CATTLE SHOW.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the WESTERN SHORE, will hold their next CATTLE SHOW at the Maryland Tavern, on the Frederick Turnpike Road, four miles from the City of Baltimore, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 25th, 26th, and 27th days of October next--for the exhibition of *Ploughing Matches*, and for the exhibition and sale of *Domestic Animals, Household Manufactures, &c.* When the following premiums will be awarded, agreeably to the act of incorporation, passed at the last session of the General Assembly.

For the best cultivated Farm, of not less than 100 acres, reference being had to the location, quantity, and products of the soil, the number and kinds of domestic animals reared, the force employed in its cultivation, the quantity of manure collected and used, &c. $50

For the 2d best do. particulars above 30

For the most successful experiment in *Soiling* throughout the months of May, June, July, and August, with an accurate description of the kind of food (without the use of grain) used, the number and kind of stock fed, the quantity of land so appropriated, together with an estimate of the quantity of manure raised by the system. 20

CROPS.

For the best 20 acres of wheat, of one or more entire fields (to be not less than 25 bushels per acre,) 25

Do. do. Indian corn, yield not less than 50 bushels per acre; 20

Do do. Rye, do. do. do. than 35 bushels do. 15

Do. do. Hay be of timothy, clover, rye, or orchard grass, or any of the above mixed, to be weighed when well cured, not less than 50 cwt per acre, 20

Do. do. 10 acres of wheat, not less than 25 bushels per acre, 12

For the best 10 acres of Indian corn, not less than 10 bbls. per acre, 10

For the best 10 acres of rye, not less than 35 bushels per acre, 8

For the best ten acres of hay, as above, 10

Best crop of tobacco, not less than 5 hhds. 20

Best crop of corn and pumpkins, corn crop to be not less than 8 bbls. per acre, 15

Best crop of 5 acres corn and potatoes, corn crop as above, 15

Best crop of 1 acre parsnips, not less than 300 bushels per acre, 10

Best crop of 1 acre carrots, not less than 200 bushels per acre, 10

Best crop of 1 acre mangel wurtzel, not less than 1000 bushels per acre, 10

Best crop of 1 acre mangel wurtzel, carrots or parsnips, with onions interspersed, 15

Best crop of 5 acres ruta baga, to be not less than 30 bushels per acre, 10

Best crop 1 acre of millet, broom corn, or any other species of maize, reference being had to the weight of fodder and quantity of grain, 10

In every instance, certificates, founded on actual measurement as to the quantity of land and the product, must be exhibited, together with the samples of the crops; also, a statement of the time when the crop was sown or planted, and the quantity sowed to an acre.

HORSES.

For the best stallion, over 3 years of age, adapted to the saddle. 15

Do. 2d best do do do 10

Do. best do do quick draft 15

Do. 2d best do do do 10

Do. best do do slow draft 15

Do. 2d best do do do 10

Do. best brood mare do saddle 10

Do. 2d best do do do 8

Do. best do do quick draft 10

Do. 2d best do do do 8

Do. best do do slow draft 10

Do. 2d best do do do 8

ASSES AND MULES.

For the best jack, over 3 years 10

Do. do jenny do 10

Do. do pair well broke mules 15

CATTLE.

For the best bull, over two years, to country or mixed breed, 15

Do. 2d best do do do 10

Do. best do short horn breed do do 15

Do. do do Devon do do 15

Do. do do Alderney do do 15

Do. do do Blakewell do do 15

Do. do do of any breed between 1 and two years 10

Do. 2d do do do 8

Do. do milch cow over 3 years of age—certificates of her milking, quantity of butter produced, and keep for 30 days 15

Do. 2d do as above, 10

For the best heifer, over one and under 3 years, of any breed 10

Do. do do under 1 year, of any breed 10

For the best pair of well broke oxen, reference being had to their performance in the yoke 15

SWINE.

For the best boar, over one year of age 10

Do do pig, under one do 5

Do do breeding sow, over 1 year offspring to be shown 10

Do do sow pig, under 1 year 5

SHEEP.

For the best Merino ram, over 1 year 10

Do do of any other breed 10

Do do pair of Merino ewes 10

Do do do of any other breed 10

Certificates of the weight of the fleeces and a sample to be exhibited, with the sheep; the fleece to be of a single year's growth.

For the best fleece of one year's growth, wool, when washed, to be not less than eight pounds, a premium of fifty cents for each lb.

FAT STOCK.

For the fattest and heaviest bullock to be shewn on first day of the exhibition, with certificate of live weight—said bullock to be afterwards slaughtered, and proofs of the weight, when slaughtered, of hind quarters, without ribs attached thereto, or fore quarters, head, pluck, hide, and offal, to be handed to the judges before nine o'clock on the third day of the exhibition. $10

For the fattest and heaviest hog, live weight, &c. as above, 5

For the best lot of fat wethers, not less than six in number, 10

The premiums for the above to be awarded to those who may have produced the greatest weight with the least cost.

DOMESTIC FAMILY MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of broad cloth, 7-4, not less than 12 yards, of any color, 15

Do do Cassimere, not less than 25 yds. do 10

Do do Cassinet, do do 8

Do do Flannel, do do 10

Do do Carpeting, 30 do do 10

Do do Kersey, adapted to laborer's use, 30 yards, of any color, 5

Do do Linen Sheetings, not less than 25 yards, of any color, 10

Do do do Shirting, do do 10

Do do Linen Diaper for table cloths, 8-4 15 yards, 8

Do do Toweling 7-8 15 yards, 5

Do do Hearth Rug, 5

Do do pairs of knit woollen hose of full size 2

Do do do do cotton do do 2

Do do do do thread do do 2

Do do grass or straw hat, Leghorn imitation, 10

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best agricultural machine or implement that may be considered new, and as deserving of the notice of the Society, and worthy of patronage, 10

For the best flax and hemp breakers, which may be deemed useful and worthy of premium, 8

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

For the sample of the best barrel of cider, of the make of any preceding year, of the pure juice of the apple, 5

PLOUGHING MATCH.

For the best ploughing by 3 horses, 10

Do 2d do do 3 do 8

Do best do 2 do 10

Do 2d do do 2 do 8

Do best do 2 or more oxen 10

To each successful ploughman with 3 horses, $3 6

Do do do do 2 do 2 4

Do do do do oxen, 3

BUTTER.

For the best butter, the sample exhibited, to be of a churning of not less than 5 lbs. and not less than one week old, 10

Do 2d best do. particulars as above, 8

Do 3d best do. do 5

For the best potted butter, not less than 3 months old, nor less than 12 lbs. 10

For the 2d best do. particulars as above, 8

Do 3d do. do 5

By order of the Board of Trustees:

CHARLES RIDGELY, of H. Chairman.

All persons proposing to compete for any of the above premiums are requested to give notice of their intentions to J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, and corresponding secretary of the Society.

NOTE.—The owners of *breeding* Horses, Asses, and neat cattle, will be required to exhibit them, under some distinct *name*, in order that their progeny may be hereafter more easily traced back to the original stock, from which they derive their value; and in all cases of animals offered for premium, the *breed* thereof must be stated, in general terms at least.

☞Editors of papers in the State, and in the District of Columbia, which is embraced by the limits of our association, are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion once a week as often as conveinent before the day of exhibition.

COLONIZATION IN HAYTI.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

A meeting of a number of our most respectable citizens was held last evening at the New-York institution, to take into consideration the propositions of President Boyer, relative to colonizing our free black in the island of St. Domingo. Dr. Spring was called to the chair, and Hiram Ketchum, esq. appointed Secretary. It was expected that the Citizen Grandveille, would have been present to have explained more fully the objects of his Government, and the extent of his powers, but he was prevented attending by indisposition. A free interchange of the views and opinions of gentlemen were had, and a very general opinion was expressed in favor of the organization of a society for the purpose of forwarding the views of the President of Hayti. The principal question agitated was, whether any correspondence should be opened with the parent Colonization society, or whether an institution should be organized entirely separate and distinct from any other.—It was contended, on the one hand, that the National Colonization Society was decidedly opposed to sending any of our black population to Hayti—that place being considered too near for the safety of our southren brethren, whose numerous population might then become still more dangerous than at present. It was also contended that the project of an African colony had in a manner failed—that the climate was destructive—and that the project is not only becoming more and more unpopular in this section of the country, but will in the end be found to be impracticable. Gen. Mercer, of Virginia, who was present by special invitation, being requested to explain his views, and, as far as he could, those of the southern gentlemen upon this interesting subject, addressed the meeting in an able and forcible manner for some time. He totally opposed, and so was the society, (of which he is one of the managers,) to the Haytien project. But he denied that this opposition arose from any apprehension of danger. He had never heard it objected that Hayti was too near. But he contended that the plan was entirely inadequate to the great object in view—viz: the colonization of all the free colored population, and the complete extinguishment of the slave trade. Hayti would not afford room for the whole of this population, and the slave trade could not be effectually stopped without planting colonies up the Western Coast of Africa. In regard to the alleged failure of the attempts to plant a colony at Cape Mesurado, he denied that it had, comparatively speaking, been even unfortunate. History did not afford an example where so much had been done, in so short a time, and with so little means. It had been more favored than Sierra Leone, or any of the European colonies upon that coast, and even the colonization of New York and Virginia did not commence under such auspicious circumstances, and as to the country and climate, they are the most fruitful and delightful in the world. Gen. M. observed that as it respected the offers now made by President Boyer, they had already been proposed to the Colonization Society and rejected. And propositions still more favorable had been made by France, the government of which had offered to settle this population in French Guiana, transport them thither, give them lands and support them until they should be able to take care of themselves, and even bring them back again at the end of two years, should the settlers be dissatisfied. These propositions had also been rejected upon the ground that the great object of destroying the slave trade, so dear to philanthropists, would be defeated. A letter was afterwards read from General Harper, in which opinions essentially different from those of Gen. Mercer were expressed. Gen. H. said that the great reason of the opposition of the South to Hayti, as a colony, was its proximity to us, and the facility of communication between the blacks of the two countries that would exist. From the tenor of the letter, however, if we understand it correctly, the writer and many others would have no objection to a distinct society for the purpose now in view, and he seemed to think that both colonies could be prosecuted successfully at once. The gentlemen present seemed on the whole to think that the Haytien project should be prosecuted, if at all, without any reference to the Colonization Society, and with this view a committee of nine was appointed to report upon the subject at an adjourned meeting

Com. Adv.

ST. DOMINGO.—With regard to the colonization of St. Domingo, we cannot discover any substantial argument, why the consent or co-operation of the government of the United States, should form an indispensable preliminary—Freemen, whether black or white, have a right to depart from, as well as to come to this country, without consulting the President or the heads of department. They have no constitutional authority in time of peace, to prevent this freedom of intercourse. If indeed, they come for the purpose of being naturalized, then indeed the law lays down the requisite preliminaries. That it might be both right and proper to give our government information of the fact, to shew the perfect honesty of the thing, we cordially agree; but that the concurrence of constituted authorities forms an indispensable preliminary, we deny. We think that there must be something wrong in the statement given, of Mr. Mercer's speech on the call made by the citizens of New York, to form a society for the colonization of St. Domingo. That gentleman is reported to have said at the meeting, that this plan had already been laid before the society, for the colonization of Africa, and had been rejected, not from the fear of its tendency to excite an insurrection amongst the blacks of our own country, but because the island of Hispaniola was not large enough to admit all who might be disposed to emigrate. It is about 400 miles in length, and in its largest breadth, 120. Admitting that this does not form a sufficient outlet, for the sake of argument, does it prove, that we ought to make no attempt—Surely not; embrace every favorable opportunity of this kind, and we diminish the evil which it is not in our power to eradicate totally. We hope to see a society formed in this city, for the colonization of St. Domingo.

A letter is further stated to have been read to the society, from the pen of Mr. Harper, in contradiction to the declaration of Mr. Mercer, and avowing the fact, that the fear of exciting an insurrection amongst the blacks, was the motive that induced the American Colonization Society to reject the application from St. Domingo. One thing is certain: the evil is not mitigated by remaining as it now stands, it grows every day more inveterate, and we know the usual effects of kindness, humanity and benevolence; Christian philanthropy conquers where armies cannot. Justice and mercy, when united, are invincible—in the presence of these angels, the warrior drops his sword, and Princes lay aside their regal diadems—if we or our ancestors have sinned, let us have the magnanimity to repair, and to redress the injuries of both. Let us extend one hand to the copper coloured Indians of our native wilderness, and the other to the sable child of Africa—repair the wrongs which we have done to both, and on repentance and reformation, a blessing is promised by the lips of the Almighty; behind the adamantine shield of justice we have nothing to fear.—*Balt. Chron.*

NASSAU, May 26

The brig Bee, of this port, called at Rum Key some days ago, from whence Capt. Sawyer communicated the following circumstance, which occurred on her voyage from St. Thomas, bound to Wilmington, N. Carolina:

In lat. 21 23, N. long. 68 56, W. On board the brig Bee, John Sawyer, master, a Mr. Robert Wier was passenger from St. Thomas for Wilmington, who was discovered on the morning of the 8th May, about 4 o'clock, to be quite delirious, and talking as if interceding with some invisible Being for forgiveness of some fault committed. In about half an hour he came on deck where he continued until 8 o'clock. He then came to breakfast, eat but little and appeared sensible. After breakfast he laid down and to all appearance was asleep, no one in the cabin but himself, when the captain went down and was busy about something, with his back towards him, when all of a sudden capt. S. was nearly stunned by a severe blow of a hammer that Mr. Weir had got hold of, and before captain S. could turn himself the blow was repeated. Capt. S. then succeeded in getting him down, but in the mean time received several more blows. The crew were all alarmed, and captain S. thought proper to have him confined, as he was completely mad, which was done for a short time in the forecastle.—He then appeared more sensible, and wishing to come up into the air, was let up and permitted to walk the deck under a watch of some of the people. He at intervals through the day was quite sensible, and said he hoped the captain would forgive him, at other times quite refractory, and often repeating "the cook would confess all," and several other things, that it appeared as if he had some thing very weighty on his mind, and would often say, "it would soon be over." Towards night he appeared to be sensible, his bed was made, and in going down below he said it was so hot he wished to sleep on deck; he accordingly lay down on deck, the people differently employed, when soon after 7 he got up; some of the people saw him, but thought he was sensible as he was when he lay down; but he was instantly discovered by the man at the helm to leap overboard. The alarm was given; the brig rounded too, but nothing after could be seen of him.

This Robert Weir was a native of Scotland; had been an officer in H. M. Navy, but lately mate of a vessel out of St. Thomas.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 26, 1824.

COUNTERFEITERS TAKEN.

Two men were yesterday taken up, one of whom calls himself WILLIAM CLOW, of Philadelphia, and says he is the son of George Clow, who resides near Bullocktown, Del. he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, sandy whiskers, and has lost a fore-tooth. The other is an Irishman, who calls himself ROBERT CLARK, apparently about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, fair skin, dark hair, dark eyes, and about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches in height, says he lives with his father, in Walnut street, Philadelphia, who is a weaver, and occasionally butchers for that market. They travelled on horseback, one on a sorrel mare, about 5 years old, long tail, and has the appearance of a racer. The other on a brown horse, about 7 or 8 years old, racks, trots, and canters, and goes well in harness. These horses, which are supposed to have been stolen, are now at Mr. Ridgaway's stable, in this place.

Sundry bank notes, said to be counterfeits, were found in their possession, of the following description:—Sixteen $10 notes on the Bank of Philadelphia, dated 7th September, 1819, letter C.—Four $10 notes on the Bank of Easton, Pa. dated February 1, 1824, letter C.—and one two dollar note on the latter bank dated 3d July, 1815, letter A. They had other notes which they had probably received in changing their counterfeits, a number of which they have circulated in this and no doubt in the adjoining counties They remained in Cambridge two days and three nights, durwhich time they succeeded in circulating some of the notes and made several attempts to pass more without effect. Suspicion was excited and Mr. Wm. C. Ridgaway, one of the most vigilant and indefatigable officers we have, and who deserves our thanks, pursued them, and after great labour apprehended them in Greensborough, Caroline county, at the house of Skinner Colston, and this morning safely lodged them in Cambridge Jail.

Capt. Wise, who left Laguira on the 1st inst. reports that several prizes to the El Vencidor, (owned by Com. Daniels,) had arrived, and that in her cruize off Cadiz, she had made captures to the amount of $250,000. The Congress of Colombia had assembled at Bogota, and acknowledged the old Zea loan. "Several attempts had been made by the negroes in Laguira to revolt, and every white inhabitant was under arms. Several of the leaders had been taken. A Dutch frigate arrived at Laguira on the 30th May, bringing a commissioner. The ports were open for 60 days, from May, for the admission of Corn, Beans and Rice, free of duty."

Captain Watkins, who has lately reached N. York, from Washington, has invented a substitute for the rudder of a ship, which may be used in cases where the vessel has been by accident, deprived of this invaluable part of her construction. It may be taken to sea *entire* at a very small expense; or the iron part alone may be carried and applied, in case of necessity, to a spare topmast or other spar. Ship masters and owners would do well to attend to this.

Robbery of the Mail.—A young man by the name of John Ball, was arrested a few weeks ago in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the charge of having robbed the United States Mail, between that city and Chilicothe, on the late Lebanon route. Ball has been a mail carrier for 4 years.

U. S. Schooner Grampus.—A letter from an officer of the schr. Grampus, dated Martinique, 12th May, 1824, to his friend in Portsmouth, says—"We have had the misfortune to have the fever among us, to which, I regret to say, Midshipmen Muira Satherwaite and Mansfield have fallen victims."

New Castle Sufferers.—The Committee appointed on this subject, in Philadelphia, have made a report by which it appears, that the sum of $3061 05 has been collected in the city, N. Liberties and Penn Township; which has been remitted by Elihu Chauncey, esq. Treasurer of the Fund.

Flax Seed.—It is stated, on the authority of a Linen Draper, and practical farmer in the North of Ireland, that American flax seed is more subject to what is called *"firing"* than Dutch or Riga seed. A few years ago the Riga was most thought of but now the Dutch is more generally.

Prosecutions by Wholesale.—We understand that suits have been brought in one day against upwards of *eight hundred* retailers in Philadelphia, who have failed to take out licenses; and, also, against *four hundred* retailers in the county.

The venerable *Jeremiah Townly Chase*, esq. on Friday the 18th inst. transmitted to Governor Stevens, his resignation of the office of Chief Judge of the Third Judicial District of Maryland.

Earthquake.—A slight shock of an earthqnake was felt at Bloomingburgh, Sullivan county, New-York, about 5 o'clock, P. M. of Friday 18th. It was accompanied by a rumbling sound like thunder.

Hanged or not Hanged.—A man named Thomas O'Sullivan, who was stated in an Irish paper to have been hanged on a certain day, having written a letter to the editor, denying the fact, the knight of the quill apologized by observing, that "although Tomy O'Sullivan be now alive, yet he was certainly hanged at the time mentioned."

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

Meteorological Observations, taken in Cambridge, during the two last weeks, commencing on Saturday, the 12th inst.

June	Thermometer. Sun rise.	Thermometer. 2 P.M.	WIND.	WEATHER.
12,	66°,	80°	W.	Clear.
13,	78°,	70°	W. to N.	Cloudy, slight rain.
14,	66°,	74°	N. W.	Clear. [for the season.
15,	60°,	71°	N.	Clear and remarkably cool
16,	61°,	74°	N. by E.	Clear.
17,	65°,	73°	N. W.	Clear.
18,	63°,	79°	N. W.	Clear.
19,	63°,	80°	S. W.	Cool and clear.
20	79°,	79°	S.	Cloudy, slight rain.
21,	72°,	75°	S. E.	Cloudy, fine rain.
22,	70°,	76°	E.	Gentle showers.
23	74°,	88°	W.	Clear. [fr. a cl'd. fr. N.W.
24	76°,	90°	S.	Fine rain in the evening
25,	74°,	80°	N. W.	Clear, air pleasant.

The prevailing diseases for the two preceding weeks, have been Cholera and Dysentery affections.

To the Editors of the Cambridge Chronicle.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Gentlemen—The presidential question is now reduced to this simple one—"Which shall we choose, Mr. *Crawford*, Mr. *Adams*, or Gen. *Jackson?*" It requires no spirit of prophecy to predict the result. So long as the American people remain true to themselves, so long will their voice be heard, and so long will our revolutionary heroes, or most worthy and distinguished men for virtue, talents, political experience, and public services be rewarded.

In selecting a wise, experienced, patriotic and enlightened individual to succeed Mr. Monroe, how naturally we resort to *General Jackson.* His ability, integrity, and talents, his brave and successful endeavors to defend the principles of that government, to establish which he took such an active and distinguished part; his unshaken energy and inexhaustible resources in every political exigency; his long, faithful, and invaluable services; his numerous pledges of patriotism and worth, present him to the American people as a man in every respect pre-eminently qualified to be the head of this nation, while every act of his long and useful life, conspires to prove that he is a man most capable to support the interests, the honor, and the liberty of his country.

Andrew Jackson ranks high among the most meritorious characters that any age can boast of. He has rendered more and greater services to his country, than any man now in existence: in discharging the double duties of a military chieftain and civilian; he has demonstated that great and unexampled as his success has been in the first, he deserves no less applause in the second. Although he has consented to accept the appointment and discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate of the Union, he has resolved not to enter into any intrigues or electioneering manœuvres for success; he has simply said that 'if elected he would serve;' he has said no more, nor will he say more.

Andrew Jackson has no political secrets—his conduct throughout life is before the nation, to his countrymen does he intrust the examination of it, and confidentialy relying on their justice and the voice of his own bosom, he fearlessly presents himself at the bar of public criticism and invites the most rigid scrutiny into his actions, which from the time of *Washington* to the present day, have been devoted to the service of his country—into his talents and his integrity, which have shed a never fading lustre both upon his own and his country's character—known to us by a long course of public life, by his uniform devotion to the best interests of the nation in stations of the highest respectability in which his zeal, integrity and capacity have been amply proved. I am satisfied I represent the opinion of a vast majority of my countrymen in saying, he is the *most worthy*, and should have ample justice done to his virtues.—His sentiments on questions of great national import, are the same as those of the illustrious *Washington*, and his republican successors. Esteemed for his talents, moral, and political virtues, he has been long known as the author of our national safety. In early life he distinguished himself as a powerful advocate for the cause of the people; he has continued to pursue the same honorable track, and to make daily additions to his well earned fame.

During our revolutionary struggle *Gen. Jackson* was a young adventurer in the cause of liberty and his country—he risked his life, shed his blood, became a captive and suffered close imprisonment during the course of that war. 'Twas then he gave those early pressages of bravery, patriotism, firmness, and devotion to liberty, which have marked the entire course of his life, which has elevated his name among those of the mighty men of the earth, rescued

country from impending danger, perhaps dismemberment; obtained and recorded a new deed with perpetual warranty for the liberty of his country—established his glory and entitled himself to everlasting gratitude, and obtained this addition to his name and title "*The hero of Orleans, the saviour of his country, and the benefactor mankind.*"

ARISTIDES.

THE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

The Committee of Investigation have been engaged during the three last days in hearing the testimony of various individuals, whose connection with public affairs, with Banks, with the Treasury Department, with the Post Office, or intercourse with the prosecutor, Mr. Edwards, was supposed to enable them to disclose any fact relevant to the investigation. Mr. Edwards himself has been within that time, much before the Committee, answering interrogatories or questioning witnesses. Amongst several other gentlemen examined within the last three days, were the Honorable Mr. Benton of Missouri, Honorable Mr. Noble, of Indiana, Hon. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, and Mr. Ab. Bradley, Assistant Postmaster General. We observed, also before the Committee yesterday, one of two ladies, whose attendance had been required at the instance of Mr. Edwards but we did not learn the purport of their testimony. The committee completed the examination of all the witnesses yesterday, unless they shall grant the application of Mr. Edwards to request the attendance of the Hon. Rufus King, which we understand is not probable, so that the report may be anticipated in a few days.—*Nat Int.*

WASHINGTON, June 22.

The Committee of Investigation appointed by the House of Representatives on the Memorial of Mr Edwards, terminated its Session yesterday. The Report of the Committee was immediately laid before the President, and we have not been able to obtain a perusal of it.—We understand generally, however, that nothing is retracted of the former report of the Committee, and that it is further distinctly and unanimously declared by the committee, that they have discovered, in the course of their Investigation nothing to impeach the integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury, or to induce them to believe, that he has not ably and correctly administered the affairs of the Treasury.

We expect to be able to obtain a copy of the Report, for publication in our next.—*ib.*

APPOINTMENTS,

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, in part, May 15, 1824.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

George W. Thomas, a Justice of the Orphans Court for Kent County, vice Unit Angier deceased.

James Baynard, and Richard D. Cooper, additional Justices of the Peace for Caroline county.

George W. Purnell, a Justice of the Orphans Court for Worcester county, vice Littleton R. Purnell, deceased.

Michael Lane, Coroner for Alleghany county, vice E. Fretty, resigned.

Nicholas Norris, a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore city, vice S. H. Moore, resigned.

Shadrack Gilbert, and George R. Amos, additional Justices of the Peace for Harford county.

Wm. F. Riley, an additional Justice of the Peace for Worcester county.

The Hon. John Johnson, Chancellor of Maryland, one of the commissioners for ascertaining by amicable adjustment the Western and Southern boundary lines, between this state and Virginia, in the room of General Wm. H. Winder, deceased.

James M'Donough, an additional Justice of the Peace for Queen Ann's county.

John Beckett, Judge of the Orphans' Court for Calvert county, vice A. Skinner, deceased.

Edward Isaac, additional Justice of the Peace for Calvert county.

John Hughes, an additional Justice of the Peace for Charles county.

NINIAN PINKNEY, C. C.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

The following appointments in addition to those which have been occasionally noticed, were made by the President of the United States, during the late session of Congress, and confirmed by the Senate, viz

Henry M. Breckenridge, of Florida, to be judge of West Florida, in Compliance with a law of the last session of Congress.

Joseph L. Smith, also of Florida, to be judge of east Florida; in compliance with said law.

W. W. Blair, also of Florida, to be judge of the Middle District, of Florida in compliance with said law

George Murray to be Commissioner for the settlement of land titles in East Florida, vice W. W. Blair appointed judge.

John M. Hanson, to be Marshall for the Middle District, of Florida, and Benjamin D. Wright, to be Attorney of the United States, for the said middle district of Florida, the three last appointments in conformity, likewise with said law

Robert Getty, to be Justice of the Peace for the County of Washington D.C.

John A. Summers, to be Justice of the Peace for the county of Alexandria D. C.

Alexander M'Nair, of Missouri, to be Agent for the Osage Indians.

Robert Butler, of Tennessee, to be Surveyor of the public lands in the Territory of Florida.

William Steele, of Kentucky, to be Consul of the United States, at Acapulco in Mexico.

William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, to be Judge of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the place of Jonathan H. Walker, deceased

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