pearance, and the note that accompanied it, seems to have belonged to a very formidable individual. "It was shot," says Mr. Gardiner, "last winter, on this island, and weighed thirteen pounds, measured three feet in length, and seven feet from tip to tip of the expanded wings; was extremely fierce looking; though wounded would turn his back to no one; fastened his claws into the head of a dog, and was with difficulty disengaged. I have rode on horseback within five or six rods of one, who, by his bold demeanour, raising his feathers, &c. seemed willing to dispute the ground with its owner. The craw of the present was full of mutton from my part blood Merinos; and his intestines contained feathers, which he probably devoured with a Duck, or Winter Gull, as I observed an entire foot and leg of some water fowl. I had two killed previous to this each of which weighed ten pounds avoirdupois weight."

The intrepidity of character, mentioned above may be farther illustrated by the following fact, which occurred a few years ago, near Great Egg-harbour, New Jersey. A woman who happened to be weeding in the garden, had set her child down near, to amuse itself while she was at work; when a sudden and extraordinary rushing sound, and a scream from her child alarmed her, and starting up, she beheld the infant thrown down and dragged some few feet, and a large Bald Eagle bearing off a fragment of its frock, which being the only part seized, and giving way, providentially saved the life of the infant.

The appetite of the Bald Eagle, though habituated to long fasting, is of the most voracious and often the most indelicate kind. Fish, when he can obtain them, are preferred to all other fare. Young lambs and pigs are dainty morsels, and made free with on all favorable occasions. Ducks, geese, gulls, and other sea fowl, are also seized with avidity.—The most putrid carrion, when nothing better can be had, is acceptable; and the collected groups of gormandizing Vultures, on the approach of this dignified personage, instantly disperse, and make way for their master, waiting his departure in sullen silence, and at a respectful distance, on the adjacent trees.

In one of those partial migrations of tree squirrels that sometimes take place in our western forests, many thousands of them were drowned in attempting to cross the Ohio; and at a certain place, not far from Wheeling, a prodigious number of their dead bodies were floated to the shore by an eddy. Here the Vultures assembled in great force, and had regaled themselves for some time, when a Bald Eagle made his appearance, and took sole possession of the premises, keeping the whole Vultures at their proper distance for several days. He has also been seen navigating the same river on a floating carrion, though scarcely raised above the surface of the water, and tugging at the carcass, regardless of snags sawyers, planters or shallows. He sometimes carries his tyranny to great extremes against the Vultures. In hard times when food happens to be scarce, should he accidentally meet with one of these who has his craw crammed with carrion, he attacks it fiercely in air the cowardly Vulture instantly *disgorges*, and the delicious contents are snatched up by the Eagle before they reach the ground.

The nest of this species is generally fixed on a very large and lofty tree, often in a swamp, or morass, and difficult to be ascended. On some noted tree of this description, often a pine or cypress, the Bald Eagle builds, year after year, for a long series of years. When both male and female have been shot from the nest, another pair has soon after taken possession. The nest is large being added to and repaired every season, until it becomes a black prominent mass, observable at a considerable distance. It is formed of large sticks, sods, earthy rubbish, hay, moss, &c. Many have stated to me that the female lays first a single egg and that after having sat on it for some time she lays another; when the first is hatched the warmth of that, it is pretended, hatches the other. Whether this be correct or not I cannot determine; but a very respectable gentleman of Virginia assured me that he saw a large tree cut down containing the nest of a Bald Eagle, in which were two young, one of which appeared nearly three times as large as the other. As a proof of their attachment to their young, a person living near Norfolk informed me, that in clearing a a piece of woods on his place, they met with a large dead pine tree, on which was a Bald Eagle's nest and young. The tree being on fire more than half way up, and the flames rapidly ascending, the parent Eagle darted around and among the flames, until her plumage was so much injured that it was with difficulty she could make her escape, and even then, she several times attempted to return to relieve her offspring.

No bird provides more abundantly for its young than the Bald eagle. Fish are daily carried thither in numbers, so that they some times lie scattered round the tree, and the putrid smell of the nest may be distinguished at the distance of several hundred yards. The young are at first covered with a thick whitish or cream colored cottony down; they gradually become of a grey colour as their plumage develops itself, continue of the brown grey until the third year, when the white begins to make its appearance on the head, neck, tail-coverts and tail; these by the end of the fourth year are completely white, or very slightly tinged with cream; the eye is at first a hazel, but gradually brightens into a brilliant straw colour with the white plumage of the head. Such at least was the gradual progress of this change witnessed by myself, on a very fine specimen brought up by a gentleman, a friend of mine, who believed it for a considerable time to be what is usually called the Grey Eagle, and was much surprised at the gradual metamorphosis. This will account for the circumstance, so frequently observed, of the grey and white-headed Eagle being seen together, both being in fact the same species, in different stages of colour, according to their difference of age.

The flight of the Bald Eagle, when taken into consideration with the ardor and energy of of his character, is noble and interesting. Sometimes the human eye can just discern him like a minute speck, moving in slow curvatures along the face of the heavens, as if reconnoitering the earth at that immense distance. Sometimes he glides along in a direct horizontal line, at a vast height with expanded and unmoving wings, till he gradually disappears in the distant blue ether. Seen gliding in easy circles over the high shores and mountainous cliffs that tower above the Hudson and Susquehanna, he attracts the eye of the intelligent voyager, and adds great interest to the scenery. At the great cataract of Niagara, there rises from the gulf into which the fall of the Horse-Shoe descends, a stupendous column of smoke, or spray, reaching to the heavens, and moving off in large black clouds, according to the direction of the wind, forming a very striking and majestic appearance. The Eagles are here seen sailing about, sometimes losing themselves in this thick column, and again reappearing in another place with such ease and elegance of motion, as readers the whole truly sublime.

High o'er the watery uproar, silent seen,
Sailing sedate in majesty serene,
Now midst the pillar'd spray sublimely lost,
And now, emerging, down the rapids tost;
Glides the Bald Eagle, gazing, calm and slow
O'er all the horrors of the scene below;
Intent alone to sate himself with blood,
From the torn victims of the raging flood.

The White headed Eagle is three feet long, and seven feet in extent; the male is generally two or three inches shorter than the female; the white on the head, neck and tail being more tinged with yellowish, and its whole appearance less formidable; the brown plumage is also lighter, and the bird itself less daring than the female, a circumstance common to almost all birds of prey.

The Eagle is said to live to a great age, sixty, eighty, and as some assert, one hundred years. This circumstance is remarkable, when we consider the seeming intemperate habits of the bird. Sometimes fasting through necessity, for several days, and at other times gorging itself with animal food till its craw swells out the plumage of that part, forming a large protuberance on the breast. This, however, is its natural food and for these habits its whole organization is particularly adapted. It has not like men invented rich wines, ardent spirits, and a thousand artificial poisons in the form of soups, sauces, and sweetmeats. Its food is simple, it indulges freely, uses great exercise, breathes the purest air, is healthy, vigorous, and long lived. The lords of the creation themselves might derive some useful hints from these facts, were they not already, in general, too wise, or too proud, to learn from their *inferiors*, the fowls of the air and beasts of the field.

REFORM

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

We were told by the party in power that the expenses of the General Government, during Mr. Adams' Administration, were enormous; and they would retrench them. Have they done so?—Let facts speak to an intelligent public.

The State Department including the Patent Office in the first year of Mr. Adams' administration 1828, employed 16 Clerks.

Salary of Secretary and Clerks in 1828, amounted to $27,750

The number of Clerks in 1837 was 40!

Salary of Secretary and Clerks in 1837, amounted to $56,515

The Patent Office in the year 1828 was managed by a Superintendent with a salary of $1,500, and 2 clerks and Messenger at a salary of $1,800.

In the year under the management of one of the Reformers the salary amounts to $3,000! the number of clerkks has been increased from 2 to 24! and the compensation from $1,800 to $21,000!! and the salary of the messenger has increased from $4,00 to $840, and not content with this, these patent Reformers have given him an assistant at $15 per month.

The Secretary of the Treasury employed in 1828,—8 clerks and 2 messengers;

Their joint salary and compensation in 1828 was $18,600

The Secretary of the Treasury, *one of the Reformers*, in 1837 employed 15 clerks and 2 messengers,

Their joint salary & compensation in 1837 was $27,100

The Secretary of War employed in 1828, 1 Chief Clerk & 17 clerks and 2 messengers,

Their salary and compensation in 1828 was $28,650

The Secretary of War in 1837 employed 40 clerks, binders, and messengers,

Their salary & compensation in 1837 amounted to $63,810

This is the mode in which the affairs of the Government are managed by the present party—*this is the promised reform*. In every branch of the Government, the expenses have increased to an enormous amount, and yet, this was the party, that got into power by deluding the people with false hopes and false promises. Will the people longer tolerate such monstrous abuses. No—No—every election, has said in a voice of thunder, emphatically no.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, May 26. 1838.

The Orphans' court of this county, will sit on Monday the 4th of June.

We feel ourselves indebted to our friend and correspondent, for his polite and kind offer to furnish us weekly with the beautiful and accurate descriptions of American Birds, taken from Wilson's celebrated Ornithological work. This we have no doubt will be a great treat to our readers. We would suggest to those who are lovers of Natural History, to file the papers containing such descriptions, as by so doing they will thereby have Wilson's splendid work complete, *gratis;* the cost of which was one hundred and twenty dollars. Of course they cannot have the benefit of his magnificent plates, but as a great number of the birds described by him reside among us, this is not necessary, nature furnishing the living birds to our view, and many of them being already impressed on the memory.

Such an offer from our friend will confer on us a great favor, and we confidently say, as great a one on our readers: and we once more thank him kindly for his generous offer—the result of a refined taste, and originating in a desire altogether disinterested, to please and benefit the community.

The suspension of specie payments by the Banks came a year too late to affect the election of Martin Van Buren—and two years too early to prevent his re-election. Mark that.—Baltimore Rep.

After the next Presidential election you'll find out Doctor, that it was neither too *late* nor too *soon*, but just in the nick of time. The way the Vanites will be used up will be a sin to Crockett.—We advise you to be-speak Vans passage to Texas in time, for his defeat is sure, the people are no longer willing to support a man who aims at the destruction of these United States.

RICHMOND PROSPERS.—The wife of Mr. Maubeim of Adams' Valley, in this city presented her husband on Friday morning last, with THREE FINE BOYS, at a birth. They are alive, hearty and strong, and can cry louder than any children of their age in town. Mrs. M. deserves great credit as one of the best friends of the city; a few more such as she and Richmond must go ahead. After this why can't the Banks resume specie payments?—Richmond Enquirer.

We think it would be prudent for other ladies not to follow Mrs. M's example until Van Buren's time expires, as from the present prospect for hard times, their husbands might not be able either to procure clothes or bread for their numerous progeny, or even to pay their *granny's fees*.

From the North American Review.

ALEXANDER WILSON—THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGIST.

He was a Scotchman by birth. The first years of his residence in this country were devoted to school-keeping in Pennsylvania. An early acquaintance with the venerable *Bartram* kindled within him a love of science; and after he commenced his ornithological inquiries, he pursued them for the remaining short period of his life with an enthusiasm, perseverance, and self-devotion, which have rarely been equalled. He died in Philadelphia, August 23rd, 1813, at the age of forty-seven. His American Ornithology, executed under every possible disadvantage, and with encouragement so slender, as hardly to keep him from the heavy pressure of want, is a monument to his name that will never decay. The old world and the new will regard it with equal admiration. 'We may add without hesitation," says Mr. *Bonaparte*, "that such a work as he has published in a new country, is still a desideratum in Europe." To accomplish such a work, with all the facilities which the arts and knowledge of Europe afford, would confer no common distinction. But when it is considered that *W*ilson taught himself, almost unassisted, the arts of drawing and engraving; that he made his way in the science with very little aid from books or teachers; that he entered a path in which he could find no companions, none to stimulate his ardour by a similarity of pursuits or communion of feeling, none to remove his doubts, guide his inquiries, or to be deeply interested in his success; when these things are considered, the labours of Wilson must claim a praise, which is due to a few only of the solitary efforts of talent and enterprise.

In the strictest sense of the terms, Wilson was a man of genius; his perceptions were quick, his impressions vivid; a bright glow of feeling breathes through his compositions. A lively fancy, exuberance of thought, and minute observation of the natural world, are strongly indicated in whatever has flowed from his pen. He travelled for the double purpose of procuring subscriptions for his work, and searching the forest for birds; and some of his graphic descriptions of the scenery of nature, and the habits of the winged tribes, are inimitable. Sometimes he walked; at others descended rivers in a canoe; again he was on horse back; in a stage coach or a farmers wagon, as the great ends of his wanderings could be most easily attained. The cold repulses of the many from whom he solicited subscriptions he bore with equanimity, undaunted by disappointment, unsubdued by toil and privation. The acquisition of a new bird, or of new facts illustrating the habitudes of those already known, was a fountain of joy in his gloomiest moments; it poured the waters of oblivion over the past, and gave him new energy in his onward course.

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The following is from the pen of a distinguished American Naturalist.

With respect to our country in particular, how much gratitude do we owe *Alexander Wilson*, for the treasure he has afforded us in his inestimable work! He has unfolded a rich scene to our view; revealed new wonders to our meditation; and taught us that there cannot be a more rational amusement, than that which springs from the study of the birds, that diversified portion of animated nature.—Formerly the winged tribes passed before us, and we merely satisfied ourselves with a transient look. Now, since we have been introduced to their acquaintance, we hail them as friends who enliven our walks by their frolics, incite our curiosity by their habitudes and economy, and charm us with their songs. Whilst walking abroad to survey the glorious works of creation: the green fields, the fragrance-breathing valleys, the azure vault—the streams, forests and mountains, of how much interest would all this spacious landscape be devested, if not animated with those emblems of joy and love with which a benevolent Deity hath benefitted and adorned our sphere! Then whilst the breezes of May waft to our delighted ears the melody of the groves, let our praises ascend to the God of Nature for having infused into our hearts a relish of those pure pleasures which arise from the contemplation of his works; and for having endued those extraordinary individuals, who have led the way in these studies, with talents and zeal which have entitled them to the noble denomination of *benefactors of the human race*.

The study of philosophy, particularly that of natural history, has been considered by the wise and good of all polite ages, as not only an elegant recreation, but as contributing greatly to the strengthening of the faculties and the improving of the heart. "The contemplative hours," says the amiable Cicero to his friend Varro, 'which you spend at your Tusculan villa, are, in my estimation indeed, what alone deserve to be called life: and I would willingly renounce the whole wealth and splendour of the world, to be at liberty to pass my time in the same philosophical manner. It is in truth the most noble characteristic of philosophy, to be superior to external accidents, and to depend for happiness on ourselves alone. It offers a calm retreat from the cares and the sorrows of life, where the clamor of party dissensions can never reach, and where an oblivion may be found of the injustice and the wickedness of mankind. If we cast our eyes on the world, and witness the result of the various passions which influence the bulk of our species, the survey may indeed be attended with instruction, but can afford little satisfaction to the virtuous mind. Let us then rejoice that an asylum is provided us, where we may call off our faculties from every thing that may disturb our peace, and fix them on those speculations which are at once an ornament to prosperity, and the support of adversity.

To the bowers of the Muses in fine, we are invited to repair, by every consideration which can have weight with the reflective mind. There, springs the fountain of whose pure waters we may all partake; the verdue and flowers that adorn its banks are perennial; and there, those roses planted by the hands of Wilson shall attract the attention of the lover of nature—shall delight him with their modest beauty, and shall sooth him with their rich perfumes.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—Full returns have been received from all the counties in the State, and the general result stands thus:

Prentiss' majority over Claiborne is	903
do do Davis is	1,381
Word's majority over Claiborne is	270
do do Davis is	748

From Poulson's (Phila) American Daily Advertiser.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Royal Highness, Martin the 1st to his loyal subjects residing in the city and county of Philadelphia.

*W*HEREAS, it has always been our royal wish, that our loyal subjects should elect to our Congress sterling democrats, prepared to support all the measures we might recommend, whatever might be their own opinions of their expediency; and whereas, an election held for that purpose in the month of April, in our city of Baltimore, resulted in the choice of one of those malignant perverse creatures called Whigs, who refused to accompany our royal self to the battles of our country during the last war: and whereas, our royal knees were smitten together with fright at the terrible news, and we were preparing a message to our Congress to assure them that the democrats of Baltimore had been bribed by the banks, but were told by our truth telling friends of the Republican and Globe, that the result was merely caused by the absence of many of our Democratic friends who had gone for the purpose of *fishing*.—Now, therefore, as we not being advocates of the temperance cause are very fond of our trusty friend *Porter*, and are extremely anxious to secure his election, well knowing that we have no office to spare for him in case of his defeat, we do hereby positively forbid all our liege subjects of Philadelphia from going a fishing on their election day, so that they may be enabled to rejoice our royal heart by giving a majority for our ticket, an occurrence which very rarely takes place of late. Given at our palace of the White House, on the sixteenth day of May, in the second year of our reign. MARTIN THE FIRST,

Surnamed "Follower in the footsteps." C.

WASHINGTON, May 16 1838

THE HOUSE OF REPRENTATIVES.

Ordered a call of the House this morning for the purpose of obtaining a full vote upon a Resolution asking for a recision of the Treasury Order of July, 1836.

Objections were made, and the yeas and nays were recalled upon the motion to suspend the rules of the House. The yeas were 111 in favor of suspension, and 70 against,—not two thirds. This is a strong vote, and shows the unpopularity of the measure in the House of Representatives.

Several Senate bills were referred, when the House entered upon the consideration of the Treasury Note bill,

Some verbal amendments were ordered, on motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, confining the proposed new bill to the circulation, operation and restriction of the October bill. Another of Mr. Cambreleng's amendments embodied the sections of the bill for the punishment of counterfeiting Treasury Notes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of N. Y. was entitled to the floor, and addressed the House with much ability upon the merits of the question, and partly in reply to Mr. Rhett, of S. C. Mr. Hoffman was interrupted several times by several of the South Carolina delegation, for some remarks showing the union of nulification and loco-foco-ism. Mr. LEGARE, Mr. CLOWNLEY, Mr. RHETT, and Mr. THOMPSON, all South Carolina members seemed to have great disrelish to Mr. Hoffman's speech, calling him to order, explaining what had been said, &c.

After Mr. Hoffman had concluded, Mr. JONES of Virginia, went on in defence of the Administration, the Treasury Notes, and against a loan of the Government.—Mr. Jones spoke until about 3 o'clock.

Mr. WISE is now speaking.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The House were in session yesterday evening until near eight o'clock. After Mr. Bell had closed his remarks, Mr. RANDOLPH spoke at some length, when by general consent, the bill was reported to the House without amendment, and with the understanding that the amendments offered in committee should be withdrawn, and offered in the House.

From the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1838.

IN SENATE.

The Vice President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing the Annual Report on the Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Foreign Countries during 1837.

Joint resolutions were presented by Mr. Wright, from the Legislature of New York, instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State to support the passage of a law for the suppression of duelling. They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clay presented a petition asking the establishment of a United States Bank.—Mr. C. gave his views at much length in support of the petition, and the necessity of such an institution.

After some debate between Messrs. Buchanan, Allen, and others, the petition was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

After the presentation of some memorials relative to shipwrecks at Key West, the Senate passed to the special order, being the resolution previously offered by Mr. Clay on the currency and the reception of the notes of specie paying banks for public dues. No one wishing to speak upon it, the resolution was informally laid aside, and the bill to continue the charters of the District Banks taken up in its stead.

The debate is still pending.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions and other private business having been so long delayed, they burst upon us this morning like a flood. Whole regiments of them were presented on the subject of the Currency—the Cherokee Treaty—Mail routes—the Abolition of Slavery, and so forth.

Joint resolutions were presented from the Legislature of Massachusetts denouncing the practice of duelling, and instructing the representatives from that State to exert themselves for the passage of a law for its suppression. They were ordered to be printed.

Also joint resolutions from the same, in relation to the militia and the intercourse laws between the United States and Indian Tribes, which were ordered to be printed.

A great number of memorials were presented asking Congress to rescind the resolution of December last, by which all Abolition Petitions are laid on the table without reading. They were severally laid on the table.

Several pretty packets, tied with red and blue ribbon, were presented from ladies of Massachusetts, expressing their disapprobation of duelling. But on motion, they were unceremoniously laid on the table.

EXPULSION OF Mr. ADAMS.

Mr. Adams presented a great bundle of memorials from the State of New York and other places, asking the House to expel him therefrom as a most intolerable nuisance. Mr. A. moved to refer the memorials to a select Committee of Investigation, that being the usual course adopted in such case.

Mr. Dromgoole thought the whole was nothing but a quiz. He said he would therefore move to lay the memorials on the table, unless Mr. Adams desired his character to be investigated.

Mr. Adams said he cared but very little about it. So, after a hearty laugh, the matter was laid on the table.

Mr. Adams then presented sundry memorials, asking Congress to lay a duty on distilled spirits. He said it would be well to appoint a standing Committe on Temperance, but as it related to the revenue, he would move its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means all of whom were very temperate men (a laugh).—It was finally referred to that Committee.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Governor of Michigan, forwarding sundry joint resolutions from the Legislature of that state against the Annexation of Texas. It was referred to the the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also a communication containing he proceedings of an anti-abolition meeting at Zanesville, Ohio—laid on the table.

Also a memorial signed by the laborers of this city, who have been thrown out of employment by the suspension of the work on the Treasury Bulding, asking the speedy passage of the bill on that subject now before the House. It was preferred.

At three o'clock, on motion of Mr. Chambreleng, the House went into committee of the whole and took up the bill making appropriations for the suppression of Indian Hostilities for 1837, and for the arrearage for 1837.

The debate is still going on at four o'clock.