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"THE END OF EVERY GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE."

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—TERMS.—

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## POETRY

### THE DIVORCE.

Say not that word—"we part forever;'
Or this fond heart will surely break—
Tell me not so!—oh, never! never!
But quickly back those harsh words take;
For I have lov'd thee, oh, how truly,
Let this fond bosom's heavings tell—
Then do not say we part forever—
I cannot bear that cold farewell!

When first thy tale of love was told me—
My blushing cheeks alone replied—
Though parents frown'd I bore all for thee,
And felt not happy till thy bride!
Oh, then, recall that startling word,
Nor doom this heart to endless wo—
I cannot—will not—think thee cruel—
Though slander's tongue had told me so!

Why knit thy brow?—why curl those lips?
Why look with anger on thy boy?
Yes! thine own boy!—thou seem'st to doubt me!
'Tis now I see the base alloy;
Some foul wretch thy mind has poison'd!
Believe me, dearest, 'tis not so!
Could she who braved a father's vengeance
Deceive her husband?—never! no!

## AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY OR THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE BIRDS OF THE UNITED STATES BY ALEXANDER WILSON, VOL. 9. (PLATE LXXV.)

### RAVEN.

(CORVUS CORAX.)

A knowledge of this celebrated bird has been handed down to us from the earliest ages; and its history is almost coeval with that of man. In the best and most ancient of all books, we learn that at the end of forty days after the great flood had covered the earth, Noah, wishing to ascertain whether or no the waters had abated, sent forth a Raven, which did not return into the ark. This is the first notice that is taken of this species. Though the Raven was declared unclean by the law of Moses, yet we are informed that when the prophet Elijah provoked the enmity of Ahab, by prophesying against him, and hid himself by the brook Cherith, the Ravens were appointed by Heaven to bring him his daily food. The color of the Raven has given rise to a similitude in one of the most beautiful of eclogues, which has been perpetuated in all subsequent ages, and which is not less pleasing for being trite or proverbial. The favorite of the royal lover of Jerusalem, in the enthusiasm of affection, thus describes the object of her adoration, in reply to the following question:

What is thy beloved more than another beloved,
O thou fairest among women?

My beloved is white and ruddy, the chiefest among ten thousand. His head is as the most fine gold, *his locks are bushy, and black as a Raven!*"

The above mentioned circumstances taken into consideration, one would suppose that the lot of the subject of this chapter would have been of a different complexion from what history and tradition inform us is the fact. But in every country we are told the Raven is considered an ominous bird, whose croakings foretell approaching evil; and many a crooked beldam has given interpretation to these oracles, of a nature to infuse terror into a whole community. Hence this ill-fated bird from time immemorial has been the innocent subject of vulgar obloquy and detestation.

Augury, or the art of foretelling future events by the flight, cries, or motions of birds, descended from the Chaldeans to the Greeks, thence to the Etrurians, and from them it was transmitted to the Romans.—The crafty legislators of these celebrated nations, from a deep knowledge of human nature, made superstition a principal feature of their religious ceremonies; well knowing that it required a more than ordinary policy to govern a multitude, ever liable to the fatal influences of passion; and who without some timely restraints would burst forth like a torrent, whose course is marked by wide-spreading desolation. Hence to the purposes of polity the Raven was made subservient; and the Romans having consecrated it to Apollo, as to the god of divination, its flight was observed with the greatest solemnity; and its tones and inflections of voice were noted with a precision which intimated a belief in its infallible prescience.

But the ancients have not been the only people infected with this species of superstition; the moderns, even though favored with the light of Christianity, have exhibited as much folly, through the impious curiosity of prying into futurity, as the Romans themselves. It is true that modern nations have not instituted their sacred colleges or sacerdotal orders, for the purposes of divination; but in all countries, there have been self constituted augurs, whose interpretations of omens have been received with religious respect by the credulous multitude. Even at this moment, in some parts of the world, if a Raven alight on a village church the whole fraternity is in an uproar; and Heaven is importuned, in all the ardor of devotion, to avert the impending calamity.

The poets have taken advantage of this weakness of human nature, and in their hands the Raven is a fit instrument of terror. Shakspeare puts the following malediction into the mouth of his Caliban.

As wicked dew, as e'er my mother brush'd,
With *Raven's* feather, from unwholesome fen
Drop on you both!

The ferocious wife of Macbeth, on being advised of the approach of Duncan, whose death she had conspired, thus exclaims:

The *Raven* himself is hoarse,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements!

The Moor of Venice says:

It comes o'er my memory,
As doth the *Raven* o'er the infected house,
Boding to all.

The last quotation alludes to the supposed habit of this bird's flying over those houses which contain the sick whose dissolution is at hand, and thereby announced. Thus Marlowe, in the Jew of Malta, as cited by Malone.

The sad presaging *Raven* tolls
The sick man's passport in her hollow beak,
And in the shadow of the silent night
Doth shake contagion from her sable wing.

But it is the province of philosophy to dispel those illusions which bewilder the mind by pointing out the simple truths which Nature has been at no pains to conceal, but which the folly of mankind has shrouded in all the obscurity of mystery.

The Raven is a general inhabitant of the United States; but is more common in the interior. On the lakes and particularly in the neighborhood of the Falls of the Niagara river, they are numerous; and it is a remarkable fact, that where they so abound, the common Crow, seldom makes its appearance; being intimidated, it is conjectured by the superior size and strength of the former, or by an antipathy which the two species manifest towards each other. This I had an opportunity of observing myself, in a journey during the months of August and September, along the lakes Erie and Ontario. The Ravens were seen every day, prowling about in search of the dead fish which the waves are continually casting ashore, and which afford them an abundance of a favorite food; but I did not see or hear a single Crow within several miles of the lakes; and but very few through the whole of the Gennessee country.

The food of this species is dead animal matter of all kinds, not excepting the most putrid carrion, which it devours in common with the Vultures; worms, grubs, reptiles, and shell fish, the last of which, in the manner of the Crow, it drops from a considerable height in the air on the rocks, in order to break the shells; it is fond of birds eggs, and is often observed sneaking around the farm house in search of the eggs of the domestic poultry, which it sucks with eagerness; it is likewise charged with destroying young ducks and chickens, and lambs which have been yeaned in a sickly state. The Raven, it is said follows the hunters of deer for the purpose of falling heir to the offal; and the huntsmen are obliged to cover their game, when it is left in the woods, with their hunting frocks, to protect it from this thievish connoisseur, who, if he have an opportunity, will attack the region of the kidneys, and mangle the saddle without ceremony.

Buffon says that "the Raven *plucks out the eyes of Buffaloes*, and then, *fixing on the back, tears off the flesh deliberately*; and what renders the ferocity more detestable, it is not incited by the cravings of hunger, but by the appetite for carnage for it can subsist on fruits, seed of all kinds, and indeed may be considered as an omnivorous animal." This is mere fable; and of a piece with many other absurdities of the same romancing author.

This species is found almost all over the habitable globe. We trace it in the north from Norway to Greenland, and hear of it in Kamtschatka. It is common every where in Russia and Siberia, except within the Arctic circle and all through Europe. Kolben enumerates the Raven among the birds of the Cape of Good Hope, De Grandpre represents it as numerous in Bengal, where they are said to be protected for their usefulness; and the unfortunate La Perouse saw them at *Baie de Castries*, on the east coast of Tartary; likewise at Port des Francois, 58 37 north latitude, and 139 50 west longitude, and at Monterry Bay, north California. The English circumnavigators met with them at Nootka sound; and at the Sandwich Islands, two being seen in the village of Kakooa, also at Owhyhee, and supposed to be adored there, as they were called Eatocas. Our intrepid American travellers, under the command of Lewis and Clarke, shortly after they embarked on the Columbia river, saw abundance of Ravens, which were attracted thither by the immense quantity of dead salmon which lined the shores. They are found at all seasons at Hudsons bay; are frequent in Mexico; & it is more than probable that they inhabit the whole continent of America.

The Raven measures from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail twenty-six inches, and is four feet in extent; the bill is large and strong, of a shining black, notched near the tip, and three inches long, the setaceous feathers which cover the nostrils extend half its length; the eyes are black; the general color is a deep glossy black, with steel-blue reflections; the lower parts are less glossy; the tail is rounded, and extends about two inches beyond the wings; the legs are two inches and a half in length, and with the feet, are stiong and black; the claws are long.

This bird is said to attain to a great age, and its plumage to be subject to change from the influence of years and of climate. It is found in Iceland and Greenland entirely white.

The Raven was the constant attendant of Lewis and Clark's party in their long and toilsome journey. During the winter, at Fort Manden, they were observed in immense numbers, notwithstanding the cold was so excessive, that on the seventeenth of December, 1804, the thermometer stood at 45 below 0.

Like the Crow, this species may be easily domesticated, and in that state would afford amusement by its familiarity, frolics and sagacity. But such noisy and mischievous pets, in common with Parrots and Monkeys, are not held in high estimation in this quarter of the globe; and are generally overlooked for those universal favorites, which either gratify the eye by the neatness or brilliancy of their plumage, or gladden the ear by the simplicity or variety of their song.

### VOL 5. (Plate XLIII.)

CAROLINA PIGEON, OR TURTLE DOVE
*(Columba Carolinensis.)*

This is a favorite bird with all those who love to wander among our woods in spring, and listen to their varied harmony. They will there hear many a singular and sprightly performer; but none so mournful as this. The hopeless wo of settled sorrow swelling the heart of female innocence itself, could not assume tones more sad, more tender and affecting. Its notes are four; the first is some what the highest, and preparatory, seeming to be uttered with an inspiration of the breath, as if the afflicted creature were just recovering its voice from the last convulsive sobs of distress; this is followed by three long, deep and mournful moanings, that no person of sensibility can listen to without sympathy. A pause of a few minutes ensues; and again the solemn voice of sorrow is renewed as before. This is generally heard in the deepest shaded parts of the woods, frequently about noon and towards the evening.

There is, however, nothing of real distress in all this; quite the reverse. The bird who utters it wantons by the side of his beloved partner, or invites her by his call to some favorite retired and shady retreat. It is the voice of love, of faithful connubial affection, for which the whole family of Doves are so celebrated; and among them all none more deservingly so than the species now before us.

The Turtle Dove is a general inhabitant, in summer, of the United States, from Canada to Florida, and from the sea coast to the Mississippi; and far to the westward. They are, however, partially migratory in the northern and middle states; and collect together in North and South Carolina and their correspoding parallels, in great numbers, during the winter. On the second of February, in the neighborhood of Newbern, North Carolina, I saw a flock of Turtle Doves of many hundreds; in other places as I advanced farther south, particularly near the Savannah river, in Georgia, the woods were swarming with them, and the whistling of their wings was heard in every direction.

On their return to the north in March, and early in April, they disperse so generally over the country, that there are rarely more than three or four seen together, most frequently only two. Here they commonly fly in pairs, resort constantly to the public roads to dust themselves and procure gravel; are often seen in the farmer's yard before the door, the stable, barn and other outhouses, in search of food, seeming little inferior in familiarity at such times to the domestic Pigeon. They often mix with the poultry while they are fed in the morning, visit the yard and adjoining road many times a day, and the pump, creek, horse-trough and rills for water.

Their flight is quick, vigorous, and always accompanied by a peculiar whistling of the wings, by which they can easily be distinguished from the Wild Pigeon. They fly with great swiftness, alight on trees; fences, or on the ground indiscriminately, are exceedingly fond of buckwheat, hemp seed, and Indian corn; feed on the berries of the holly, the dogwood and poke, huckle berries, partridge berries, and the small acorns of the live oak and shrub oak. They devour large quantities of gravel, and some times pay a visit to the kitchen garden for peas, for which they have a particular regard. In this part of Pennsylvania they commence building about the beginning of May. The nest is very rudely constructed, generally in an evergreen—among the thick foliage of a vine—in an orchard, on the horizontal branches of an apple tree, and in some cases on the ground. It is composed of a handful of small twigs, laid with little art, on which are scattered dry fibrous roots of plants, and in this almost flat bed are deposited two eggs of a snowy whiteness. The male and female unite in feeding the young, and they have rarely more than two brood in the same season.

The flesh of this bird is considered much superior to that of the Wild Pigeon; but its seeming confidence in man, the tenderness of its notes, and the innocency attached to its character, are with many, its security and protection, with others, however, the tenderness of its *flesh*, and the sport of shooting, overcome all other considerations. About the commencement of frost they begin to move off to the south; numbers, however, remain in Pennsylvania during the whole winter.

### VOL 6. (PLATE XLVI)

GROUND DOVE,
(COLUMBA PASSERINA,)

This is one of the least of the Pigeon tribe, whose timid and innocent appearance forms a very striking contrast to the ferocity of the Bird-killer of the same plate. Such as they are in nature, such I have endeavored faithfully to represent them. I have been the more particular with this minute species as no correct figure of it, exists in any former work with which I am acquainted.

The Ground Dove is a native of North and South Carolina, Georgia, the new state of Louisiana, Florida, and the islands of the West Indies. In the latter it is frequently kept in cages, is esteemed excellent for the table, and honored by the French planters with the name of Ortolan. They are numerous in the sea islands on the coast of Carolina and Georgia; fly in flocks or coveys of fifteen or twenty; seldom visit the woods, preferring open fields and plantations; are almost constantly on the ground, and when disturbed fly to a short distance and again alight. They have a frequent jetting motion with the tail; feed on rice, various seeds and berries, particularly those of the Toothache tree—(Xanthoxylum Clava Herculis,) under or near which, in the proper season, they are almost sure to be found. Of their nest or manner of breeding I am unable, at present, to give any account.

These birds seem to be confined to the districts lying south of Virginia. They are plenty on the upper parts of Cape Fear river, & in the interior of Carolina & Georgia; but I never have met with them either in Maryland, Delaware, or Pennsylvania.—They never congregate in such multitudes as the common Wild Pigeon; or even as the Carolina Pigeon or Turtle Dove; but, like the Partridge or Quail, frequent open fields in small coveys. They are easily tamed, have a low tender cooing note accompanied with the usual gesticulations of their tribe. The Ground Dove is a bird of passage, retiring to the islands and to the more southerly parts of the continent on the approach of winter, and returning to its former haunt's early in April. It is of a more slender and delicate form, and less able to bear the rigors of cold, than either of the other two species common in the United States, both of which are found in the northern regions of Canada, as well as in the genial climate of Forida

The *Dove*, generally speaking, has long been considered as the favorite emblem of peace and innocence, probably from the respectful manner in which its name is mentioned in various parts of scripture; its being selected from among all the birds by Noah to ascertain the state of the Deluge, and returning to the ark, bearing the olive leaf as a messenger of peace and good tidings; the Holy Ghost, it is also said, was seen to descend *like a dove* from heaven, &c. &c.—In addition to these, there is in the dove an appearance of meekness and innocency very interesting, and well calculated to secure our partiality in its favor. These remarks are applicable to the whole genus; but are more particularly so to the species now before us, as being among the least, the most delicate, and inoffensive of the whole.

SAMMY DARBY'S COURTSHIP.—'Good afternoon friend Darby, come walk in.'—'Well Squire how is your lovely darter Sal, to-day and the rest of the family?' 'Why, they are all up and about, particularly Sal, she is very hearty, has a good appetite and eats a right smart chance, and the way she smokes her old pipe is the right way and sings like a martingale: oh, she is a burster! 'Well Squire I'm glad to hear so much in praise of Sal, for I love her mightily, and mean to court her too.' 'Why that's plain, honest and clever—I'll go and call Sal.'—Sure enough he did, and she soon made her appearance. 'How are you, Sal?' siz I.—Oh, sorter middling; how do you feel, Mr. Darby?' 'Why Sal, I ain't weel, I'm love sick.' 'Oh hush, you don't say so—well do tell me who she is?' With that I sorter sidled up to Sal, and Sal she kinder sidled off. Says I, 'Sal, don't be so darnation skitterish, for you are the very gal I'm after.' 'Geet out, you don't say.' 'Yes I do, and I'm in as hard earnest as ever my old dog lion was at a coon.' That pleased her mightily, and she kinder tossed her head and looked as proud as some of of your town gals do when they git in a ball room: says I, 'Sal, will you have me?' 'I recon as how I will, you don't catch this child refusing to do that thing when she has a good chance,' so off we went to the parson's and Sal and I got married, and now we live as kinder happily together as can be, only sometimes she balls out to me, 'Mr. Darby, don't be spitting your tobacco juice on the fire dogs, and sticking your feet on the fender; may I be burnt if can keep any thing decent for you; plague take all the tobacco chewers, I say, that are as nasty about it as you are.'—And the way she raps my toes with the tongs when she sees my feet on the fender is no ways common, I tell you: however, I live as happy as I can expect with a woman—that's the fact

(Southern Post.

A paper in the far west states the source of Salt river is crowded with loco focos.

We hope some measures will be taken to widen and deepen it then—for we intend to send a parcel there from this city to be *pickled*—next fall—that is, if they only keep through the warm weather, which, considering the state of corruption some are already in it is extremely doubtful.

(Balt. Whig.

Folly.—To get in love with a pretty belle, and send her a lot of billet doux as a token of your affection.

Cold comfort. To have them returned to you, with a request that you should send no more!'

*The Rumored Insurrection.* The Georgetown D. C. Advocate of the 30th ult. contains the following:

"A considerable excitement prevailed in this town yesterday in consequence of a letter being found, purporting to be written by a colored man, resident of this place, to another colored man, making arrangements for an insurrection to take place at night. They were to concentrate in an unoccupied house near the Lancasterian school, where their plans were to be formed and immediately put into execution.

They were to have been aided in their hellish and blood-thirsty undertaking by an accession of some two or three hundred strange negroes, who have, it appears excited the negroes of this town to murder and insurrection.—There have been, up to four o'clock yesterday two or three arrests and commitments."

*Singular and Fatal Accident.*—A very extraordinary accident occurred in Port Hope, North Carolina, on Friday last, which has plunged a highly respectable family in that town, in the deepest affliction. In the morning of that day Master James McSpadden (a lad about fourteen years of age) eldest son of Dr. McSpadden, left home as he said to fetch something from the Prysbyterian Church which stands nearly opposite his fathers house. Not returning immediately, it was supposed he had walked down the town, and no alarm was felt for his safety. Some hours after a young companion, chancing to pass in the rear of the church, observed him hanging, as he thought, in an odd manner from one of the windows and called to him to say what he was about. Receiving no answer he went up to him, and discovered that the unfortunate youth was dead, having been caught by the neck and strangled with the sash of the window, by a ladder, from which his feet had slipped.—Coburg Star.

## WHERE FROM! WHERE BOUND!

From the New York Express.

As when a ship has been navigating a doubtful sea, driven by gales, it is useful to trace out its course upon a chart, so it is useful to mark out on the chart of these times the route we have to reach the land where we now think we are.

In 1829 the American Ship set sail under the command of Gen. Jackson as Captain, and Mr. Calhoun as Mate manned by Mr. Van Buren, Messrs. Blair Kendall, Eaton, and others. The old route over the sea traced out by Washington and Madison, was before them, but they thought they must try the experiment of a new track.

In 1830 there was a mutiny on board of this ship. Mr. Van Buren began a series of intrigues, which induced Gen. Jackson to throw Mr. Calhoun overboard on which Mr. Calhoun swam to the State yawl boat, and hoisted the flag of a star and a stripe, doffing the flag af the Union Then came the Proclamation, the Force Bill, and the hostile attitude of South Carolina.

In 1831-2 and '33, the officers of this ship, being restored on board, began to take new observations upon the currency to abandon the deep and clear sailing of a National Bank, and to steer amid the shoals and reefs of the State Banks.—

The New York hands on board the ship promised the captain better sailing ground than he had, if they would sail along their port.

Then came the mighty veto, the removal of the deposites, and the specie circular, the first bringing the creation of new banks in every state of the Union; the second stimulating them to enormous expansions of the currency, and the last hastening the catastrophe.

In 1835, and '36 was the era of glory. "It was glory enough to serve under such a chief." or to follow in the footsteps of such an illustrious predecessor. March the 4th 1837, this chief from the Western FACADE of the capitol, at Washing-