

248. An act to divorce Albert G. Francis, of the city of Baltimore, from his wife Eliza I. Francis.
249. An act for the incorporation of Cecordia Lodge, number seventeen, of the order of Independent Odd Fellows, of the city of Annapolis.
250. An act to authorize the Justices of the Levy Court of Somerset county, to allow additional compensation to Joshua Brattan, sheriff of the said county, for elections held therein.
251. A supplement to the act of the chapter 100, entitled, an act to extend the powers of the commissioners of the school fund in Queen Anne's county, and to extend the establishment of Free Schools, in the county.
252. An act to provide for an alteration in the constitution, so as to make certain alterations and changes in several election districts in Allegany county.
253. An act to provide for the opening of a road therein mentioned.
254. An act relating to Pine street, in the city of Baltimore.
255. An act for the relief of Benjamin Willson, of Queen Anne's county.
256. An act to incorporate the Savings Institution of Somerset and Worcester counties, at Salisbury.
257. An act for the reassessment and valuation of the real and personal property of Prince George's county.
258. An act to incorporate Cambridge Lodge No. 66, of Free and Accepted Masons in Dorchester county.
(To be concluded.)

ANNAPOLIS SAVINGS FUND.
THE subscribers, the seven persons first named in an act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at December session eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Annapolis Savings Fund," in pursuance of the said act hereby give notice that there will be a meeting of the members of the said corporation at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the eighth instant at four o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among themselves five Directors to manage the affairs of the said corporation.
James Iglehart, Philip Clayton,
Basel Sheppard, Jerin Hughes,
Nicholas J. Watkins, John Ridow,
John S. Selby,
April 4.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at Waterloo, on **THURSDAY, the 25th day of April** at 12 o'clock, M. all that part of a
TRACT OF LAND,
lying in Anne Arundel county, called Mappeler, which was heretofore allotted by decree of the Court of Chancery to the late Richard Snowden, deceased. This parcel of land borders on the Columbia turnpike road at about eight miles distance from Waterloo, and contains 518 acres, more or less.
The sale will be made on credits of six or twelve months, the purchaser giving bonds with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.
TH. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
April 4.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS NO. 7, for 1833.
Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hight and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.
To be drawn at Baltimore,
On **SATURDAY, the 13th of April 1833,**
AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.
Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$20,000
4 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	2,000
1 prize of	1,500
1 prize of	1,374
5 prizes of	1,000
10 prizes of	500
10 prizes of	300
20 prizes of	200
24 prizes of	150
56 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	50
56 prizes of	40
56 prizes of	30
56 prizes of	25
112 prizes of	20
2184 prizes of	12
15,040 prizes of	6

18,040 prizes.
Tickets 36—Halves 23—Quarters 18.
Tickets to be had at
DUBOIS
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Opposite the Post Office.)
April 4.

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS
Thursday, April 4, 1833.
COUNCIL CHAMBER.
Annapolis, March 29, 1833.
The Executive Council will meet on Wednesday the 17th of April next.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.

ELECTION.
The Election for seven Common Councilmen took place on Monday last, and resulted in the election of the following persons:
GEORGE SCHWAB,
ADAM MILLER,
RICHARD J. JONES,
WILLIAM BRYAN,
PHILIP CLAYTON,
NICHOLAS H. GREEN,
JAMES F. BRICE.

COMMUNICATION.
Mr. GAYNE: I have observed in the last Republican communication inviting the attention of our citizens "to the subject of the establishment of a Lyceum in this city," and fully concur with the writer of that article in the sentiment which he has advanced, that the direct and inevitable influence of such an association would be, to diffuse intelligence and useful knowledge throughout the community.
Under these impressions, I should charge myself with a neglect of duty, as one who takes so much interest in the prosperity of the city, and that to this my cordial approval. I feel it my duty to use my most diligent endeavours to effect its accomplishment. Each and every individual in this community is more or less interested in the establishment and successful prosecution of the contemplated Lyceum, and therefore called upon by the highest considerations, to lend a helping hand to the securing of those important objects. It is earnestly hoped that all will be ready to give their serious and deliberate consideration. Let me propose to them this important question—Do you think that the object, if effected, will be productive of the most beneficial results? I am sure that the response of every intelligent citizen will be—Assuredly so! If any, however, should doubt its utility, let the Eastern section of this Republic, and they will there see in almost every village, an institution similar in character to the one proposed to be here established, dispensing its innumerable blessings to all classes of the community, and elevating them in the scale of moral and intellectual improvement. There, the operative in all the various arts of life, as well as the professional man, is furnished with excellent opportunities of mental improvement in these various institutions, and there is found a population unsurpassed by any in the world in liberality, intelligence and hardihood.
In the neighbouring cities of Baltimore and Washington, are likewise numbered several institutions of this character, that, from the zeal and ability with which they are sustained, promise to be eminently conducive to the mental progress of their citizens. Why there has not heretofore been something of the kind in this city is indeed a matter of surprise. It certainly cannot be truly said, that our population does not possess the requisite qualifications to give character and success to such an association. On the contrary, the opposite is strikingly true.
From these considerations, the citizens are most earnestly requested to canvass the practicability and utility of the proposed association, wherein important questions shall be discussed, and occasionally lectures delivered upon such subjects as are calculated to interest and instruct those who hear.
It is therefore most respectfully suggested, that a general meeting of the citizens be called on next Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the City Hall, to take this subject into consideration, and adopt such measures as may be deemed proper in reference thereto.
AMICUS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF MARYLAND.
Annapolis, March 23, 1833.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Fellow-Citizens:
The undersigned, Delegates to the General Assembly, being about to close their official labours and to separate from each other, have deemed it proper, in consideration of the important matters herein treated, to present this address to the people of the state.
We are duly sensible that this is a novel procedure, but we believe the importance of the occasion will not only justify, but absolutely requires a departure from usage.
We are moved to this course, by what we feel to be a high and paramount duty, to those who have honoured us with their confidence, and who have entrusted us to represent their wishes and to guard and maintain their rights and interests.
It is far from our purpose, to review in detail the business of the session which is about to close; but one subject has been agitated of awakening and vital interest to every Republican in the land, and to that we mean to invite your especial attention.
We allude to the question of *Reform* in the constitution of the state.
Our present constitution was formed, as is well known, not only amid the confusion of the Revolutionary war, but at a time when the sense of Representative Government was yet in a state of crude experiment.
The circumstances attending its origin would naturally account for defects, both in its principles and in its practical details, without reflecting in any degree upon the parity or a-

bility of the statesmen who framed it. Hence we find its operation conflicting with its theory. We know that to some of its important features, it is inconsistent with itself—and we feel that its effects are partial and anti-republican.
Whilst in one part of its text it declares, that the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments should not only be independent of each other, but that they ought to be forever separate in other parts, it directs that the Executive, which appoints the Judiciary, should be annually elected by the Legislature. It recognizes and sanctions the Republican doctrine, that the majority have a right to regulate the government, whilst its actual operations denies and repudiates the unquestionable truth.
In common with the constitutions of the other states, and with that of the Union, it owes its very existence, to the maxim that representation should be proportioned to taxation, and yet it fosters a system, by which an inconsiderable minority of the inhabitants and the representatives of a diminutive fraction of the taxable property of the state, exercise all the powers of the Government.

It expressly declares, "That all government of right originates from the people," and "that the people of this state ought to have the sole and exclusive right, of regulating the internal police and government thereof;" and as if to violate these axioms in the most signal manner, it parts all its functions to less than one third of the citizens.
It is undeniable and well known, that in no branch of our state government, have the majority of the people even an apparent share of their proper influence; and it is equally unquestionable, that in this state, assuming to be Republican, and where all the citizens are presumed to be politically equal, we have the monstrous anomaly, that in some sections of its territory, a single voter has more political weight and power, than twenty voters who may happen to reside in other sections.
The facts thus plainly and briefly stated, are familiar to all of you, they speak for themselves and require no elucidation.
The majority of the people, we have reason to hope and believe, are prepared to maintain their equal rights. They have already determined, that in some legitimate way, the present unjust and liberal system must be terminated. It becomes us all, therefore, solemnly to reflect, how this inevitable result may be most speedily and peacefully consummated.

The mode which is first and most naturally suggested, is that designated by the constitution itself, by two successive enactments of the General Assembly, and accordingly the people have for a long time resorted to that medium. Their reiterated memorials and remonstrances, representing and protesting against the flagrant injustice of the present unequal distribution of political power, and requesting the legislature to remodel the constitution according to principles more consistent with the rights of the people and the more advanced state of human improvement in the science of government, have been, on some occasions, treated with open scorn, and always with undisguised and uncourteous hostility. An appeal therefore to this mode of relief, has been proved by long experience to be nugatory and utterly hopeless; and all expectation of obtaining redress through its instrumentality, must be abandoned. We are nevertheless persuaded, that there are many liberal and enlightened citizens in the smaller counties, whose political principles and sense of justice, would prompt them cheerfully to contribute to the success of a reform, which shall distribute the powers of government more equally among the inhabitants of the state. We cannot believe, that they will sanction the conduct of the present House of Delegates, in refusing even the poor privilege of ascertaining through the ballot box, the sentiments of the voters of the state on this momentous question. The disposition of this very proposition by the House of Delegates, presents in bold and striking relief, the unjust operation of the present system.
When the resolutions on that subject came up for consideration, a resort was had by the enemies of reform to the *previous question*, the effect of which was to stifle debate and to deny to the aggrieved an opportunity of fully stating the grounds of their complaint. The previous question was sustained by a vote of 25 yeas and 27 nays.
The thirty-six delegates in the majority represented 137,977 of the whole population of the state, and the twenty-seven delegates in the minority represented 234,035 of the whole population of the state. Having by this summary process precluded discussion and denied to many of the advocates of Reform the privilege of developing their views, the question was next taken upon the proposition to submit the whole matter to the decision of the people; and the result was, that there were 22 in the affirmative, and 41 in the negative.
The minority of 22 represented 166,029 of the white inhabitants of the state; and the majority of 41, who were unwilling to submit their opinions to the test of the popular judgment, represented but 78,633 of the white inhabitants of the state, or less than one half of the number represented by the minority.
This glaringly pregnant result is no novelty in the legislation of our state. Our own observation and experience have convinced us, that the popular will has, upon no subject, either its proper influence or its just reflection, in the composition or action of the legislature.
The inequality, so broadly manifest and so startling in the vote we have exhibited upon the reform resolutions, and which is equally apparent in all other questions of general interest to the people, cannot but render the present form of Government obnoxious to popular censure, and should rally and unite all the friends of equal rights in the most active and resolute efforts to correct the injustice.
The legislature having responded to the continued prayers of the majority of the peo-

ple, in a spirit of unmitigated animity, we must necessarily look elsewhere for success; and we are met at once by the enquiry—What is the other resource? We think it is clearly indicated in the fourth article of the declaration of rights, which says that "when the other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old or establish a new government." There is but a single alternative left; either to submit sullenly and slavishly to flagrant injustice, or boldly to resort to first principles, and assume and defend our rights.
A step of this ultimate character, we are deeply aware, should only be taken with the utmost caution, and after the most serious and solemn deliberation. If such a measure should be finally determined, we have no fear of the issue.
In furtherance of these views we most respectfully recommend to all our fellow-citizens throughout the state, to appoint delegates to a convention to be held at such time and place as may be hereafter agreed on, during the ensuing summer, to take into serious consideration the mode best calculated to ensure, most speedily and certainly, an improvement of our present form of Government, and such a reformation of the constitution as will reconcile all the interests of the state.
We have the example of nearly all the states in the Union to warrant us in this proceeding. And the success which has attended the progress of reform both at home and abroad, should animate us to exert all our strength in the cause, and to persevere until the victory of justice be finally completed and secured. The present is, indeed, a most auspicious period, for a work so pre-eminently meritorious. The state is not distracted by political parties—a calm has succeeded the late excitement, and we have now time and opportunity to look to affairs at home.
We cannot regard the subject of the address as one having any connection with national politics; and we believe that all Republicans who have honestly differed on other minor questions, and may continue those differences still, can zealously and honestly unite in one effort to effect a radical reform in the constitution of the State. In all our efforts in this cause, before the legislature, we have found the enemies of Reform, regardless of other political differences, presenting an undivided front against the right of a majority of the people. On the side of justice, a single united effort will command success. The strength of those who hold the power at present is concentrated and united, and if we permit ourselves to be distracted by foreign considerations, if we are divided by extraneous parties, an inglorious defeat, or a senseless prostration of victory, may be the lamentable consequence.
We do therefore confidently advise, and sincerely and honestly trust, that the Reformers of Maryland will be prepared, with one purpose and as one man, to exert their most strenuous and determined efforts, to vindicate the reserved and incontestible RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

(Signed)
Delegates from
FREDERICK COUNTY.
Wm. Cost Johnson, David Schley,
Abdiel Unkefer, Thos. Hammond.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.
Louis William Jenkins, Charles C. Harper
WASHINGTON COUNTY.
John H. Mann, John D. Grove,
Joseph West, Joseph Hollman.
ALLEGANY COUNTY.
Jacob Lantz, John Slicer.
HARFORD COUNTY.
Henry H. Johns, Thomas Hope,
Samuel Sutton, John Forwood.
BALTIMORE COUNTY.
James Turner, Z. H. Worthington,
Hugh Ely, John B. Holmes.
CECIL COUNTY.
George A. Thomas, Lewis Thomas,
John Evans, Wm. Knight.
Editors of Papers throughout the State, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to insert the above.
JOHN W. PRATT, Sec'y.

HYMENEAL.
Married at West River, on the 5th ult. by the Rev'd. Wm. F. Chesley, Mr. JAMES F. WATKINS of Baltimore, to Miss ELLEN MERRICK, of Anne Arundel county.

OBITUARY.
Died, on Friday last, of apoplexy, CHRISTOPHER HOHNE, aged 75 years, a soldier of the Revolution.
We are authorized to announce to the Voters of Annapolis, and Anne Arundel county, that ROBERT WELCH of Ben. is a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard G. Hutton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
THOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'r.
April 4. Sw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Priscilla Simmons, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
ROBERT G. PINDLE, Adm'r. W. A.
April 4. Sw

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on **FRIDAY, the 26th day of April**, at ten o'clock, A. M. all that very valuable parcel of land lying in the Forest of Prince George's county, and now in possession of Benjamin H. Mullikin, Esq. called

THE GRANGE FARM.
and containing 507 acres of Land more or less. This land adjoins the farms of John Contee, Charles Hill, and Basil Duckett, Esquires, and of the late Col. Cross; it is in a high state of cultivation, and the improvements thereon are extensive and valuable.
At the same time and place, the Trustee will also offer at Public Sale the entire

PERSONAL ESTATE
of the said Benjamin H. Mullikin on the Farm, consisting of 15 very valuable NEGROES, men, women and children, Horses, Cattle and Sheep, the Plantation Utensils, the crops of Corn, Wheat, and other small grain, Hay and Straw, and also about 50,000 pounds of Tobacco, the greater part of which it is expected will then be packed.
The personal property will be sold on a credit of six months, with liberty however to the purchasers thereof to pay the purchase money at any time within that period. The real estate will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, and to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, the purchasers will be required to give bonds or notes, with securities to be approved by the trustee.

TH. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
April 4.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Annapolis, on the 1st of April, 1833.
A John Anderson.
B John T. Barber, Jas. M. Buchanan, Thos. H. Brogan, Judge Buchanan, Mr. Dafford.
C Daniel Clark—2, Henry Coalter, Elijah Clowrey, Milton Colburn, Wm. Cor, Jr., Thos. H. Dorsey, Aaron Duvall, Susan Duvall, Col. Jm. Doer, Col. Wm. Elzey, Gordon Forbes.
D Benj. Gathier, Marg't. L. Gorch, Jno. M. Gorch.
E Thos. Hyde, Jr., Saml. Henson, Jno. Henson, Rebecca Hall, Benedict Hutchesson—2, Wm. H. Henson, Leonard Iglehart.
F Wm. Kirby, Rob't. T. Keene.
G Rev. Jacob Lick's, James Lowe, John Lamb.
H Jas. F. McCreer, Jas. E. Miller, Saml. Miller, Jos. J. Merrick, Thos. W. Morris, Richard. Marriott.
I Jeremiah Nichols.
J Mary Phelps, Mary Ann Parker.
K Thos. Rice, Henry Ruyon.
L George Shaw—1, David Stewart—2, Jas. H. Seth, Jno. M. Steuart, Wm. Samuel, Jos. N. Stockett—2, Wm. B. Stone—2.
M Chas. Thompson, Richd. Tack, Jno. F. Turner, Jno. W. Thomas.
N Frederick Uncles.
O Theodore Williams, Amos Walsh, Jacob Walsh—3, John Warfield, Margaret Williams, Upton D. Welch.
P J. GREEN, P. M.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, passed on the twenty-first day of March instant, the subscriber, as Trustee of the said court, will expose to Public Sale on **MONDAY, the 13th day of April** next, at four o'clock, P. M. on the premises, all the right, title and interest of Elijah Pennington, deceased, late of the city of Annapolis, in and to a HOUSE AND LOT, lying on the south side of Cornhill street, in the said city, now in the occupation of Mrs. Sarah Welch, with all the improvements thereon.
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or on the final ratification thereof, one other third at six months credit, and the remaining third at 12 months credit. The credit payments to be approved by the subscriber, and to bear interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the subscriber is authorized to give a good and sufficient deed of conveyance.
A. RANDALL, Trustee.
March 29. Sw

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on **THURSDAY, the 25th day of April**, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Waterloo Tavern, in Anne Arundel county, a

PARCEL OF LAND
in the vicinity of said tavern, consisting of parts of "Timber Neck," "Dorsey's Angles," "The Old Man's Folly," and "Dorsey's Hills," and containing together, 207 acres of Land, more or less. This land is at present in possession of Benjamin H. Mullikin. It will be sold on credits of one, two, and three years, and the purchaser will be required to give bonds or notes, with good security, for the payment of the several instalments, with interest from the day of sale.
TH. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
April 4.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of the state of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee, will sell at public auction on the premises in Broad Neck, on the north side of Severn river, in Anne Arundel county, on **WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April** next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. all that

TRACT OF LAND
AND PREMISES, of which John Andrew Grammer died, seized, containing seven hundred and five acres and two rods of Land, more or less. This Farm is about five miles from the city of Annapolis, and twenty seven from the city of Baltimore, lies immediately fronting the Chesapeake Bay, and is almost surrounded by water of sufficient depth to admit of vessels of almost any description, to take produce from said estate to market.
The soil is suited to Farming purposes, producing Wheat, Corn, Oats, &c. and Clover may be raised to great advantage for improvement or otherwise.
The improvements consist of a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, large and convenient, and in good repair, Overseeer's House, Quarters, Barn, Stabling, and every necessary out-house, two excellent Orchards, and a third has been planted of thriving young Trees—the yards and garden are enclosed with substantial fencing and good piping, and a never failing spring of excellent water located near the house. The Farm is now in an excellent state of cultivation, and may be improved with little expense to be equal if not superior to any land in that section of country. Grafton Duvall, Esq. lives adjoining the premises, and will show the land to any person desirous of becoming a purchaser.
THE TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the Decree are, one-fifth of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof by the Chancellor, the balance on a credit of two, four, six and eight years, with interest from the day of sale. The interest upon the whole purchase money to be paid annually, and the payment of the purchase money to be secured by bonds or notes with security to be approved by the trustee, and upon the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be executed by the Trustee. The title is indisputable and clear of all incumbrances, and possession of the premises will be delivered as soon as the terms are complied with.
JOHN HILLEN, Trustee.

And by order of the Orphans Court of Baltimore county, immediately after the sale of the Land, the

PERSONAL ESTATE
on the farm, will be offered at public auction, consisting of
Horses, Mules, horned Cattle, among which are several pair of work Oxen, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry of all kinds, Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Bacon, Farming Utensils, such as Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, &c. in fact all such implements of husbandry as are usually made use of on an extensive Farm.
1 old Carriage and Harness, 1 old Gig and do.
11 shares of Stock in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and 3 shares of do in the Maryland Steamboat Company.
The terms of sale, of the personal property are, all sums under twenty dollars, cash; all sums of twenty dollars and upwards, six months credit, to be secured by a note, with approved security, the notes to bear interest, from their dates until paid.
JOHN HILLEN, Adm'r.
March 21. Sw

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC:
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court.
February 26th 1833.
ON application by petition of Richard J. Cowman, administrator with the will annexed of Sarah Batten, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
SAML BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sarah Batten, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of February 1833.
RICHARD J. COWMAN, Adm'r. W. A.
Feb. 28. Sw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sarah Batten, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of February 1833.
RICHARD J. COWMAN, Adm'r. W. A.
Feb. 28. Sw