FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Topaz, arrived at Boston from Liverpool, brings London papers of the 12th and Liverpool of the 13th July. The Topaz sailed on the 5th July, in co. with the Robert Fulton for New-York, and on the 8th inst. fell in with the Tally-ho, of Charleston, for Virginia, which left Liverpool ten days after her departure, the captain of which furnished the Topaz with the latest papers. Though nineteen days later than we formerly received, their contents are extremely barren of important events. The following summary of their contents the editors of the N. Y. Evening Post have prepared from the Boston papers, and from slips of their different correspondents.

The London papers notice the attendance of the American Ambassador at the Foreign Office, to transact business with Mr. Canning. Our countrymen in Paris, celebrated the anniversary of our national Independence on the 5th July, General La Fayette, and Mr. Brown, our Minister, honored the company with their presence. Mr. Irving ex-minister to Spain, chairman, proposed the health of La Fayette, which he introduced with a few appropriate remarks, to which La Fayette replied as follows: "When I had last the honor of dining with you in public, I expressed my anxious desire to visit the beloved soil of the U. States; the new manifestations of American good will which I have since then received, have induced me to hasten to enjoy the happy voyage thither. It is with the most tender gratitude that I thank you for your congratulations and your good wishes, under the prospect which I have of finding myself in a few days on my way to America, under the old flag of our Revolution, liberty and independence." Gen. La Fayette gave the following toast: "To the holy alliance of all the friend of liberty and equality, and may the enemies of the cause of independence never succeed in their intrigues to divide where they cannot conquor."

The Liverpool papers of the 13th July state, that the Marquis had at length decided on sailing from Havre on the 10th of that month, to visit the United States. We observe it mentioned in the Boston Patriot of Thursday last, that a letter had been received the day previous by a gentleman of that city, from a friend in Genoa, in which it is stated that the Countess de Noailles had lately died, and that the Count with most of his numerous family had in consequence gone to Paris. This Count and Countess were the father and mother of La Fayette, and the visit of the Count to Paris may account for La Fayette's postponement of his departure longer than was anticipated. Count de Noailles is very old, and the letter states, that his descendants, to the number of sixty, are now all in Paris. It is hardly to be expected, that La Fayette should at once tear himself from so interesting a family meeting.

Greece.—A report, previously prevailing in London, of the defeat of the Turks, had been confirmed, and also the account of the rising of the Wahabites in Egypt. Fresh supplies of money has reached Malta from England for the patriots, who intended to purchase large English ships and convert them into vessels of war. Extracts relative to the situation of Greece are given below. From their present aspect, it may reasonably be expected that the issue of the fourth campaign will be as favorable to the cause of libery as the three preceding.

France.—It was reported that the king of France had been very ill. No further change had taken place in the ministry, and Chateaubriand continued to vent his spleen, through the Journal de Debates, against the authors of his disgrace. In the Chamber of Deputies the annual budget had met little opposition. Those members who spoke were hostile to every thing like liberal principles. The French Court had gone into mourning on account of the death of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. M. Doloret, who committed the fraud on the Rothschild's, had been taken, and all the bills recovered. The culprit is highly connected, having a cousin a Dutchess and the wife of a French Marshal. The Bankers on account of Doloret's family, had interceded with the police for his enlargement. The King of Wurtemburgh was on a tour in France.

Great Britain.—The quarters accounts of the revenue made up to the 5th July, showed a decrease of 429,977*l.* on account of the repayment of the silk duties, but an increase of 1,038,281*l.* in the revenue of the year, the net produce being 50,412,572. There was a fair prospect of an abundant harvest throughout the united kindoms. Ireland continued to be very much disturbed. One person, a protestant, had been literally stoned to death by the catholics in Scariff. The Earl of Delhousie arrived at Pourtsmouth on the 3d July from Quebec, and immediately proceeded to London.

The British government had appointed Mr. Morieo a commissioner to Mexico. The London Morning Chronicle considers the recent con-eyance of two Mexican ministers in an English ship of war, as "a virtual recognition of the state from which they are sent." The king of Portugal was said to have applied to the English government for some troops, to enable him "to check the turbulence of his own subjects, and that ministers, having ascertained this would be agreeably to France, had taken up transports to send several Hanoverian regiments to Lisbon. Count Golbz had been appointed Prussian ambassador to London.

It will be seen, notwithstanding the rumours to the contrary, that the remains of Lord Byron had been brought to London, and interred with that solemnity and high respect which were due to his memory. The Queen of the Sandwich Islands, and the Guinese lady, Yhou Fung Queen, had both departed this life. The Emperor Alexander had, at his own request been elected an honorary member of the Herticultural Society of London. Six men were downed at Liverpool by the giving way of a staging on which there were 30 persons. Several of the survivors owed their lives to the intrepidity of an American seaman, whose name is not mentioned. Accounts had been received in London that the Dwina at Archangel was covered with solid ice on the 17th May, and the thermometer 5 degrees below the freezing point.

Funeral of Lord Byron.—The crowds that presented themselves this morning at No. 20, Great George street, to view the above illustrious personage lying in state, were beyond all precedent; and the uproar and confusion that prevailed beggar description. The bustle was so great that it was found expedient to call in the aid of Handly & Weale, the two principal officers of Queen square establishment, and even their presence scarcely tended to abate the violence of the applicants, so eager were they to gain admittance.

This morning a wooden frame was erected round the coffin and urn, to keep the spectators off, upon the top of which were plumes of sombre feathers. The splendid pall was then thrown over the coffin, on each side were displayed five escutcheons, and one at the head and foot. Another pall was placed over the urn, which was decorated with four escutcheons.

The pall on the coffin was surrounded with a lid of rich black feathers, which give to the whole a remarkably grand and funeral aspect.

On the top of the pall that enveloped the urn, were displayed his Lordship's splendid coronet and cushion.

Five of the late Lord Byron's suit accompanied the body to England. Amongst them is a doctor (an Italian) who attended his lordship, and also his Italian courier; the latter is a man of robust stature, and wears a rich uniform, *en militaire*, of blue and silver. The muscular form and outline of bodily strength for which the late Lord Byron was remarkable, were perfectly visible after his decease, notwithstanding the operation of his last paralyzing illness, and the previous indisposition, which was attended with very debilitating effects. The personal appearance continued nearly the same when the body was removed from the spirits, in which it had been preserved in the voyage to this country, into the coffin finally prepared for its reception. The fines lines of the features had of course collapsed in death, but they were previously reduced, and expressive of much care and anxiety.—His hair had grown thin, and become in many places gray: this alteration became more visible after death, when the curls lay more extended upon the surface of the head—There was no appearance of convulsion upon the features, and the approach of death was in all probability imperceptible to the deceased, who seemed to have died in a state of extreme langour. Near the coffin on the ground, is an escutcheon, which was painted on wood in Greece, and there displayed when the body of Lord Byron lay in state at Missolonghi."

The late Lord Byron's will passed the Seal of the Prerogative Courts in Doctor's Commons on the 6th inst. probate being granted to John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. and John Hanson, of Chancery lane, Esq. executors. The personal estate in England, was sworn under 10,000*l.* The will is dated the 29th July, 1815, and, with the exception of a bequest of 1000*l.* each to his Lordship's executors, is made solely to benefit his sister, Augusta Mary Leigh, wife of George Leigh, Esq. and her children: Lady Byron and any family he might have, being stated to be otherwise amply provided for. The manor or Lordship of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster; is given to the executors in trust, to be sold for the above purposes; as is also the manor and estate of Newstead, in the county of Nottingham, which latter is subject to a charge of 60,000*l.*, for fulfilling the trusts of his marriage settlement, but which sum, or any part thereof, not so appropriated, is to constitute a part of the general estate. Mrs. Leigh is to have a life interest, free from her husband's control, and her children are to inherit the principal, according to her appointment, by will or otherwise, and failing, such provisions, in equal portions, to sons at twenty one, and to daughters, at that age or marriage, with benefit of survivorship. There is a codicil annexed to the will dated at Venice, the 17th Nov. 1818, bequeathing to his executors 5000*l.* in trust for Aliegra Byron, an infant about twenty-one months old, "by me brought up, and now residing at Venice," to be paid her at twenty-one or marriage, "provided she does not marry a native of Great Britain." The interest in the meantime, for her maintenance and education.

Death of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands.—We have this week to record the Death of her Majesty Tamehamalu consort of his Majesty Tamehameha, the second king of the Sandwich Islands. Her Majesty departed this life on Thursday evening, at half past 6 o'clock and to the last, was quite sensible and composed. His Majesty took his last farewell about 10 o'clock in the morning, previously to which, she informed him that she was sensible that she was dying, and was quite resigned. Their separation was truly affecting. The immediate cause of her Majesty's death was inflammation of the lungs. We are in the less grief for his Majesty's loss, as we understand, he has *four* more wives at home. The mortal remains of the Queen were removed at 5 o'clock this moring, (12) from Osborne's Hotel, in a hearse and six, following by some of the suite in a mourning coach, and deposited in a vault under St. Martin's Church, where it remains until removed for embarkation."

Death of the Chinese Lady.—To the death of the queen of the Sandwich Islands (says the Courier,) we regret to add that of another remarkable foreign lady, Yhou Fung Queen, who expired on Friday, July 9.

Within the present week the number of dead cattle that have been brought into the markets of Dublin has called forth the most prompt and persevering energies of our worthy chief magistrate, to check this most monsterous evil. A very malignant disease is at present prevalent amongst black cattle, particularly cows—this week his lordship seized no less than *eight carcases!* At a late hour yesterday, two of them were thrown over the battlements of Essex bridge into the river.—*Dublin paper.*

Turkish Defeat.—Accounts were received in London, the 8th, from Greece, by letters from Trieste, dated June 26, confirm what has been before stated of the defeat of the Turkish commander in chief. It appears that this general who is one of the best in the Turkish army, had proceeded with much expedition towards the passes of the Thermoplyæ, which he made an effort to force.

The Turkish troops fought with more courage than usual, and for a time the issue of the contest seemed doubtful. In the end, however, the patriotic defence of the Greeks prevailed, and the Pacha was compelled with some loss to make a retreat to Larissa, where he was to wait for reinforcements from Romelia. The same letters state that the corps of Constantide Bozzaris, and the troops of the Pacha of Scutari, had met, and that an engagement had taken place which must have terminated favorably to the Greeks, as Constantine remained in possession of the field, and the Turks had fallen back 10 and 20 leagues in all directions.

The naval force of the Turks in the Gulf of Lepanto is only eight vessels; 3 frigates, 2 corvettes, and 3 brigs. The Greeks have in the waters of Ipsara not less than 180 sail, mostly small.

Letters from Corfu, dated June 7, state that Prince Mavrocordato, the Greek President, has marched against the Turks under Omit Vrione, and that he has taken with him only the most chosen troops the issue could not be doubtful. The prince will combine his operations with those of Nicesas, who has received orders to penetrate into Thessaly by Livadia; in the centre of which province the two armies are to form a junction.

The Holy Alliance vs. German Universities.—Two hundred and fifty students have lately been expelled from the University of Halle, in Prussia (being more than one half the whole number,) and some have in vain applied to be received at Gottingen (kingdom of Saxony.) Two gentlemen of the Duchy of Olcenburg, who left the university about twelve months ago, accused of having belonged to secret societies: were put under arrest in their houses, their papers sealed, and were examined by a member of the Council of Government, sent expressly to their place of residence.—They had afterwards to give bail to a considerable amount, and are incapable of holding any employment until they are perfectly cleared. One of the above gentleman held a situation, from which he was instantly suspended. Halle, is the university from which Bonaparte, after the battle of Jena, sent away all the students within twenty four hours' notice, on account of their knowing patriotism and attachment to the Prussian monarchy.

Mr. Chateaubriand.—The following paragraph is the conclusion of an article in the Journal des Debates, a paper in the direction of Mr. Chateaubriand.

Let us not deceive ourselves, a new war is commencing for nations. Will it be happy? God knows. As to us, it is only given us to prepare ourselves for future events, and to have a presentment what they are to be, that we may avoid useless opposition. The only man who could stop the movement of the age is no more. The arms which devided the rocks of the Simplon to make a route to our glory, has been in its turn broken. The formidable oppressor of public liberty was thrown to die at the feet of the people of the new world, whose liberty is now fermenting. But in his progress he accelerated the age; in the middle of old empires, he was himself an astonishing novelty; and if by his despotism he checked the developement of ideas, he promoted by his extraordinary singularity, whatever there was grand and hidden in the spirit of the times. The Atlantic is only a brook which is passed in a few days, and the influence of the policy of the states which may be established in America, will be felt in Europe. This is already a change.—Germany, released from the sway of our sword, has only re-established the half of her gothic constitution. The federative bond is renewed in a different manner, and representative governments have entered into the union. It is agitated that her attempts to repair the ruins, she has thrown them down on herself. Portugal has re-established its ancient representative government. Spain, which at first took revolution for Liberty, will sooner or later find the latter in its ancient Cortes. Spain is never in a hurry; what is not done to-day will be done to-morrow; and in its christian resignation, there is something of the patience of God, whose orders she awaits. Constitutional monarchy is not formed in France of a written code, though we have a printed set of laws—it is the daughter of the age and of events, like the ancient monarchy of our fathers.

The Holy Alliance and the United States of America.—When some of our public writers stated it as their opinion, that the members of the Holy Alliance "did not confine their views of subjugation to the South American Republics, but contemplated an extension of their paternal embraces to the *United States*, it was considered, we believe, by most men and by ourselves among the number, as a mere chimera, arising either from a too easy admission of fear, or the supposition that these Holy brethren were really more absurd in "their notions of things" than could well be conceived by ordinary capacities. It was not, we thought, to be gravely maintained, that such a measure could for a moment be contemplated by even an ultra royalist of the highest and warmest cast, much less by a man represented as the ablest and most influential statesman of all the diplomatic corps, connected with the Holy Alliance. We have now, however, to acknowledge our mistake, whilst we communicate to the readers of the Federal Gazette, what will, we imagine, not a little surprise them, namely, that no less a personage than Pozzo Di Borgo, the Ambassador from Russia to France, the paramount minister of the Holy Alliance, who is supposed to direct the attention of the Allied Sovereigns as he would the babies of his will, and to have wielded the destinies of the European Continent since the sun set on the fortunes of Napoleon, actually advised an open attack by arms on the Independence and liberties of the United States of America. We copy the following editorial article on this subject.

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The extravagance of the Russian or high Ultra party in France, would hardly be credited in this country. Would it be believed that M. Pozzo di Borgo, its oracle in Paris, in a memoir addressed to his Court in 1817, on the importance of replacing South America under the dominion of Spain, actually allowed his zeal against liberty to carry him so far as gravely to propose the subjugation of the United States of North America.—"Founded, he said, on the sovereignty of the People, the Republic of the United States of America was a fire, on which the daily contact with Europe threatened the latter with conflagration; that this state, an asylum for all innovators, gave them the means of disseminating at a distance by their writings, and by the authority of their example, a poison of which the communication could not be questioned, as it was well known that the French Revolution had had its origin in the United States, that already troublesome effects were felt in Europe from the presence of French refugees in America, & more particularly in France; that the administration of that kingdom was obliged to bend before the revolutionary spirit; and, that a prompt repression of democratical principles could alone prevent the irruption of an evil already so grave in its source." After a variety of considerations of the same sort the Russian Ambassador proceeded to observe; "That the conquest of the United States of America was an easy enterprize—that their submission to a mode of government more in harmony with that of the other civilized States of the world, would be attended with little inconvenience in comparison of the danger from allowing to subsist, much longer, the form of the actual government; that the degree of power to which the Americans had risen, made them objects of fear to the European Monarchical Governments, but that at the same time, the sum of their riches having augmented that of luxury and corruption, there was reason to think that the principal citizens of the United States would not be displeased to see a change which would place them at the head of government of their country; that as the aristocratical spirit was more particularly perceptible in the towns, the influence of the rich citizens might easily bring about the desired change; that it would in vain be objected that the United States had just come off victorious out of the struggle they had maintained with Great Britain; that this success was owing to particular causes, the absence of which would overcome opposition and resistance, and that two of these causes could not fail to strike every observer—that, in the first place, the richest citizens saw with fear the moment approach in which the English party would replace the U. States under the power of England; that, in that case, they would consider themselves as stript of their power, and subjected to the tyranny of the British aristocracy, whose representatives would impose on them a yoke as severe as humilitating; that, in consequence, seeing they could gain nothing by this change, they made every effort to overcome every difficulty in which they would not, perhaps, have succeeded, but for the impolite conduct of the English who set fire to Washington; and that it is, perhaps, to this second cause, that the failure of the enterprise; and consequently the cosideration of the Republic; is in a great measure, to be attributed."

Now, though all this must appear to us Americans extremely absurd and extravagant, yet, when we consider that it comes from a man who is understood to influence the cabinets of the Holy Alliance, the folly assumes a graver aspect, because we know that weak and wicked princes, and even those of a better stamp, are sometimes governed by weak and wicked ministers, and that when wickedness is combined with ability, the danger increases four fold.—*Fed. Gaz.*

The following judicious thoughts, are from an Oration delivered in Boston, at the late celebration of Independence, by John Everett, Esquire.

"The permanence of our republican institutions in their beauty and purity, must depend greatly on a correct estimate formed by our citizens of the military character. There seems to appear, in the history of all free governments, a disposition to waste their energy on the arts of destruction, and to found an opinion of their resources and strength on the *injuries* they can inflict on others. It belong to every American who would desire the name of republican, to reflect, that of all kinds of distinction, of all forms in which the love of fame can present itself, military glory, *simply as such*, apart from the cause in which it is gained, is the most worthless, calculable and mercenary. Build well modelled ships, offer large bounties for recruits, and you may attain as much military glory as the treasury can support. So far is success in contests between regular forces a cause of national pride, that the proudest victories that have been gained in the last war in Europe, have been won by chained conscripts on land, and impressed felons at sea; and Russia, whose gigantic military force is now the terror of Southern Europe, owes this supremacy to the barbarous state of its empire, which makes it easy at any time to call her Tartars from the Don and the Caspian, to plant their tents in the Elysian fields. The noblest ancient and foreign empires have been lost by the love of conquest, by the strange desire to divert their resources from the employments which bring peace, joy and wealth to those which bestow the fatal legacy of national dismemberment and debt.—War, with its chivalric association so unjustly connected with it, the false light on glory's plume—should be viewed by Americans, as that infliction on a people, that fatal trial of national strength and principle, where success and reverse are to be equally dreaded. Never may the resources of our country be forced into a collision with half the world to gratify national prejudice, or dictate the internal arrangement of foreign governments, even, if like England, it be nominally for so important a case of a twenty years' war, as the opening of the Scheldt."

The Maryland Militia

HAND BOOK.

A very useful work with the above title, has just appeared from the press of Mr. *Jeremiah Hughes*, Annapolis—It contains

Part 1. The existing militia laws of the state and the amendments thereto of which there are about 14, with marginal notes, references and remarks; (excepting the militia law of Baltimore which has recently been published in pamphlet from, and being entirely of local operation is omitted.)

Part 2. Abstracts of the several laws of the United States which relate to militia either when in or out of service—and embracing the rules and articles of war at large, the regulations of the army, particularly respecting the Police Duty of each day in camp-regulations respecting Guards and Centinels compliments by individuals, by centinels, by guards to colours, &c.—Salutes. Direction for reviews and Inspection—Rank of corps and of officers—Pay and allowance—Rations; Mustering when ordered in or discharged the service—Details, Arrests Courts martial, Drum Beats, Funeral Honors, &c.

Part 3. The *Exercise and Manœuvres* as performed in the army of the United States and directed to be adopted by the militia of Maryland, abridged for the use of the latter; containing, 1. The school of the soldier and squad exercise. 2. School of the company. 3. School of the battalion. A comprehensive Index is attached.

It is not unfrequent for works of this nature to be directed at the public expence. No authority existed in this instance to authority the Executive to incur such an expenditure—The present edition is at individual expence, and therefore is necessarily limited to such a number as would readily be disposed of. The price unbound will be $1 per copy.

It is respectfully submitted to the officers of regiments at a distance, to associate, in ordering such a number of copies as may be required by them, which will be carefully forwarded as may be directed.

JER. HUGHES.

Shall I tax the public spirit and kindness of the editors of papers published in this state, to notice the publication? The favour will be cheerfully reciprocated at any time.

A few cases of hydrophobia having occurred in Different parts of England, the alarm had been so great that no less than 2500 dogs were destroyed in Liverpool, and an equal number perished in Manchester.

The Philadelphia papers state that during one week, *eighty-four* dogs were taken up in that city, killed and buried, and four redeemed at $3 each.

Seventeen worthless vagabonds were brought before the Mayor of Philadelphia during the same time, for being drunk in the public streets, and fined *sixty-seven cents* each, with costs, two of were sent to the workhouse, not being able to pay the fine.

The Valorious frigate has arrived in England from Mexico, with $800,000 in specie and an ambassador from the Mexican government.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 21, 1824.

We learn that the following appointments have been made by the Executive of this state, during the last sitting of the Council, viz.

Theoderick Bland, Esq to be Chancellor of Maryland, in place of the Hon. *John Johnson*, deceased.

Thomas Kell, Esq. to be Attorney General of Maryland, in lieu of *Thos. B. Dorsey*, Esq.

James Thompson, esq. to be one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in lieu of *Roger Hooper*, Esq. deceased.

Gen. La Fayette arrived.—We learn by the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday last, that this distinguished man, with his son *George Washington La Fayette*, and companion *Augusta La Vasseur*, arrived in New-York on Sunday morning last, in the ship Cadmus, captain Allyn, in 31 days from Havre. This great and good man was conducted to the residence of the Vice-President, on Staten Island on Sunday, and was to be received in the city on Monday last, in a style suitable to his rank.

The same paper states, that a Committee of the Corporation of Baltimore, was to leave there on Tuesday afternoon, for New-York, to present to General *La Fayette* a cordial welcome to that city, whenever it may suit his convenience and pleasure.

From Havana.—The following is an extract of a letter to the editor of the Charleston Patriot, dated

"Havana, July 31.—The Pirates and privateers are now making sad havoc on the northern coast of Cuba—The last, in the opinion of all honest men here, are no better than the first—the sole object of both is plunder. The pirates rob the Americans, and the privateers rob the Spaniards. Most of the vessels coming to this port are overhauled either by one or the other."

Markets were dull at St. Barts & St. Thomas the 1st inst. for American produce. Flour had been up to $16 per barrel at St. Thomas, about 10 days before but in consequence of several arrivals from the United States, it had fallen $8. Corn 50 cents.—A Danish man-of-war arrived off the harbour 31st ult. and landed seven pirates which were captured in a boat under the lee of the Island of St. Thomas, armed with muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c.

Robbery.—We understand, says the Baltimore Patriot, of the 17th inst. that a Mr. J. Lyon, travelling from Alexandria to Baltimore was stopped at the 22d mile stone, near Vansville, on the Washington road, on Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, by two men, taken from his horse, tied to a tree, and robbed of $375 and a watch. One of the robbers was dressed in a striped roundabout jacket and armed with a small gun; the other dressed in dark cloathing.

Cheap Travelling.—Persons may now travel from New-York to Albany, says the Berks & Schuylkill Journal, a distance of 160 miles for *two dollars;* and from Philadelphia to Trenton a distance of 30 miles, for 87½ cents. When steam boats were first introduced upon the North River, the fare from New-York to Albany varied from 8 to 10 dollars.

The Albany Daily Advertiser announces, that there is an unusual throng of visitors at Saratoga Spa at this time. Among those of distinction are, Count Survelliers, (Joseph Bonaparte) and suite, prince Charles Bonaparte, son of Lucien, and several members of the French parliament. More arrived during the last week than at any former period of that length.

The fact, that Mr. Clay is a candidate for Congress, to serve for two years from and after the next session, has been announced in the Kentucky Gazette, and the Western Monitor, (papers printed in Lexington.)

John Archer Robertson, esq. of Kent county is announced as a candidate for the Congress of the United States, to represent the district of Harford, Cecil, and Kent counties.

The following gentlemen are announced as candidates to represent Talbot county, in the next Legisture of Maryland.

Levin Millis, *Edward Lloyd, jr.* | *Stephen Reyner*, and *Richard Spencer*, esq.

Appointments by the President of the U. S.

William Henry Allen, of Maryland, Commissioner for ascertaining Claims and Titles to Land in Florida, in place of William D. Worthington, declined.

William R. Plowden, of St. Mary's, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of St. Mary's, Maryland.

William Dickinson, to be Appraiser of Goods for the Port of Baltimore.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

Meteorological Observations, taken at Cambridge, during the last week, commencing on Saturday, the 14th inst.

Day.	Thermometer. Sun rise.	Thermometer. 2 P.M.	WIND.	WEATHER.
14,	71°,	77°,	S.	Clear.
15,	76°,	75°,	N. E.	Clear.
16,	63°,	78°,	S.	Clear.
17,	68°,	81°,	S.	Clear.
18,	70°,	87°,	S. E.	Clear.
19,	78°,	89°,	S.	Clear.
20,	76°,	91°,	N.	Clear.

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