CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

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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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Philadelphia, March 17th, 1838. 4t.

ACARD.—GABRIEL D. CLARK, Watch Maker, having enlarged his establishment, still continues to carry on the above business ih all its brancess, at the old stand, No. 1 Water street, head of Cheapside, Baltimore where he intends keeping a general assortment of Gold and Silver Lever and Plain WATCHES, with all other articles in his line. He respectfully invites his city and country to give him a call.—Persons having work done at this store may depend upon its being done in the best manner.

N. B.—Fine Watches of every description repaired and properly regulated by
G. D. CLARKE.

April 21 1838. 3w

THE business heretofore conducted under the firm of Foxcroft & Clark, Watchmakers, was disolve I on t e 1st of April, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm will be paid on demand, by presenting them to Gabriel D. Clark, who is authorized to settle the business of the concern.

April 21 4w

Communicated
FOR THE CHRONICLE.

We beg leave to recommend to the Whig voters of Dorchester County, *Thomas I. H. Eccleston*, Esq.; as a gentleman eminently qualified to represent them in the next Senate of Maryland, to be elected by the people on the first Wednesday of October next.

The well known character of Mr. Eccleston, his intelligence, his firmness, his inflexible integrity, his experience in political affairs, his well-tried and inviolable adherence to Whig principles, at once point to him as the man who should be selected by the people of Dorchester, to fill that high, important, and responsible office. Such a representative would do honour to his constituents, and their interests intrusted to his hands, would be vindicated with faithfulness and with ability.

MANY WHIGS.

TO RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, a Farm in Black Water, at present occupied by Mr. J. Troth. This farm contains two fields of one hundred and twenty thousand cornhills each. The dwelling and out houses, comprising smoke house, barn, stables, carriage house, and corn house, are in good repair. There is also a well of fine water on the premises.

ALSO,

For the balance of this and the ensuing year, a housed, situate directly on the county road near the Big Mills. This house is suitable for a dwelling or shoe store. For terms apply to
WHEATLY BECKWITH.

June 2, 1838

DR. WM. R. HAYWARD, offers his professional services to the pubsic.—Office opposite Mr. John T. Wilson's Hotel.

April 14. 1838. tf.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY
OR
THE NATURAL HISTORY
OF THE
BIRDS OF THE UNITED STATES
BY
ALEXANDER WILSON,

VOL. 6. (PLATE XLVIII. FIG. 2.)

WOODCOCK.

This bird is universally known to our sportsmen. It arrives in Pennsylvania early in March, sometimes sooner; and I doubt not but in mild winters some few remain with us the whole of that season. During the day they keep to the woods and thickets, and at the approach of evening seek the springs and open watery places to feed in. They soon disperse themselves over the country to breed. About the beginning of July, particularly in long continued hot weather, they descend to the marshy shores of our large rivers, their favorite springs and watery recesses inland being chiefly dried up. To the former of these retreats they are pursued by the merciless sportsman, flushed by dogs, and shot down in great numbers. This species of amusement, when eagerly followed, is still more laborious and fatiguing than that of Snipe-shooting; and from the nature of the ground, or cripple as it is called *viz.* deep mire intersected with old logs which are covered and hid from sight by high reeds, weeds and alder bushes, the best dogs are soon tired out; and it is customary with sportsmen who regularly pursue this diversion, to have two sets of dogs, to relieve each other alternately.

The Woodcock usually begins to lay in April. The nest is placed on the ground, in a retired part of the woods, frequently at the root of an old stump. It is formed of a few withered leaves and stalks of grass laid with very little art. The female lays four, sometimes five eggs, about an inch and a half long and an inch or rather more in diameter, tapering suddenly to the small end. These are of a dun clay color, thickly marked with spots of brown, particularly at the great end, and interspersed with others of a very pale purple. The nest of the Woodcock has in several instances that have come to my knowledge, been found with eggs in February; but its usual time of beginning to lay is early in April. In July, August & September, they are considered in good order for shooting.

The Woodcock is properly a nocturnal bird feeding chiefly at night, and seldom stirring about till after sunset. At such times as well as in the early part of the morning, particularly in spring, he rises by a kind of spiral course to a considerable height in the air, uttering at times a sudden *quack*, till having gained his utmost height he hovers around in a wild irregular manner, making a sort of murmuring sound; then descends with rapidity as he rose. When uttering his common note on the ground, he seems to do it with difficulty, throwing his head towards the earth and frequently jetting up his tail. These notes and manoeuvres are most usual in spring, and are the call of the male to his favorite female.—Their food consists of various larvae and other aquatic worms for which during the evening they are almost continually turning over the leaves with their bill, or searching in the bogs. Their flesh is reckoned delicious, and prized highly: They remain with us till late in autumn, and on the falling of the first snows descend from the ranges of the Alleghany to the lower parts of the country in great numbers; soon after which, *viz.* in November, they move off to the south.

This bird, in its general figure and manners, greatly resembles the Woodcock of Europe but is considerably less, and very differently marked below, being an entirely distinct species. A few traits will clearly point out their differences. The lower parts of the European Woodcock are thickly barred with dusky waved lines, on a yellowish white ground. The present species has those parts of a bright ferruginous. The male of the American species weighs from 5 to six ounces, the female eight; the European twelve. The European Woodcock makes its first appearance in Britain in October and November, that country being in fact only its winter quarters, for early in March they move off to the northern part of the continent to breed. The American species, on the contrary, winters in countries south of the United States, arrives here early in March, extends its migrations as far, at least as the river St. Lawrence, breeds in all the intermediate places, and retires again to the south on the approach of winter.—The one migrates from the torrid to the temperate regions; the other from the temperate to the arctic. The two birds therefore, notwithstanding their names are the same, differ not only in size and markings, but also in native climate.—Hence the absurdity of those who would persuade us, that the Woodcock of America crosses the Atlantic to Europe, and *vice versa*. These observations have been thought necessary from the respectability of some of our writers who seem to have adopted this opinion.

How far to the north our Woodcock is found I am unable to say. It is not mentioned as a bird of Hudson's bay, and being altogether unknown in the northern part of Europe, it is very probable that its migrations do not extend to a very high latitude; for it may be laid down as a general rule, that those birds which migrate to the arctic regions in either continent, are very often common to both. The head of the Woodcock is of singular conformation, large, somewhat triangular, and the eye fixed at a remarkable distance from the bill, and high in the head. This construction was necessary to give a greater range of vision, and to secure the eye from injury while the owner is searching in the mire. The flight of the Woodcock is slow. When flushed at any time in the woods, he rises to the height of the bushes or underwood, and almost instantly drops behind them again at a short distance, generally running off several yards as soon as he touches the ground. The notion that there are two species of Woodcock in this country probably originated from the great difference of size between the male and female, the latter being considerably the larger.

VOL 6. (PLATE XLVII. FIG. 1)

SNIPE.

This bird is well known to our sportsmen; and, if not the same, has a very near resemblance to the common Snipe of Europe. It is usually known by the name of the *English Snipe*, to distinguish it from the Woodcock, and from several others of the same genus. It arrives in Pennsylvania about the tenth of March, and remains in the low grounds for several weeks; the greater part then move off to the north and to the higher inland districts to breed. A few are occasionally found and consequently breed in our low marshes during the summer. When they first arrive they are usually lean; but when in good order are accounted excellent eating. They are perhaps the most difficult to shoot of all our birds, as they fly in sudden zig-zag lines; and very rapidly. Great numbers of these birds winter on the rice grounds of the Southern states, where in the Month of February they appear to be much tamer than they are generally here, as I frequently observed them running about among the springs and watery thickets. I was told by the inhabitants that they generally disappeared early in the spring. On the twentieth of March, I found these birds extremely numerous on the borders of the ponds near Louisville, Kentucky; and also in the neighborhood of Lexington in the same state, as late as the tenth of April. I was told by several people that they are abundant in the Illinois country, up as far as lake Michigan. They are but seldom seen in Pennsylvania during the summer, but are occasionally met with in considerable numbers on their return in autumn, along the whole eastern side of the Alleghany from the sea to the mountains. They have the same soaring irregular flight in the air in gloomy weather as the Snipe of Europe; the same bleating note and occasional rapid descent; spring from the marshes with the like feeble *squeak*; and in every respect resemble the common Snipe of Britain, except in being about an inch less; and in having sixteen feathers in the tail instead of fourteen, the number said by Bewick to be in that of Europe. From these circumstances we must either conclude this to be a different species, or partially changed by difference of climate; the former appears to me the most probable opinion of the two.

These birds abound in the meadows and low grounds along our large rivers, particularly those that border the Schuylkill and Delaware, from the tenth of March to the middle of April, and sometimes later, and are eagerly sought after by many of our gunners The nature of the grounds, however, which these birds frequent, the coldness of the season, and peculiar shyness and agility of the game, render this amusement attractive only to the most dexterous, active, and eager of our sportsmen.

The female differs from the male in being more obscure in her colors; the white on the back being less pure and the black not so deep.

VOL 8. (PLATE LXX. FIG. 3)

SUMMER DUCK OR WOOD DUCK.

This most beautiful of all our ducks, has probably no superior among its whole tribe for richness and variety of colors. It is called the *Wood Duck*, from the circumstance of its breeding in hollow trees; and the *Summer Duck*, from remaining with us chiefly during the summer. It is familiarly known in every quarter of the United States, from Florida to Lake Ontario, in the neighborhood of which latter place I have myself met with it in October. It rarely visits the sea shore, or salt marshes; its favorite haunts being the solitary deep and muddy creeks, ponds, and mill dams of the interior, making its nest frequently in old hollow trees that overhang the water.

The Summer Duck is equally well known in Mexico and many of the West India islands. During the whole of our winters they are occasionally seen in the states south of the Potomac. On the tenth of January I met with two on a creek near Petersburgh in Virginia. In the more northern districts, however, they are migratory. In Pensylvania the female usually begins to lay late in April or early in May. Instances have been known where the nest was constructed of a few sticks laid in a fork of the branches; usually, however, the inside of a hollow tree is selected for this purpose On the eighteenth of May I visited a tree containing the nest of a Summer Duck, on the banks of Tuckahoe river, New Jersey. It was an old grotesque White Oak, whose top had been torn off by a storm. It stood on the declivity of the bank, about twenty yards from the water. In this hollow and broken top, and about six feet down, on the soft decayed wood, lay thirteen eggs, snugly covered with down, doubtless taken from the breast of the bird. These eggs were of an exact oval shape, less than those of a hen, the surface exceedingly fine grained, and of the highest polish and slightly yellowish, greatly resembling old polished ivory.—The eggs measured two inches and an eighth by one inch and a half. On breaking one of them, the young bird was found to be nearly hatched, but dead, as neither of the parents had been observed about the tree during the three or four days preceding; and were conjectured to have been shot.

This tree had been occupied, probably by the same pair, for four successive years, in breeding times; the person who gave me the information; and whose house was within twenty or thirty yards of the tree, said that he had seen the female, the spring preceding, carry down thirteen young, one by one, in less than ten minutes. She caught them in her bill by the wing or back of the neck, and landed them safely at the foot of the tree, whence she afterwards led them to the water. Under this same tree at the time I visited it, a large sloop lay on the stocks, nearly finished, the deck was not more than twelve feet distant from the nest, yet notwithstanding the presence and noise of the workmen, the ducks would not abandon their old breeding place, but continued to pass out and in as if no person had been near. The male usually perched on an adjoining limb and kept watch while the female was laying; and also often while she was sitting. A tame goose had chosen a hollow space at the root of the same tree, to lay and hatch her young in.

The Summer Duck seldom flies in flocks of more than three or four individuals together, and most commonly in pairs, or singly. The common note of the drake is *peet, peet;* but, when standing centinel, he sees danger, he makes a noise not unlike the crowing of a young cock, *oe eek! oe eek!* Their food consists principally of acorns, seeds of the wild oats, and insects. Their flesh is inferior to that of the Blue-winged Teal.—They are frequent in the markets of Philadelphia.

Among other gaudy feathers with which the Indians ornament the calumet or pipe of peace, the skin of the head and neck of the Summer Duck is frequently seen covering the stem. This beautiful bird has often been tamed, and soon becomes so familiar as to permit one to handle it without showing any uneasiness whatever. I have seen individuals so tamed in various parts of the Union. Captain Boyer, collector of the port of Havre-de-grace, informs me that about forty years ago, a Mr. Nathan Nicols, who lived on the west side of Gunpowder Creek, had a whole yard swarming with Summer Ducks, which he had tamed and completely domesticated, so that they bred and were as familiar as any other tame fowls; that he (Captain Boyer) himself saw them in that state, but does not know what became of them. Latham says, that they are often kept in European menageries, and will breed there.

The first duty of a government is to extend safety and protection to all who may live under it, and in proportion as any governing power is deficient in this requisite, so far does it fall short of the object for which it was instituted. Of the precise way of attaining an end universally admitted to form the great *desideratum* of all communities, much difference of opinion has always existed, and must continue to exist as long as the sovereignty is exercised under different forms Where despotisms or limited monarchies have been the organs through which the right to rule has been exerted, standing armies have been deemed essential to the public safety, whilst under the various modifications of what are termed republican institutions, large military establishments have been found dangerous to the public welfare. Fortunately for this country, the right to govern has always been reserved by the people and our institutions are only so many direct manifestations of the popular will; consequently with the two first classes of government above mentioned we have practically nothing to do. Inasmuch as a self-governed should always be a self-protected people, of the inexpediency of a military establishment larger than may be required by public convenience and security, there can be, as we apprehend, no diversity of opinion. In graduating, then, the extent of our regular military and naval force in times of peace, it is only to take as our guides the necessary demands of the public service under ordinary cirsumstances. By ordinary circumstances we must be understood to mean the circumstances incident to the administration of sovereignty, and the *preservation* of such extraordinary means as may be put in requisition by insurrection at home or invasion from abroad.—In the first place, then, we would say, that having ascertained what defences are necessary for the protection of our teritory and people by land or by sea, it is the imperative and solemn duty of the government, as the great agent of the people, to provide for the construction of such works, naval or military, as may be indispensible to the attainment of the objects above mentioned. This primary step being taken, it follows as a matter of course that the works so erected shall be supplied with men and munitions of war, so as to render their resistance effectual in the event of commotion or foreign invasion. The government in proceeding thus far would do its duty, and no more than its duty. Of any fears that might be entertained on the score of putting such a force as we have described under the control of the persons selected for the executive offices of the country, we can only say we deem them too idle to deserve serious notice. To suppose for a moment the small number of men necessary to man the fortifications so as to keep them in a state of efficiency, and to enable our Navy to be prepared at a short warning for any possible exigency, could, scattered as they would be and separated from each other, deprive a population of fourteen millions of their liberties, is to imagine an utter impossibility.

It next becomes our duty to ask how far has the standard we have here established been adopted in reference to our country.—For an answer to this inquiry, we regret to be obliged to look to the Seminole campaigns in Florida, the disorder prevailing in our Indian relations generally, and the alarming condition of our Northern and North Eastern frontiers. Will the responses furnish from the points to which we have adverted assure us of the safety of our people or the security of our territory?—Will they in a word show that the government of the United States has complied with the first requisite of the political compact by assuring to every citizen, however humble, the security of his person and his property?

We may be told that any deficiency that exists is owing to the economical character of our institutions, and that the want of proper preparations arises from a desire to save the money of the nation. In answer to this we will only remark that with nations as with individuals true economy consists in avoiding the extraodinary expenses incident to great operations, by being so preprared for them as to prevent their occurrence, and that had our army been such as it should have been in number and equipmant, one campaign would have sufficed to settle matters that now appear well nigh interminable in cost as well as duration. As a second answer, we will venture to say that had our force on the the Northern and North Eastern boundary been such as it should have been, the affairs of the Caroline, the Sir Robert Peel and the Telegraph would never have occurred; nor would we have seen Mr. Greely and others incarcerated for surveying under the directions of their own government, what we believe to be our own lands; nor the Earl of Durham making a requisition for twelve thousand troops in addition to his pesent well appointed and well officered force. The the expense of preventing a colision with the British government by being prepared for it, would have been nothing compared with that which we shall have to bear in the event of a war between this country and Great Britain; and the cost of as many steam batteries as wuold be necessary to protect our sea board would be small indeed compared with the loss incurred by the destruction, even in part, of any one of our large cities.—*Balt. Amer.*

IN THE HOUSE—June 19.

SUB-TREASURY BILL.

On motion of Mr. Cambreling, the House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, Mr. Conner in the Chair, and took up the Sub Treasury Bill reported on a former day from the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Waddy Thompsoa moved to amend by striking out that portion of the bill which provides for the reception of a certain proportion of paper, and inserting a clause requiring specie only.

Mr. J. Garland also submitted a motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. Cambreleng then addressed the House at much length in support of the bill.

Mr. Pickens followed, and had not concluded when the House took a recess.

June 20.

Mr. Adams again resumed his remarks upon the subject of the annexation of Texas, presenting to the House the several resolutions of Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Yew York and other States, protesting against the annexation. Mr. Adams consumed the moning hour without concluding his remarks.

Sub-Treasury Bill.

The Sub-Tiessury Bill came up in order at 11 o'clock, Mr. Garland of Virginia before entitled to the floor.

Mr. Garland entered upon an interesting xamination of the whole question, and spoke in reply to the remarks made yesterday by Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. Pickens of South *Carolina*.

Mr. Garland brought forward several of Mr. Cambreleng's remarks made in times past, and now in direct contrast with those delivered yesterday by the Chairman of the Committe of Way and Means.

Mr. Cambreleng explained as well as he could the seeming inconsistences of his political life, and was willing to acknowledge that there were currency measures which he should be as willing to vote for as the Sub-Treasury bill.

Mr. Garland replied also especially to the remarks of Mr. Pickins, avowing that the Sub-Treasury bill was to be of immense advantage to the South. He denied it, and gave his reasons at length for his opinions. M. Garland spoke until nearly two o'clock, when Mr. Dromgoole took the floor and spoke at length in defiance of the bill.

During the morning hour the Pre-Emption Bill, as passed by the Senate & House, and amended yesterday by the Senate, came to the House. The amendments were concurred in without discusion, and the Bill will be the law of the land as soon as it receives the President's signature.

U. S. Senate.

The Bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, relative to imprisonment for debt in certain cases, with the amendment designing to make the abolition correspond with its abolition in the respective States in which such imprisionment had in whole or in part been abolished, was taken up this morning in the Senate, and ordered to a third reading by the following vote, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton Brown, Buchanan, Clay, of Ala., Clay, of Ky., Fulton, Grundy Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Smith of Inda., Spence. Strange, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wall White, Williams, Wright,—36.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayard, Clayton, Preston, Roane,—4

MEN AND MANNERS IN ARKANSAS.—We copy from the Little Rock Gazette the subjoined extraordinary account of the circumstances which attended and followed the trial of Wilson, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Arkansas, for the murder of a member of that house on the floor. It exhibits a picture of savageism such as we would fain believe may not be drawn of any other part of our country.

Three days elapsed before the constituted authorities took any notice of this horrible, this murderous deed, and not then until a relation of Anthony had demanded a warrant for the apprehension of Wilson. Several days then elapsed before he was brought before an examining court. He then, with a carriage