

Summer Arrangement



Cheap Travelling to Annapolis

The Mail Stage for Annapolis will, for the future, leave Georgetown, via Marlborough and Queen-Anne, every Monday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, A. M. stopping to take up passengers at all the public houses on the Pennsylvania avenue, Washington City, and arrive in Annapolis the same afternoon by 5 o'clock. Returning, leaves Mr. Williamson's City Hotel, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M. and arrive in Georgetown by 5 o'clock the same evening.

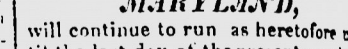
A horse mail will leave Georgetown every Wednesday for Annapolis and return on Thursday. Small packages can be sent with safety by the horse mail.

For seats please apply at the Stage Office, at the Union Tavern, Georgetown, or at the Stage Office next to Mr. Brown's, Washington city.

THE PROPRIETORS

Parties wishing to go from the District, or gentlemen upon business, can be accommodated with stage at the shortest notice, if necessary upon the days the mail goes on the back.

New Arrangement of Days



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her route as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, as to not to accommodate the passengers their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

March 22

Dissolution of Partnership

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before the 1st April 1831.

William Warfield, David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

Ridgely, & Co.

who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1.

SHERIFFALTY

WILLIAM O'HARA

Having understood that a report circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, he takes this opportunity of declaring that the same is unfounded. He begs to be published not to suffer themselves to be misled by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue to be, a candidate for their suffrages for the next appointment, and respectfully begs their votes.

March 22

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the National Gazette.

Automaton.—It is said in a late London paragraph that the secret of the contrivance of Kempelin's celebrated Automaton Chess Player has been discovered, by ascertaining the concealment of a boy in the body of the figure. In a London journal of last month, we find a description of this automaton and her ingenious works of the same kind, which may serve to entertain our readers.

With various accounts of the chess player very distinctly in his hand, and an extract of the supposed method of concealing the dwarf boy, in his pocket, the writer of a paper went with some friends, a few months ago, to visit, and, if possible, to play at chess with the automaton. His engagements, however, were far too numerous for him to obtain that honour of this nation. Some slight changes had been made in the manner of exhibiting the automaton (compared with the account of the Oxford graduate) being, therefore, allowed to the proprietor, that his object was to gain a scientific knowledge of his proceedings, as far as it could be done with propriety, the writer took command of what passed.

On the door in a glass screen automaton and commode were placed out at the time appointed, the figure was made to face the company. Then the inferior chamber of the commode (occupying about one third of its dimensions) was opened before and behind, when a person was held by the proprietor in such a situation, as to throw a light through the machinery occupied this part of it. He closed and locked the doors of the chamber, opened the drawer, took out the men and cushion, described by the Oxford graduate after which, he opened the large number of the commode in front, put the taper through the front within it. Perhaps one sixth, one-eighth of this chamber, was filled by machinery; the rest was a perfect cavity, lined with a fine baze. He now shut and locked these doors; then wheeled the commode round, opened and took up the drapery of the figure, and exhibited the body, partly occupied by machinery, and partly left without imitations of the prominent parts to the shoulders. The drawer was then carefully pulled down, the figure wheeled round, so as to front the spectators, becoming whom it played a masterly and successful game.

In the conviction of the writer and friends (with the figure before them) was, that the concealment of all thin boy or dwarf was impossible.

We must therefore leave the question of human agency still undecided, and pass on to the mention of her of M. de Kempelin's ingenious inventions.

On what do you think M. de Kempelin is at present employed?" M. de Wendisch, in a letter to me on the pursuits of that gentleman, in 1783—"on a machine talks!"

His machine answers, clearly and distinctly enough, several questions. The voice is sweet and agreeable; there is but the letter R, which it pronounces lispingly, and with a certain harshness. When the answer is not understood, it repeats it slower; and if required to repeat a third time, it repeats it in a tone of impatience and vexation. I have heard it pronounce, in different languages, very and very distinctly, the following words and phrases:—"Papa, Mama, My wife, My husband, Popo, Marianne, Rome, Maria, The Queen, The King, At Come, Mama loves me, My wife is my friend."—This is then speaks of the machine as at that time nothing more than a square box, to which was affixed a pair of organ-bellows; and at each answer of this nondescript speaker, the inventor put his hand under a curtain that covered

it, to touch, apparently, the springs that produced the articulation.

It appears to have been M. Kempelin's design to give to this automaton the form of a child of five or six years of age, as the voice which he produced was that of this period of life.

The name of M. Maillardet, a Swiss artist of modern celebrity, is the only one that merits association with that of De Kempelin. He has executed two or three celebrated figures, with whose exploits we must "close this strange eventful history."

One of these is a lady at her piano forte. She executes eighteen tunes by the actual pressure of her fingers on the keys; and while all the natural notes are thus performed, her feet play the flats and sharps by means of pedals. The instrument, in fact, may be correctly called an organ, as it is mainly moved by bellows; to bring which into proper action is the one important object of the machinery. The whole is impelled by six strong springs, acting on twenty five communicating levers, and regulated and equalized by a brass fly. The interior of the instrument is, of course, very complicated and minute in its mechanism, which requires to be wound up once an hour. Before commencing a tune, the lady bows her head to the auditors, she is apparently agitated with an anxiety and confidence, not always felt in real life; her eyes then seem intent on the notes, her bosom heaves, and at a distance it is impossible to discover any semblance of a work of art.

A Magician, that has sometimes accompanied this musical lady, is also a considerable triumph of mechanical skill. He sits at the bottom of a wall, with a long wand in his right hand, and a book in his left. Questions inscribed on this oval counters, twenty in number, are put in the spectator's hand, who is desired to inclose one or more of them in a drawer, which shuts with a spring. A medallion, for instance, has the question, What is the most universal passion? which being put into the drawer, the figure rises with a solemn gait, bows his head, draws a circle or two with his wand, consults his book, and lifts it toward his face, as if in meditation. He then strikes with his wand on the wall above his hand, when two folding doors open, and discover the inscription Love, as the reply.—The counters are remarkably thin and similar in all respects but their inscriptions, which some of them bear on both sides; certainly the mechanism that can discriminate one from the other must be exquisite; and mechanism alone, we believe the highest authority for believing it is.

M. Maillardet's writing boy is hardly less meritorious. He is exhibited kneeling on one knee, and an attendant having dipped his pencil and laid the paper before him, he executes drawings, and French and English sentences, in writing of a very superior description. Every natural motion of the fingers, elbow, eyes, &c. is correctly imitated.

The first of these figures the artist stated to have cost him the sum of 1500l. in its construction.

To the Voters of Dorchester County,

Fellow-Citizens,

At the solicitations of a great number of the voters of this county, we present ourselves to you as Candidates at the approaching election for electors of the Senate of Maryland.

In comparing all the elections which you are called upon to make, there is certainly no one of them, of more importance than this—it is in the formation of this branch of our government that the wisdom and the foresight of the founders of our excellent constitution are eminently conspicuous. A mixed government of checks and balances, is both our pride and our enviable lot. If the House of Delegates is the fresh and glowing expression of the popular will, the Senate is no less the faithful friend of the people—the wise counsellor of their welfare and the prudent restrainer of those impetuous and irregular feelings which often honestly belong to republicans. It is to the Senate we ought to look for sound discretion in times of state conflicts, and it is here we

ought to expect calm reflection and judicious action amidst the storms and tempests of political warfare. Hence the deep and earnest solicitude with which the election of this branch of our government should be regarded.

It would be almost useless for us to lay before you any political creed, or opinions as entertained by us, since both we and our opinions have been so long and so familiarly known to you. But as we ask a trust of vast importance at your hands it is fit, that we should still give you every assurance in our power, that we have never ceased to cherish and maintain and admire those principles which were handed down to us by the illustrious founders of this federal government, and that course of administration which was adopted by Washington and his associates.

As it regards the general government, our fundamental principles are devotion to the federal union of the states and war against any measure, that can in any wise tend to their severance. We believe that the union of these states, under a general government with powers limited by a written constitution, such a one as we are now happily blessed with, is essential to the general welfare—the sheet anchor of our peace at home & safety abroad.

As citizens of Maryland we earnestly imbibed and have unceasingly cherished those established maxims of liberty and the rights of man, which are inculcated in our bill of rights, and laid down in our excellent state constitution. We hail our fellow citizens, the people, as the only legitimate source of power—we hold the right of free and independent suffrage, as the golden fruit of the tree of liberty, and we acknowledge the responsibility of all public agents to be essentially necessary to good government and the public happiness.

The preservation of the judiciary from all unessential or wanton change and the consequent uprightness & independence of the Judges, we hold indispensably necessary to public justice—to public order and security—to the preservation of private rights and property—to individual comfort and social enjoyment—changes in political men or in political notions are of little amount provided the great pillars of the state are left untouched and unassailed. Party contests, like the storms of the ocean, may rage and buffet with their billows the opposing rocks, but soon all is calm again and no essential injury occurs.—But when corruption once taints the seat of justice, as it must do, when the judiciary is made to fluctuate with the tide of public opinion—when party feelings mingle in the judgment and courts of justice, become the instruments of party malice or oppression, there is no longer any security—Life, liberty, reputation and property, instead of being held by the secure and stable tenure of the constitution and the established laws of the land, would be at the mercy and caprice of every popular demagogue. Justice will be trodden under foot, and our happy country become the scene of indescribable misery and wretchedness—Guilt will go unpunished, and innocence will find no security!

The privilege conferred on every citizen of our happy country of perfect freedom of religion, the right to worship God, in that way his conscience shall direct, is one of the most consolatory enjoyments afforded to man.—The doctrine is founded in the greatest wisdom and heaven-like benevolence.—It is itself an illustration of all the mildness and goodness of the gospel. It is the operation of God's mercy in kindness from man to man. Grant that it may be the eternal inheritance of every American citizen.—Great and glorious as this privilege is, we are only able to appreciate it by contrasting our condition with that of others—it is then we feel our enviable state.—What is the condition of the Irish Catholic? Wretched—suspected—degraded—he has not the common privileges of a common subject of his native country, because he is of another church—he cannot be trusted, because oppression has made revenge a duty! Look to England!—there none but those of the high church can enjoy honour, emolument or of-

lice. In France, Spain, Italy and other nations of Europe, the sacred principle, recognised and established by our bill of rights—that it is the duty and the right of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to him—is equally or more unknown and unregarded.

The situation of those celebrated nations reminds us of our happiness. Although art, science, taste and literature adorn them—possessing too as several of them do, great advantages of soil and climate—yet they want that toleration, that freedom of religion and of the press, that spirit of liberty, and personal independence, that happy condition of things, which make America superior to them all.

In the zeal which we entertain to promote our country's welfare we shall, we are sure, be pardoned, if on this occasion we indulge ourselves in a latitude of remark rather greater than usual. The times seem to demand it. If great mischief is at hand, (which we fervently implore that heaven may avert!) we mean not only to fall guiltless, but with the reiteration of a warning voice faultering upon our lips.

We fear in case of a change of things—a change of system—we have reason to fear it, for the demonstrations have been too strong to be disregarded. At all events we will discharge our duty and we will warn our countrymen of permitting frequent or important changes in our constitution & form of government—Many are contemplated by a certain set of men if they ever gain power. And if these changes are accomplished we anticipate the greatest injury and mischief to the best & most important interests of the people of this state. Among others—the representation in the House of Delegates is to be changed—the delegation by Counties is to be abandoned, and that by population is to be substituted—the mode of electing the Governor is to be altered—He is to be elected by a general ticket, or as they speciously title their proposed alteration "by the people."—Let us here remark that it is the usual course of ambitious men to mask their purposes under the specious appearance of zeal for the rights of the people. This is one of the most obvious lessons of history—let its annals be examined from Julius Cæsar, to Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte. It is a truth, as has been justly remarked by a distinguished writer and statesman of our own country, "that of those men who have overturned the liberties of republics, the greatest number have begun their career by paying obsequious court to the people—Commencing demagogues & ending tyrants." Whilst the terms "liberty and equality" flowed from their lips—ambition and self-aggrandisement filled their hearts and minds.—And why fellow citizens are these changes in our constitution and form of government to be made? because Baltimore city has most population and wants most influence. A scheme of madness originating in party violence and party ambition, which is destined to produce in Maryland the most calamitous and distressing scenes. We will not undertake to describe all that we anticipate from this most mischievous and destructive scheme, but from our hearts, we implore the people of Maryland, with one heart and voice to put it down—to meet the progress of evil before it is too late, and to sustain with undivided will the controlling influence of the counties in the legislative body, and in the mode of electing the executive of the state. In the name of common sense why should you give power to men who are eager and anxious to make this change? Has any evil arisen to the state or to the people from the present mode of representation by counties, or from the present mode of choosing the executive? What inducement is there to the change except to give to Baltimore city more power in the state—indeed we may say, absolute control in the state! Is this wise? is it just? is it necessary? Is not the controlling power of the state better and more safely lodged in the hands of the stable and fixed agricultural and country people, than in the unsteady and changing population of a large commercial city? Are not

the people of the counties to be trusted with their own self government, or most they place themselves under the guardianship of Baltimore? Even the thought is humiliating, and the condition would be wretchedly disastrous.

As a great commercial city, containing an opulent and enterprising population, as the great fountain of wealth to the state, we would desire to do every thing for Baltimore consistently with a just regard to the interest of other portions of the state, to advance her riches, her growth, her improvement and her welfare.—In all this the state at large has with her a common interest—but as to political power and control we would not increase that one atom—we would foster Baltimore as the favourite child of the state, but we will not give her power to govern and tyrannize over the state—it is unnecessary to do so—it is unwise to do so. Baltimore has not heretofore possessed this vast increase of power—yet what city in the union has flourished more than she has? If a shadow has passed, or now hangs over her, it has been owing to the unexpected and unprepared state of the times—or to the misconduct of some of her own citizens—and not to the absence of this projected increase of political power. This project was conceived not for the purpose of advancing the real and substantial interests of the city of Baltimore, but alone to gratify party purposes. This must be obvious to every man, who will dispassionately reflect upon the subject. We can approve of no such schemes, and in the unaffected language of our hearts we implore you fellow citizens to prevent it.

Not only do we deprecate these important and fundamental changes in our state constitution, which if carried into effect we fear will subvert the liberty and happiness of our people, but we frankly avow that we hold as wrong those frequent attempts at change, these tampering with, and we may say these annual projects of altering the constitution, which are constantly practised, we dislike this course of things, as well because the changes contemplated are almost always of very doubtful efficacy, often evidently bad, as because it tends to render us too familiar with the habit of impairing and altering the great charter of our liberties, which from its intrinsic excellence and the wisdom of those who framed it, ought to become hallowed in our eyes and consecrated in our hearts. That the constitution was without fault or blemish, no man pretends—it was the work of man, and partook of his imperfection—but let us pay a just tribute to the virtues of those fathers of our country by acknowledging, that if the constitution they framed and transmitted to us, was not perfect, it was as nearly so, as the human mind could be supposed to make it. Some few changes which practical experience has rendered necessary, we approve, but of the thousand projects which have been offered, there is scarcely one, we would even consider. Yet so little is the reverence for that sacred instrument, that every session of the legislature teems with propositions for its alteration, and thus the great charter of our rights instead of being revered and held sacred by all, instead of being regarded by us with a sort of filial affection as the emanation of the love and patriotism of our forefathers, has become the common butt of reproach, the mere target for the exhibition of skill, or the procurement of a little short lived fame, or the accomplishment of the more hateful purposes of party rancor and personal aggrandisement. This course of things we dislike. Those measures we shall always resist. Change in our constitution and form of government should be the result of experience—of an actual perception of mischiefs and error—not the effect of a mere love of change, or a spirit of restlessness—much more should we deprecate all those alterations and schemes, which have no other object, than the accomplishment of the hateful purposes of party hostility or personal ambition. Whenever a people possesses a government intrinsically and absolutely good for that government they should firmly and steadfastly adhere. Let "well enough alone" be a maxim.