1788. Your strongholds will be in the hands of your ene fighting for your king and country. Joseph herce independence of mind, his unbending energy, mies. It is on the supposition that your American | Parres, Boston, March 6th, 1775. Governore shall be konest that all its good qualities struction puts it in their power to perpetrate the nut scal or fortitude. You will maintain your rights, and expressed the vigor of his nature, his uncomare founded, but its defective and imperfect fon I norst of mischiefe should they be bad men. And, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult promising energy, justly won for him the confisir, would not all the world, from the Eastern to the combat, you never will decline it when freedom is dence of Maryland."—Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, the Western hemisphere, blame our distracted folly the prise. An independence of Great Britain is not p. 75-7.

most of this convention are of the same opinion, is tredden under feet.-Joseph Warren, Beston, "tained without cause shown, to which he may have a king, lords and commons, than a govern- Merch och; 1714. " make answer according to law. By 16 Car. 1st, ment so replete with such insupportable evils. "ch. 10, if any person be restrained of his liberty we make a king, we may prescribe the rules by "by order or decree of any illegal court, or by which he shall rule his people, and interpose and "the command of the Kind's Majastr in person, | checks as shall prevent him from infringing them:

"or by warrant of the council board, or of any but the president in the field, at the head of his of the privy council, he shall upon demand of army, can prescribe the terms on which he shall be enhancied to their commerce, our real interest "bis counsel, have a writ of habeas corpus to reign master so far that it will pusale any American "bring his body before the Court of King's Bench cannot, with patience, think of this idea. If ever "or Common Piens, who shall determine whether he violates the laws, one of two things will happen: "the cause of his commitment be just, and here he will come at the head of his army to carry every thing before him; or, he will give bail, or do | hold our torts and cannon, or to have authority ) "To bereave a man of life or by violence to what Mr. Chief Justice will order him; If he be "confiscate his estate without accusation or trial guilty will not the recollection of his crimes teach "would be so grow and notorious an act of des | him to make one bold push for the American "polism as must at once convey the alarm of throne? Will not the immense difference between "tyranny throughout the whole kingdom, but being master of every thing, and being ignominityranny turougnout the whose amguom, out outly tried and punished, powerfully excite him to confinement of the person by secretly burrying make this hold push? But, sir, where is the existto him to jail where his sufferings are unknown or ling force to punish him? Can be not, at the head "therefore a more dangerous engine of arbitrary | Away with your president, we shall have a king;

" measure. But the happiness of our own Con- you; and what have you to oppose this force !-"STITUTION IS THAT IT IS NOT LEST TO THE BEROU- What will then become of you and your rights !-WILL NOT ABSOLUTE DESPOTISH WHATET-Patrick Henry, in the Virginia Convention, June, 1788. left without hope but in a miracle,' said desponding God, that in my opinion the Americans can have patriots. 'I confess,' said Samuel Adams, 'we have, | no safety but by the Divine favor, their own virtue, as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too and their being so prudent as not to LEAVE IT IN many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity rut rower or rut Buttism Rulens to infrat

HOUT CIVING ANY REASON FOR SO DOING." -- Chem- is time prudence; but in perilous times lake theor, I THEN. Indeed the ruinous and deadly injuries rementaries on the Laws of England, Vol. 1. pp. 135 cannot conceive of prudence without fortitude. He ceived on our side, and the jealousies entertained, persevered; but John Adams retired from the ser- and which in the nature of things must daily increase So our own Chief Justice Marshall, in the case vice of the people, and devoling himself to his pro- against us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the of Bollman, 4 Cranch, 100, says: "If at any time fession, for a time ceased even to employ his pen in least given to reflection apon the rise and full of em-"the public safety should require the suspension their defence. Otis who had returned to the Legis- pires, that true reconcilement can never exist between "of the power rested by this act (the power to latter disordered in mind, and featous of his de- Great Britain and America, the latter being in subclining influence, did but impede the public cause. jection to the former .- Chief Justice Prayton, Charge In Hancock, alm, vanity so mingled with patriot to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776. ism, that the Government hoped to separate him from its uncompromising opponents."- Baseroft's 11. S., rat. 6, page 402, genr 1771.

" 'llere,' said Mayhew, as he lamented the cold ad- | fined to their houses after ten o'clock in the evenherion of the timid good, and for himself, trad the ing; liable to be robbed without redress; ever exworld-bere, there are many who see the right, | tears as proofs of disloyalty .- Bancroft's U. S., and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed rese- col. R, p. 42, year 1775. lution, notwithstanding many discouragements, in

The King, in his reply, pledged himself speedily portionably great; and the gloom in the quarters and effectually to enforce "exedience to the laws and of the British was deepened by the reflection that the authority of the supreme legislature." His heart they had fought not against an enemy, but against was hardened. Having just heard of the seisure of their fellow-subjects and kindred; not for the proammunition at the fort in New Hampshire, he in motion of civil or religions freedom, but for the su-"principles of the Constitution, or commit such an to his faltering minister, "it must set every deli- her Hill. cate man at liberty to arow the propriety of the most energies measures. "The New England goe- "Here ton, as every where else, preparations for ernmente are now in a state of robellion. Blosco must resistance had been deferred; no more than four decide whather they are to be subject to this country barrels of powder could be found in the city. While

abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the assembly. To draw the characters of them all same object, evinces a design to reduce them under | would require a volume, and would now be con absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw of sidered as a caricatured print. Une-third Tories,

such government, and to provide new guards for another Whigs, and the rest mongrels. There was a little aristocracy among us of talents their jut is security."- Declaration of Indepenand letters. Mr. Dickinson was primus inter pares, Yes, sir, wo wish for peace, but how is that bless- the bell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical

As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may ved the national independence. I know that a State be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean may find itself in such unpropilious circumstances, by the Revolution! The war? That was no part of the Revolution. It was only an effect and consequence of it. The Revolution was in the minds , of the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775, in the course of fifteen years, before a drop of Mond was drawn at Laxington. The records of thirteen I legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the I colonies, should be consulted during that period, to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion was enlightened and informed concerning the authority of Parliament over the colonies. The Congreen of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though "A town meeting of Boston had been called at the Lope not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesies. Old South Church, in consequence of some new ag. | tical history. It amembled the priests, from the gression upon the rights of the people. The differ- east and the west, the north and the south, who ent orators of the patriot party had in turn address- compared notes, engaged in discussions and deed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation. bates, and formed results by one rule and by two but guarded and cautious on every point which rotes which went out to the world as unanimous.

Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly | Truth, being known, will prevail over artifice listering to all their harangues; at length he rose and misrepresentation. In such case so man, who and made a few remarks, which he closed with the | is worthy of life, liberty or property, will or can refollowing pithy apologue: "A tirecian philosopher | fuee to join with you in defending them to the met who was lying a-leep on the grass, was suddenly extremity, disclaining every sordid view, and the roused by the bite of some animal on the palm of mean, paltry considerations of private interest and his hand. He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, present emolument, when placed in competion wit. and found be had caught in it a small field mouse. | the liberties of millions; and, seeing that there is no As he was examining the little animal which had alternative but absolute, unconditional submission, dated to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a se- and the most object placery, or a defence becoming cond time; he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, | men born to freedom, he will not keitate about the follow citizens, what think you was the reflection | choice. Although superior force may, by the perwhich this triffing circumstance gave birth to, in mission of Heaven, lay waste our towns and ravage sured unanimity, by passing over the proprietary the mind of the philosopher? It was this: That our country, it can never eradicate from the breasts government, and intrusting the conduct of resistthere is no animal, however weak and contemptible, of freemen, those principles which are ingralted in which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only their very nature. Such men WILL DO THEIR slow, the hesitating were allowed an influence; but | FIGHT for it."-Samuel Adams, Memoir in Am DUTY, neithen anowing non reganding count. from the fifst, all parties acquiesced in the principle QUENCES; but submitting them, with humble cons. of deriving all power from the people; and the prodence, to the omniscient and omnipotent Arbiter | vince, however its movement was sometimes re-Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. and Director of the fate of empires, and trusting tarded, proceeded courageously in an unbroken Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. Un that his Almighty arm, which has been so signally line. In November, 1774, it adhered to the associa

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which emi- sent from eixteen counties, resolved unanimously to b The honorable gentleman who presided, told us. | newly conduced to the greatness of that State, never | resist to the utmost of their power, taxation by Par-We may see such an act in America. A standing played to enslave you; but let not even this diswhat situation are we to be?-Patrick Henry, You, too, can show the trophies of your forefathers' from rashness or self-will, but not capable of falter. victories and your own; can name the fortresses ing in the cause which he approved. Vehement and battles you have won; and many of you count even to a fault, he did not always speak softly or i

In recting our rights upon the contingency of our our aim. No, our with is, that Britain and the col-rulers being sgood or bad? Show me that age and onice may, like the oak and try, grow and increase in strength together. But while the informated plan ple were placed on the sule chance of their rulers of making one part of the empire deves to the other being good men without a consequent loss of lib- se persisted in, the interest and safety of Britain, as erty. I say that the loss of that dearest privilege well hithe colonies, require that the wise measures personal security," says Mr. Justice has ever followed, with absolute certainty, any recommended by the honorable the Continental the law of England regards, ascerts such mad attempt, If your American chief be a Congress be standardly pursued; whereby the na-"This personal liberty consists in the power of for him to reader himself absoluted. The army is in | child beloved, may probably be brought to such an "locomotion, of changing situation or moving his hands, and, if he be a man of address, it will be lisue, as that the peace and happiness of both may "one's person to whatsoever place one's own attached to him; and it will be the subject of long be cetablished upon a lasting hada. Heavy these "inclinations may direct, without imprisonment meditation with him to seize the first amplications pacific measures are like forestal, and it applies that the American spirit solely relieve you when this bear you will set turn your fore from your foce; happened I would rather, infaitely, and I am sure | but will, understielly, press forward, until tyronny

> Upon the whole it has been the policy of the British authority to oblige us to supply our wants at their market, which in the dearcet in the known world, and to cramp and confine our trade to at to ) ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 23, Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon

it the King of tireat Britain should be allowed to of war in ber ports. For if he holds our forts he [ may turn them against us, as he did Roston against her proprietors; it be acquires our cannon be will effectually disarm the colony; if he has a command | of troops among us, even if we raise and pay them, | shackies will be fixed upon us-witness freland and ber national army. The most express act of Par-| liament cannot give us security, for acts of l'arliament are as gasily repealed as made. Royal proclamations nor met to be werentled upon, witness the diedefininements of the inhabitants of Quebec and St. Augustine. Even a change of ministry will not arail us, because, notwithstanding the rapid succession of ministers, for which the British Court has been tamous during the present reign, yet the same rainous policy over continued to prevail against America. Imabort, I think it my duty to declare, "The glorious spirit of liberty is ranquished and in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty

> o() [the Inhabitants of Boston, six thousand ecten bundred and fifty-three still remained in the town, pining of serrow; deprired of wholesome food; con-

my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of "They closed their statement in the words of my country, that neither the republic nor the their new member, Jefferson: These Colonies now churches of New England may sustain any injury.' [cel the complicated calamitics of fire, sword and So in 1807, when great alarm existed as to And every where men began to enter into a solemn lamine. We are reduced to the alternative of

"The loss of officers was observed to be dispres-

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all or to be independent,"-Rancroft's U. S., ent. 7, p. Washington was borne toward Cambridge on the affectionate confidence of the people, Congress CHANGE, all kinds of UNCURRENT BANK

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the RENCY WANTED. revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent so | able a support to the cause of their country." An I lincident in her life is recorded in Garden's interesting Anerdates of the Revolution. "A British officer of rank once said to Mrs. l'inckney - It is impossible not to admire the intrepid tirmness of the ladies of your country. Had your men but half their resolution, we might give up the contest. America would beinrincible." - American Eloquence, Vol. 1.

"But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse i "among the Africans a passion for freedom. To "them bondage in Virginia was not a lower condi-"tion of being than their former one; they had no "regrets for ancient privilegerilost; their memo-"ries prompted as demand for political changes; " no struggling aspirations of their own had invited Dunmore's interposition; no memorial of their "grievances had preceded his offices."-Bancroft's If. S., ent. 8, p. 225-year 1775.

"When Washington learned the fate of the rich | "emporium of his own 'country,' for so be called | "Virginia, his breast heaved with waves of anger "and grief; 'I hope,' said he, 'this and the threat-"ened devastation of other places will unite the " whole country in one indissoluble bond against a " nation which seems lost to every sense of virtue, " and those feelings which distinguish a civilized "people from the most barbarous savages." -Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 232-Burning of Norfolk.

": Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not to outrup the convictions and sympathies of their constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding "ing in the speedy restoration of peace, not only "made no adequate preparations for resistance, but "would not even consent to relieve the states from "anarchy by sanctioning the institution of Govern-"ments in the several colonies. The hesitancy of ten many members, especially of Dickinson, in-"censed John Adams, who maintained that the "hity or sixty men composing Congress should at "once form a constitution for a great empire, pro-" ride for its defence, and, in that safe attitude, "awalt the decision of the King. His fetters to "New England, arowing these opinions, were in-'tercepted; and so little were the central colonies | able terms, neat and expeditions 'prepared for the bold advice, they were published \ by the royali-te as the surest way of destroying "his influence, and heaping obloque on his name." | Bancroft U. S., B col., 55 - year 1775.

"The people of Maryland, happier than that of i l'ennayivania, escaped intestine dissensions and in-Leal. At an adjourned rescion in December, the l Maryland convention, fifty five members being pre-

Where are your checks in this government :- the honorable scars of wounds received, whilst shun coarse invective; but his undaunted spirit, his ty, of plausible hypocrisy that glossed servility But, pardon me, fellow-citizens, I know you want over, his eloquence, which sprung from his heart

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WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. the and after MUNDAY, April 18th, Passenger Trains by Philadelphia will bere PRENIDENT STREET DEPUT dolly KETRESS TRAIN M & LA A. M., WAT MAIL MT & A. M. REMAINE MAIL MAGE P. N ON RUNDAYR at 6.46 P. M. soly. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4,45 P. M., on hetardays. A Freight Train, with Pomenger Car attached, leaves at \$ 40 P. M. elegiber at all Mathies between Rallimore and Harry de From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE ALS IS A. M. 11.35 DELAWARE MAILEDAD FOR HALISBURY AND INTER MEDIATE POINTS. By leaving in 6 15 A. M. Links will enquered at Witnington with 9.44 A. M. train, daily (except stunday) for Milberd, Malisbery and intermediate material. NIFTICK .- All enlared persons, whether hand or free, will be toqueted to bring more responsible white permit, permeally because to the nesternighted, who will be willing to sign a break

to the Chingman, beder they will be taken ever any portion of WM. CRAWFORD, AgraL OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT FOR FARDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS OR THE KAPPAHANNOUR RIVER. The Steamer VIRGINIA, Captain N. Palmanne, Impre Balts more, from her tweth, at Needham's peer, light street wharf, KYERY FRIDAY AFTERNISHIN, at 4 o'clook, and returning tentra Fredrickshore NYRRY TURNDAY MORNING, at 3 from Kirbmond and Washington. Stopping at all the regular Landings on the Ratemberson's river going and returning, to AIR IDRIT THE

to comparatively new, and was build by merchants of Frede tick short and Heitsman, merented to the trade, and by mer chante and farmers remilied in the counties burdering on the Republications, and the express purpose of beeping a first class tenmer on the route. During the winter the forward deck has been suclemed these affections complete protection for horses and and other five safet. Carringed of all sizes can be taken on heard and carried under deck without taking of the wheels Her statement and twell accommendations are large and comger and freight level abe been manufertor on the waters of the Through treight resulted to Participe, and charges paid by J CAPRON & CO. Bowls a wharf 63" Freight revelopment beard of the freemer Mednewlays and Thurwises, and on Fridays up to 3 o'clock, P. M. Por further information and Riank Receipt of form used by the Company, apply on board, or to No 97 Rowly's abart, Baltimore P. SCAPHITER, President, Prederickshurg, Va.

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