THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, December 3, 1842.

FIRE.—On Wednesday morning last, during the fall of snow and rain, it was discovered from our wharf that a building in the direction of "Fair View" was on fire. A messenger was immediately dispatched, and brought the sad tydings that the fine and stately brick edifice on Fair View farm—owned by Miss Eliza Waggaman of our town—was entirely burned down. We understand that the tenant was absent, and that the fire originated from a spark which fell on the roof in burning the chimney. All the household furniture was saved.

A DISTRESSING DEATH.—A child of Mr. Wm. Browne, about 2 years old, a few days past accidentally slipped in walking near a stove and fell with his head against the corner of the stove which fractured the skull, and after a few days of suffering, caused its death.

CONGRESS.—The Session of Congress commences on Monday next, and we presume at this time many members are already at their post, and the remainder wending their way from their distant homes to the Capitol, to be ready to participate in the deliberations of the session. Many important subjects will be brought before them; among others, the repeal of the Bankrupt Law and the Exchequer Bill. As the present Congress will expire on the fourth of March next, we hope the members will go immediately to work, and not cousume that time which belongs to the people, in worse than useless discussion upon Abolition petitions, &c. The people we think have very little to expect during the continuance of President Tyler's term, but as he has now no possibility of being received into favor by either political party, and all motive of course taken away for sacrificing the interests of his country, he may perhaps change his views upon the subjects of his veto and ditto, and *allow* some Bill which will be a relief to the people to pass into a law.

JOE SMITH, the Mormon, grows more audacious and impious with the apparent immunity from arrest which he enjoys. He preached at Nauvoo on a recent Sunday, to an immense concourse of his 'brethren.' He said in one of his late discourses that Gov. Carlin was afraid he (Smith) wanted to be Governor, but no fears need be entertained on that point, as he considered himself even now in a better situation than he would be if he was Governor or President, being Lieutenant General for *time*, and prophet for *eternity*, either of which he considered preferable to being Governor or President.

Bankrupts in Kentucky.—The whole number who had applied up to 1st October, for the benefit of the bankrupt act in Kentucky was 1270. The highest individual indebtedness was $610,000; next highest, $352,000; several of near 200,000; a great number from $20,000 to $100,000; and some down as low as $70 and $80. The assets surrendered up amount to about a million of dollars, while the debt liquidated by these amount to ten millions!

Death of a Rabbi.—We find in the London papers, received per Acadia, an account of the death of Dr. Herschell, at the advanced age of 81—for many years Chief Rabbi, or Roff, of the Jews in England. He was celebrated for his great knowledge of the Jewish law. His funeral obsequies was celebrated with extraordinary solemnity.

MR. VAN BUREN in a recent letter intimates that he should not refuse a nomination. He says:—

"Whilst I shall most assuredly never take a single step with a view to be made a candidate, I have, at the same time, not said what you inform me some have understood me to say, that I would decline the performance of any public duty to the execution of which the people of the United States should think fit to call me, and which shall not be inconsistent with the station I have already held through their favor."

Snicide.—We learn by a letter received from a gentleman at Wye Landing, E. S., who may be relied on, that a most melancholy suicide was committed in that vicinity on the 24th inst., by Mr. Thomas Hemsley of Queen Anne's county.—On the day previous, he inflicted a dangerous wound with a razor, in an unsuccessful attempt to cut the jugular vein. Defeated thus in putting an end to his existence, he watched his opportunity until the following day, and when no one observing him, rushed to a mill-pond near his residence and drowned himself. It is alleged that pecuniary embarassments occasioned the act. The deceased was highly and deservedly esteemed.—*Sun.*

The *ne plus ultra* in the parlor stove line appears to have been at last attained. A Mr. Foote of Seneca Falls has produced a *Self-Regulating Stove*, which, according to the description of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, possesses the remarkable property of governing its own heat, so as to maintain without variation, the precise degree which may be required. This is effected by means of the expansion and contraction of a brass rod, which, when the heat rises too high, acts upon levers by which the damper that governs the admission of air is closed; or should the heat fall too low, the contraction of the rod opens the damper and admits the requisite draft. Thus the wood placed in the stove can consume no faster than in a required ratio. The exact degree of heat which may be wished can be maintained and changed at will by simply moving an index, which renders a different degree of expansion, and of course a different degree of heat, necessary to close or open the damper.

"The 'Self-Regulating Stove,' as this is termed, is highly ornamental, as well as substantial in appearance, and the regulating apparatus is said to be not liable to get out of order. The saving of fuel is of course very great, scarcely any heat being lost by passing into the chimney; and the time and trouble necessary to keep it supplied, is very trifling, only requiring to be fed once in twelve hours or so."

It would seem that this article left nothing father to be desired in the line of such contrivances.

We go in for the appointment of single gentlemen for postmasters in all cases, as it furnishes them with an excellent opportunity of contracting distant marriage alliances free of postage.

Why is a man throwing away money when he buys a shilling's worth of perfume at a time: Because he gives a shilling for a scent.

Important from Havana—A Revolutionary Movement beginning in Cuba.—We have received by the last arrival at this port from Havana, some private intelligence of a most important nature, relative to the present condition of things in Cuba, and the future destiny that may await that beautiful and romantic island.

During the last few weeks, the public has been informed of the various transactions which have taken place there in relation to Mr. Turnbull, formerly the British Consul at Havana, and recently arrested and sent out of the island. It appears that Mr. Turnbull is acting under the instructions, and is an agent of the abolitionists of Great Britain. By their influence with the British government he was appointed the Consul at Havana, for the purpose of enabling him the better to carry out the project of the British abolitionists in Cuba. The large East India proprietors in England, by whose influence slavery was abolished in the British West Indies, in order to enable them to have a monopoly of colonial productions in the European markets, have been looking with great jealousy on the fertility, power, and position of the Island of Cuba. In order to bring about some pretence for the British government to interfere, all the recent negotiations about the suppression of the slave trade were instituted—the appointment of Mr. Turnbull to the Consulate at Havana procured—and the various steps taken that distinguished that gentleman in the fulfilment of his singular mission. The real project of the British Government has been discovered at last in Havana—and we are informed their intentions are to get possession of Cuba—make Havana their western Gibraltar to over awe the Gulf of Mexico—and to abolish slavery in the Island of Cuba, as it has been in the British West Indies—and thus to menace the Southern United States, Texas, and all those communities whose domestic institutions are like those of Cuba, and which create such competition in the markets of Europe, in all articles of colonial produce.

From the character of our private intelligence from Havana, we learn that a great and intense excitement—silent and quiet, but the more intense for its silence—pervades all the planters, merchants, and intelligent proprietors of that charming island—and that, apprehending a transfer may be made to England of the sovereignty of the island, or at least the possession of Havana given up through the necessities or intrigues of the Spanish government at Madrid—apprehending all these designs, and jealous of the recent conduct of the British government, and their own government, under that influence, they are beginning to entertain thoughts of entire revolution and final separation from the Spanish connection, at no very distant day. The conduct of the British authorities, the weakness of their own government at Madrid—the intrigues of the British abolitionists in Cuba—all concur in causing this deep and intense excitement to increase throughout the island—and particularly in the city of Havana, which is the strongest fortress in this hemisphere, and which, in possession of the British, would cause, by proximity to their abolition doctrines, one of the most fearful issues that ever took place in the Southern States.

This feeling of discontent in Cuba has been heightened by the movements of the abolitionists in England and the low prices of colonial produce of late years.—The feeling is gradually increasing, and where it will end no one can yet tell. Cuba is one of the most fertile, healthy, beautiful, rich and lovely islands on the face of the earth. It is a perfect paradise. Its population is about 1,000,000 or more, but it could support, in comparative luxury, a population of 10,000,000. Its wealth is however, dependent on slave labor, and if that system were destroyed, it would soon run wild as it was in former ages. These foreign attempts to interfere with its peculiar institutions are causing great discontent; and the prospect of following the example of the United States, of Texas, of all Spanish South America, is getting stronger and stronger every day.

Such is the amount of our information from Havana, and it will cause us to look with deep interest on every subsequent arrival from that island.—*N. Y. Herald.*

DEBTS OF THE STATAS.—A recent number of Bicknell's Reporter contains a tabular statement of the debts of the States, from which we make the subjoined compilation, thinking it will not prove uninteresting to our readers,

Maine,	$1,734,861 74
Massachusetts,	5,424,187 00
Pennsylvania,	36,336,044 00
New York,	21,797,967 91
Maryland,	15,214,761 49
Virginia,	6,994,307 54
South Carolina,	5,691,234 41
Georgia	1,309,750 00
Alabama	15,400,000 00
Louisiana	23,985,000 00
Mississippi	7,000,000 00
Arkansas	2,676,000 00
Florida Territory	4,000,000 00
Tennessee	3,198,166 00
Kentucky	3,085,500 00
Michigan	5,611,000 00
Ohio	10,924,123 00
Indiana	12,751,000 00
Illinois	13,527,292 53
Missouri	842,261 00
District of Columbia	1,316,030 00
	$198,818,736 35
Surplus revenue deposited with the States	28,101,644 00
	$226,920,380 35

The States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina, and the Territory of Iowa, have no public debt.

The above debts were principally incurred for purposes of internal improvement. Mississippi denies her responsibility for five millions of her debt.

There may be some slight inaccuracies in the above statement, but it is probably as correct as circumstances will admit.

The Lynn Locomotive says there is a man in that town, the flashes of whose wit are so powerful, that whoever talks with him is obliged to have a lightning rod on his back, to prevent being struck.

There is a town in Connetticut where the people are so pious that they put weights on their feet for fear of being carried up to heaven before death.

The UNKNOWN NATION of Central America, of which Mr. Stephens received some intimations during his first visit to the celebrated ruins of our Continent, is also spoken of by the French traveller Waldeck. Mr. Norman thus speaks of the reports concerning it in his recent work on Yucatan and the ancient ruins:

"There is a district of country situated between Guatamala, Yucatan, and Chiapas that has never yet been subdued. This section is surrounded by mountains, and is said to be inaccessible, except by one way, and that not generally known. No one yet, who has had the boldness to follow the inhabitants to their wild retreat, has ever returned to render an account of his journey. The inhabitants are represented as speaking the Maya and Tchole languages, and many of them as conversing well in Spanish. From the latter circumstance, they are enabled to visit the nearest cities, sell their tobacco, the principal article they cultivate, and afterwards to return to their retreats. They are constituted of the Lacandrons and other savage tribes, are expert warriors, remarkably athletic and very cruel. They are worshippers of idols, and their religious ceremonies are said to have undergone little or no change.

"Palenque is in the neighborhood of this settlement, and Waldeck, who says he has conversed with some of these people, understood that they had white persons among them—but whether they stay voluntarily, or are detained as prisoners, he has not mentioned. The same nation is spoken of by Mr. Stephens. Their number is estimated at thirty thousand; their secluded mode of life makes it almost impossible to arrive at any thing like correct impressions respecting them. The Indians of Yucatan and the neighboring provinces have been seen in conversation with persons from this district; they, however, appear to know as little of the people of whom I speak as others.—Could a friendly intercourse, by any possibility, be established with this surprising country, there is scarcely a doubt that a complete knowledge of the former inhabitants of the immense ruins scattered throughout the provinces would be revealed. That their temples and records remain in safety, and are capable of speaking to posterity, there can scarcely be a question.

"I doubt if the above be a true estimate of their numbers, since they have been enabled to sustain themselves for ages (no one knows how long) against enemies and intestine wars and dissolution. It would be more reasonable to suppose that they are the outcast Pelasgi of some invading nation, and the remnants of a power that once defended those wasted towns that now lie a huge mass of scattered ruins. The gathered fragments of Palenque, and other conquered places of equal importance, may have concentrated their broken strength within the boundaries of these hills, and, under the strong impulse of desperation, they may have preserved their nationality in defiance of all the force that surrounded them. It may well excite universal astonishment, when the fact becomes known, that there actually exists, within a territory of five hundred miles, a distinct people, that have governed themselves for ages, and that they continue to do so without assistance or protection. It would be a lesson to mankind to ascertain how they have managed their self-governing principles, and how they have preserved their national individuality. Three centuries have transpired since the conquest; and, if neither Yankee nor Irishman have found his way among the Lacadronos before this, it deserves the careful consideration both of the psychologist and the statesman."

Lord Morpeth and the Americans.—The Sheffield (Eng.) Iris, says:

It is said that Lord Morpeth is preparing his observations on the Americans for the press. The opinions of so distinguished a statesman, so honest a politican, and so good a man with regard to the Americans and their institutions, would be particularly useful at this period. All classes of politicians would look with anxiety, and be prepared to receive with reverence, his lordship's opinion with regard to the working of the ballot and "the man suffrage" in America—points that will inevitably be brought forward and discussed in the next session of parliament.

In reference to the work here spoken of, the Philadelphia North American remarks—

Lord Morpeth's views on the institutions of the United States, will be looked for with like anxiety here. Lord Morpeth is a liberal minded and philosophical statesman, one who will look upon this country as not to be lightly judged from a cursory examination of its every day incidents, but as requiring for its appreciation a deep and studious observation. His book, we think, will afford a higher order of reading than most similar works by foreigners. It will rank with, if not take precedence of, the able efforts of De Tocqueville and Chavalier. Lord Morpeth, in the course of his visit, has taken more pains to identify himself with the spirit of the people whom he wished to study, than any of his countrymen, who have mostly spent a few leisure hours in elegant trifling in the saloons, or rapid travelling on the rail roads of this country, and gone home flattering themselves they understood a people which embraces more variety of character, and that less upon the surface, than any other people on the face of the earth.

FIRE IN THE MOON.—A writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer denies the fact mentioned in the New Bedford Mercury that the volcanoes of the Moon could be seen blazing. The writer surveyed the appearance indicated, with a powerful telescope, at the High School Observatory. The apperarance he ascribes to another cause. The mountains in the Moon, he says, after examining them at the time specified, were just enjoying their sunrise—it was not yet sunrise at the base of the peaks, and these illuminated sides of the mountains, sloping as stated in the account, presented the appearance of bright gleams of light on a dark field, viz: the unenlightened base of the mountains. A spectacle quite similar, he says, to the "New Bedford" phenomenon occurred last week in this city. The spire of Christ Church was suffused with a reddish tint, almost resembling a blaze of fire, from the effect of the sun's rays striking on it after it had set at the base of the building. We observed a similar phenomenon at the same time upon the gilded globe beneath the vane of the Court-house at Sixth and Chesnut streets, which is directly fronting our office window.—It appeared to be a ball of fire. The proper time, says the writer, to search for active volcanoes on the moon's disc, is when the moon presents the phenomenon known by the name of the "old moon in the new moon's arms," at which time the portion of the disc, not shone upon by the sun, has the earth's light for its moonlight.—Then, if there are any active volcanoes, they must show themselves. Such phenomena have in fact been occasionly suspecled, but not, perhaps very well authenticated.—Ledger.

Difficulties with Morocco.—The Philadelphia North American has received a letter from Gibraltar under the date of September 12th, which states that our difficulties with Morocco have not yet been adjusted. 'Your Government,' says the writer, 'will have to send out a large naval force, and coerce the Emperor into terms of amity and respect. The Bashaw of Tangiers, who was appointed by the Emperor to treat with Commodore Morgan, has refused to see his commands. The matter has consequently been referred back again to the Emperor, who seems disposed to sustain the Bashaw. The United States cannot recede with dignity and self-respect. Our consul, Mr. Mulloway, has not been recognised by the Emperor, and is waiting permission to return home.—He will be sent out again, I trust, with the demands which the United States will be prepared to enforce.'

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—There is a rumor from Washington that the Administration is preparing to make a naval demonstration at Vera Cruz, in relation to our Mexican relations. The Mississippi steamer has already been despatched to the Gulf of Mexico, with a special messenger, and it is now said that a squadron is getting ready to meet her there in January next.—The Independence, Commodore Stewart, the Constitution, 44 guns, the Vincennes, Commodore Buchanan, it is added, are all to be ordered on this service to meet the West India Squadron.—*Newark (N. J.) Advertiser*

THUNDER COMING.—The Tylerites recently established an 'independent' 'cash paper' in Philadelphia, yclept the Evening Express. The editor has recently left it, and issued a prospectus for a genuine Locofoco paper, in which he promises some interesting developements. He Says:

"Our recent ACCIDENTAL association with the Tyler administration, as editor of the Evening Express, (the circumstances attending such connexion, our motives and objects, together with our VOLUNTARY withdrawal in disgust from the paper and party, will be fully explained hereafter) has enabled us thoroughly to understand and appreciate the PECULIAR PRINCIPLES of that branch of FEDERALISM known as the CORPORAL'S GUARD, and to satisfy our own mind that a more WICKED, CORRUPT & BANDITTI-LIKE SET OF SCOUNDRELS never before leagued together in this Republican country, as a POLITICAL PARTY, CLIQUE, CABAL, OR FACTION!"

Thanksgiving Day in Boston.—Thankegiving Day in Boston was attended by an old fashioned easterly storm, beginning with rain, then snow, and finally a bright and clea evening. Poultry in great quantities was brought into the city. Turkies of the best quality selling for 16, and chickens for 12 cents a pound.—The Mercantile computes that the number of turkies cooked (chiefly roasted,) and of course eaten in the city, exceeded twelve thousand.

Speaking of the happy fitness for their stations of those who now represent the United States at Foreign Courts, the Alexandria Gazette says—

We believe that no American Minister to Great Britain ever commanded more respect, or was esteemed, than Mr. Everett. He is admired for his intelligence, his eloquence, his affability, his goodness of character. So with Mr. Irving, our Minister to Spain—a very fortunate and happy selection. We are inclined to think that Mr. Waddy Thompson, too, our Minister to Mexico, is performing his duties there with ability, as the result will probably show. We might mention the names of other ministers and charges d'affaires who are exerting themselves to cultivate amicable relations with the various courts to which they are accredited, and, thus, to secure the rights as well as advance the interests of the United States. Every American must be pleased at this prospect.

The name of our townsman, Mr. CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, who has been for so many years in the diplomatic service with advantage to his country and honor to himself, might with great propriety have been mentioned by our cotemporary. Mr. H. it will be recollected, is now the representative of the U. States at the Hague; and a little incident which occurred a few months since, on the occasion of presenting his credentials at that Court, so happily indicates the self-possession and refined ready wit of the diplomatist, that it should not be lost. The reception of Mr. H. was, of course, kind and gracious on the part of the King of Holland, who remarked—"Mr. HUGHS, we are pleased to see you—as the representative of the United States; but were surprised to learn that you wished to go to Brussels"—(alluding to the reported preference of Mr. H. for the mission to the Netherlands.) Mr. HUGHES, with the readiness that characterises him, replied—"Granting, sire, all that you say, I did but follow the example of your Majesty." The reader will remember that in the Revolution that severed the Netherlands from Holland, the King, then Prince Royal, was a prominent actor, and failed in taking Brussels from the Revolutionists.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF MARYLAND,—To wit:

Believing, that, it is the wish of a large portion of the people of Maryland, that, on one and the same day, all the people of this State, should return thanks to the AUTHOR of all being, for the blessings which HE has munificently bestowed upon them, as a people; and, believing, that the appointment of a day, for such a purpose, by their Chief Magistrate, would be cheerfully acquiesced in:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Francis Thomas, Governor of Maryland, do most respectfully recommend that on *WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December*, next ensuing, the people of Maryland abstain from all secular employment, and publicly engage in, thanksgiving, praise, and prayer to the ALMIGHTY, because of the manifold blessings enjoyed by them, under Divine protection.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed my name, and the great Seal of the State, (SEAL) this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty-seventh.

(Signed) FRANCIS THOMAS.

By the Governor,

JNO. C. LEGRAND, Secretary of State.

DIED,

At his residence near New Market, on Sunday night last, Mr. WILLIAM HOOPER, after a short illness.

In Talbot county, on Tuesday last, Mr. THOMAS SUMMERS, formerly a resident of this county.

In Talbot county, on Wednesday evening last, Mrs. MARGARET SMALL, daughter of the late Thomas Summers Esq, in the 20th year of her age.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore Patriot Office, Nov. 30, 1842.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	$4,00 a 4.06
City Mills,	4,00 a 4.00
WHEAT—Prime Red,	0,75 a 0.85
White,	0,00 a 0,00
CORN—White,	0,43 a 0.44
Yellow,	0,45 a 0,00
OATS,	0, 21 a 0,22.
RYE,	0 47 a 48

TRIPS TO DENTON

DISCONTINUED FOR THE SEASON.

THE Steamer OSIRIS, Capt. Jno. D. Turner, will leave Light Street wharf every MONDAY morning, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Easton and Cambridge, and return the following day, Tuesday, leaving Cambridge at 7 o'clock for Baltimore, via Easton point and Annapolis.

JOHN D. TURNER.

Dec. 2, 1842.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!

THE subscriber has just opened a very cheap lot of Auction Dry Goods, in the store house of T. Hayward, consisting of a general assortment of Staple & Fancy Goods, woollen and cotton; also Clocks, Boots and Shoes, for servants use, very cheap, all of which will be sold for half their usual price, for cash.

The Ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere at extravagant prices. We will name a few articles to give an idea of the goods in general, viz:—

Fine French Merino, 85 to 1.25 per yard.
Fine English do. 40 to 1.00 do
Chintz Calicoes, all prices.
Bonnet Ribbons, very cheap.
Laces and Edgings at one third their value.
Mouslindelaine, from 18 3-4 to 75 cts.
Taglaoni, 4 1-4 to 87 1-2 cts.
Flannels, from 18 3-4 to 50 cts.
Shawls of all kinds, from 25 cts to $15.
Worsted Hose from 25 to 62 1-2 cts.
Cotton do very cheap.
Many other Goods very cheap.
Also 1 case of superior Clocks, from 5 to $8.
6 fine Mahogany Chairs for $30.
Boots, Shoes, and superior Candles, at half price.

Please call soon as the subscriber will stop but a few days.

Dec 3, tf W. P. RAYFIELD.

IN CHANCERY, 28th of November, 1842.

ORDERED, that the Report of Henry Page, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Ann Dickinson, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 31st day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Cambridge once in each of three successive weeks before the 31st day of December next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $12,117 25cts.

True copy,

Test, LOUIS GASSAWAY, Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 3, 1842. 3t.

TO RENT.

FOR the ensuing year (1843) and possession given on the first day of January next, that superior and well-known business property in the town of Vienna, viz: the store, with grocery attached, together with warehouse and cellar; also the large new and substantial wharf, suitable for vessel building, depositing large quantities of cord wood, lumber &c. with a large and strong ganary well garnered, situated upon the margin of the wharf and so arranged as to load vessels with grain by means of spouts by which much time and expense is saved; this property was in part fitted up with a view to convenience and advantage by the late Jeremiah Colston and afterwards added to and completed by Thos. H. Hicks Esq., both of whom occupied and did a large and lucrative business at the stand; indeed this property combines so many advantages in a business point of view, that it is only necessary for those who wish to make by selling goods and running a vessel or vessels, to locate themselves upon it and apply themselves, and they cannot fail to make money. For terms apply to

HENRY WILCOX,

Dec 3, 1842 tf Vienna, Dor Co

IN CHANCERY, 28th November, 1842.

ORDERED that the report of Henry Page, trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of George Percy be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 31st day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Cambridge once in each of three successive weeks before the 31st day of December next. The report states the amount of sales to be $225 00.

True copy.

Test, LOUIS GASSAWAY,

Dec 3, 1842 3t Reg Cur Can.