

DELEGATES TO THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

St. Mary's County. William B. Scott, Raphael Neale, Blackiston, Gerard N. Cau-

Charles County. John E. Stoney, John E. Chapman, John J. Henry H. Chapman, John J.

Calvert County. Thos. Reynolds, Thos. Gray, Joseph Ireland.

Prince-George's County. T. Somerville, William Edward H. C. Van Horn.

Anne-Arundel County. Thos. Sellman, Thos. Dorsey, Charles Stewart.

City of Annapolis. Duvall, Dennis Claude. Frederick County.

Thomas, Joseph Tancy, John Howard, James Johnson.

Washington County. John Kerschner, Jacob Schneidly, Dorsey, Edward G. Williams.

Allegany County. M. Mahon, William Hillebrand, Peabody, Jr. Joseph Tom-

Baltimore County. Peter Little, Tobias Stansbury, George Harrington.

Baltimore City. Stephen Hughes, Jr. William

Montgomery County. Abraham Jones, John H. Riggs, J. Crabb, Charles J. K.

Harford County. Wm. Samuel Ford, Henry Hall, Charles S.

Cecil County. Lambert Beard, Abraham D. Bell, George Davidson, Robert

Kent County. William Spencer, Frederick Bow- Matthew Tilghuan, Joseph

Queen-Anne's County. Samuel Burgess, Robert Stevens, E. Mcconnickin, Kinsey Harri-

Talbot County. Simon Dickenson, Daniel Martin, Ward Lloyd, Joseph Kempf.

Caroline County. Wm. H. Hardcastle, Montgomery Thomas Style, Peter Willis.

Dorchester County. Wm. Griffith, Robert Hart, Tho- Pitt, Benjamin W. Lecompte.

Somerset County. Thomas Bayly, Littleton P. Den- Henry K. Long, John C. Wil-

Worcester County. Wm. K. Wilson, Thos. N. Sims, Littleton Quinton, Isaac

G. Shaw, will publish in a few days Dr. Stack's Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, a work of established reputation. They are called upon the plan of the ex-

cellent Lectures of Bishop Porteus on the Gospel of St. Matthew, form an interesting sequel to

the excellent work. The portion of the Acts which Dr. Stack has selected for elucidation, has hitherto attracted the attention of most

commentators. Macknight has written on the Epistles, Faber and New-

son on the Revelations, Mack- night, Porteus and others, upon the Acts, and the chain of con-

nection now supplied by the Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles. Like the

other works which they are founded upon, are distinguished by a chaste

and polished simplicity, a clear and light of illustration, and a

harmonious style; while a christian candour pervades the whole. The importance of this

portion of scripture, is estimated by a brief summary of its contents. It is the inspired work which gives any

account of the progress of christianity after our Saviour's as-

sumption. It comprehends a period of about 30 years, and records a

series of the most important events. The choice of Matthias to

fill the room of the departed Jesus; the descent of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost;

the preaching, miracles and sufferings of the Apostles at Jerusalem; the death of Stephen, the first martyr of the persecution & dispersion of Christians; the preaching of the Gospel in different parts of Pa-

laid the first Gentile converts, the persecution of the Christians by Herod Agrippa; the preaching of Paul and Barnabas to the Gentiles by the express command of the Holy Ghost; the decree made at Jerusalem, declaring that circum-

cision and other Jewish rites and ceremonies, were not necessary in Gentile converts; and the latter part of the book is confined to the interesting history of St. Paul. It

must have been of the utmost importance in the early times of the Gospel, and certainly not of less importance to every subsequent

age, to have an authentic account of the promised descent of the Holy Ghost, and of the success which attended the first preaching of the Gospel both among Jews and Gentiles. These great events com-

pleted the evidence of the divine mission of Christ, established the truth and universality of the religion which he taught, and pointed out in the clearest manner the com-

prehensive nature of the redemption which he purchased by his death. Such are the important events which have afforded Dr. Stack a wide field for interesting elucidation and practical application. Of the manner in which he has executed his task, the publisher conceives that in the recommendation of Bishop Kemp, sufficient testimony has been adduced to insure to the work the liberal patronage of an enlight-

ened and virtuous community. Subscriptions received at G. Shaw's store—Price \$1 50.

CONNECTICUT.

New-Haven, Oct. 12.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Legislature of this state opened their fall session in this city this day. The House being organized by the choice of Charles Den-

nison, Esq. as Speaker, and Thomas S. Williams and Seth P. Staples, Esqs. Clerks, his Excellency the Governor was escorted to the State House by his usual attendants and the superb companies of Horse and Foot Guards; where both Houses being assembled in the Council Chamber, he delivered the following

Speech: Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

It has pleased the Almighty, since the last session of the Legislature, to remove by death our beloved and respected fellow citizen the Lieutenant Governor of the State. To those who have been associated with him in the course of official duty, and have witnessed his devotion to the best interests of his country; to the community at large who have enjoyed the fruits of his talents and virtues, any attempt to describe the extent of our loss must seem as unnecessary as it would be unavailing. Cut down in the midst of his usefulness he has left us a rare example of private worth and public virtue; such as it becomes those to cherish who hope to merit the confidence of an enlightened people. The Legislature, I am persuaded, will be disposed to pay a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of so distinguished an officer of the government.

The general tranquility of our country since the last meeting of the Assembly, calls for our devout acknowledgments of the Divine Goodness; especially when we reflect upon the distress and bloodshed with which, during the same period, other nations have been afflicted. We have had occasion indeed to be humbled under the frowns of Heaven in the unusual and destructive tempests which have recently and extensively visited our shores. In other respects our return to the various employments of peace has hitherto been as prosperous as our late multiplied embarrassments could be supposed to admit. It was not to have been expected that the pursuits of commerce, after long interruption, and amidst the convulsions of a civilized world, should resume at once their former activity. But the prospects are favorable. The indications of a general peace in Europe, what is equally satisfactory, the more enlarged views of the subject which seem to be entertained on this side of the Atlantic, afford much reason to hope that maritime enterprise will ere long receive its proper encouragement and reward. It now appears to be very generally admitted, that commerce is not only to be tolerated, but that it is even to be protected by a gradual establishment of a competent naval force.

A disposition in the American people, thus to recur to the earliest policy of their government, is as gratifying to the feelings of patriotism, as it is auspicious to the national welfare. We have solid grounds for believing that a steady adherence to that tried system, would rapidly reduce our present burdens, and would accomplish, at no distant period, the views of the illustrious founders of the republic, in elevating it to an unrivalled state of moral and political greatness.

We look to the councils of the Union to realize these hopes. But it should be remembered, that the prosperity of the nation cannot be fully attained without the instrumentality of the respective state governments. They are the immediate guardians of the public morals, and of all those valuable interests which are dependent upon personal security and social order. On the several state authorities therefore we are principally to rely for that sound internal policy, without which the exterior grandeur of any nation, in whatever it may consist, is but the splendid covering of licentiousness or of despotism. The duties resulting from a trust of this magnitude need not be mentioned. They will be found however not so much in swelling the number of our statutes, as in giving them a wholesome and vigorous execution. To possess the power of enacting laws involves no absolute necessity of displaying it. In a community already well organized, the wisdom of its legislature will be discovered in preserving a stable order of things rather than in multiplying new regulations. To maintain nevertheless the several departments of government in their due operation, to remedy the evils which experience may have disclosed, and in a word to provide for the changes incident to all human affairs, will unavoidably demand the occasional and discreet exercise of the legislative authority.

A revision of the acts for forming and conducting the military force of the state, was submitted to the consideration of the legislature at the last session. A report upon the system generally will doubtless be laid before you, in pursuance of a resolution then adopted. In whatever form the subject may be presented, you will allow me, gentlemen, to recommend it to your particular notice.

I would also invite you to an examination of those parts of the criminal code which relate to offences not immediately cognizable by our high courts of judicature. It is believed that the modes of punishment prescribed for several cases of this description are not well adapted to the crimes. Whilst in some instances they are perhaps inadequate; in other the impression of their unfitness is such as to prevent the conviction and even the prosecution of actual offenders. It merits inquiry whether punishments may not be devised better calculated to attain the important ends of public justice.

Other subjects will probably be suggested in a separate communication. Besides the ordinary business of the session I trust few objects will require your attention, and I sincerely congratulate you that by the late change in our national affairs, the labours and anxieties of the General Assembly are so sensibly diminished.

You may rely gentlemen, on my best endeavours to aid you in the discharge of your public duties, and on my zealous co-operation in all measures conducive to the prosperity and honour of the state.

JOHN COTTON SMITH. General Assembly, Oct. Session, A. D. 1815.

From the New-York Evening Post. GREAT EVENTS IN EMBRYO.

A bookseller in Philadelphia, announces in the Aurora of Tuesday last, that he has in the press and speedily will be published, "MEMOIRS OF MY OWN TIMES, by James Wilkinson, late a Major General in the service of the United States. This advertisement is a sort of prospectus of the work, which states, that these Memoirs will embrace, besides other interesting historical matter, nineteen specific subjects; to commence with a sketch of the author's military life, in which he promises to exhibit the prominent features of the ministerial persecution, that has been practised against him, and to conclude with an account of his trial by a general court martial at Troy in this state, in 1813 '15, wherein he pledges fully to expose the imbecility of one war

minister and the profligacy of another. It is very much the fashion of the day, to give the biography of living characters; and it is not altogether without precedent, for our generals to become their own biographers. There is something in this course, however, that to us appears puerile and ridiculous; but we will not undertake to say, that the case of Gen. Wilkinson is not void of objection. If the general has been the subject of "ministerial persecution"—if he has it in his power to hang up to public execution, on account of their "imbecility and profligacy," the men, who during the late war presided at the head of the war department, the courtiers of the people of the United States will induce them to listen to him with patience; but we trust that they will take their opinion from the testimony & facts which he adduces, rather than from any excitement of party prejudice.

It has been the misfortune of the democratic administration of our government, to quarrel with the very men on whom they have heaped the greatest favours. Whether this has proceeded more from the extreme profligacy of the administration, or the ingratitude of its favourite, we will not be hasty in determining. But if the corruption and depravity of the administration has been so monstrous, that even its particular favorites could no longer endure the sight—every honest man will hail a public exposure of it. And it is only a few days since, that the Aurora (and few men have received more substantial benefits from government than General Dane) promised, at a future day to lay before the public such evidence of the depravity of Albert Gallatin and Alexander J. Dallas (the former one of the late commissioners at Ghent, and the latter now Secretary of the Treasury) as to leave no doubt of turpitude of either. And even this is not all.

Among other great events which at the present moment are laboring into birth, it is something more than rumored that a certain other great personage, who 2 or 3 years ago wrote "his book" and was on the point of publishing it, when the administration bought up the manuscript, (as the story goes) is now again employed in the same business; and report adds, with some emphasis, that neither bribes nor menaces will now prevent its publication. The "Old Soldier" should not inspire his friends with too much confidence in his fortitude. The administration, whenever they have been cornered or placed in a desperate situation, if office or money could be made to help them, they have never behaved like niggards. The affair of John Henry, must convince every honest man of their liberality. There is one piece of advice, and one only, which we would care to obtrude upon the gentlemen employed in the great work before us, and that is, if they design their publications shall receive the credence of the people at large, for them not to place too much reliance upon their own asseverations.

From the Edenton Gazette, of Oct. 10. GRAND SQUIRREL HUNT.

Sometime about the latter part of September, a party of gentlemen in Martin County, twenty in number, ten on a side, killed for a bet of a "barbecue and trimmings," in two days, upwards of one thousand five hundred and seventy Squirrels; and one gentleman of the party in particular, killed in one day, seventy four; a number far surpassing any we ever recollect to have heard of before in the same space of time.

Washington, Oct. 6. INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

On the night of the 14th July, the Black Buffalo, principal Chief of the Teton tribe of Indians, departed this life at Portage Des Sioux. The succeeding day he was solemnly interred with the honors of war, Robert Walsh, Esq. Secretary to the Commissioners, has furnished the following Speech delivered over the grave by the Big Elk, Maha Chief. It is truly eloquent, and is a high evidence that genius of the most brilliant description is not confined to the civilized world. The Speech is pathetic and filled with energy. It is herewith given—Editor West Journal.

SPEECH: Do not grieve. Misfortunes will happen to the wisest and best men. Death will come and always comes out of season. It is the command of the Great Spirit, and all nations

and people must obey. What is passed and cannot be prevented, should not be grieved for. Be not discouraged or displeased, then, that in visiting your father here you have lost your chief. A misfortune of this kind may never again befall you, but this would have attended you perhaps at your own village. Five times have I visited this land and never returned with sorrow or pain. Misfortunes do not flourish particularly in our path. They grow every where. (Addressing himself to Gov. Edwards & Col. Miller.) What a misfortune for me that I could not have died this day, instead of the chief that lies before us. The trifling loss my nation would have sustained in my death would have been doubly paid for, by the honors of my burial. They would have wiped off every thing like regret. Instead of being covered with a cloud of sorrow, my warriors would have felt the sunshine of joy in their hearts. To me it would have been a most glorious occurrence. Hereafter, when I die at home instead of a noble grave and a grand procession, the rolling music and the thundering cannon, with a flag waving at my head—I shall be wrapped in a robe (an old robe perhaps) and hoisted on a slender scaffold to the whistling winds, soon to be blown to the earth—my flesh to be devoured by the wolves, and my bones rattled on the plain by the wild beasts. [Addresses himself to Col. Miller.] Chief of the Soldiers!

Your labours have not been in vain—Your attention shall not be forgotten. My nation shall know the respect that is paid over the dead. When I return I will echo the sound of your guns.

LARGE APPLE.

I was presented with an apple called Pound Pippin, of an enormous size from Judge Wood, which grew in his orchard near to the Great Miami. This apple weighs 22 ounces, is 15 inches in circumference each way, and 5 inches in diameter, and of an excellent quality. John S. Gano. Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 4. 1815.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John Watkins, of Stephen, late of Anne Arundel 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 twenty-fifth day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1815.

Those who purchased at the sale of the deceased's property, are notified that their notes were due on the 25th day of October, instant, and if they are not paid by the 10th of Nov. next they after that day, will be put in the hands of Mr. Shaw, my attorney, to be dealt with as the law directs. Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. Admr. of John Watkins of Stephen.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a single man or one with a small family, who can come well recommended, liberal wages would be given. A. Cheston. West River. Oct. 26. 1815.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, October 1st, 1815.

On application by petition of Joseph Norris, administrator of Thomas Norris, of John, 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 the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Norris, of John, late of Anne-Arundel 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 15th day of February, 1816, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of October, 1815. Joseph Norris, Admr.

Oct. 19, 1815.