barons,' who have enlisted under the red banner of a superannuated hero, will no doubt tell you so, but who will believe them? No man of sence. The half fledged tape stick politician may echo the sentiment, but he would as soon be believed in that as in the hourly declaration that he sells his ware cheaper than any body else, and of course a much superior article!

But what are the facts as to prices, even admitting that the price of wheat & pork depended wholly on who was President of the United States? For to this extremity would federal whiggery reduce the politics of the country. They have been well denominated the 'jacket pocket" politicians of the Union. Honor, justice, freedom, are nothing to them—it is the two per cent of their 'tin wares' and 'wooden nutmegs' that haunts their political aspirations, and dims the vision of their patriotism.

The following table of prices, from the New York price currents, may lead the honest mind to many useful conclusions—it will at least put to flight all the declarations of the Nick Biddle school of politicians:

Prices of the produce in the city of New York, for the months of September and March, for every year from 1828 to 1839.

	Flour.	Beef.
1828, March.	5 12	6 00
" September	6 12	6 50
1829, March,	8	7 25
" Sept.	5 62	7 62
1830, March	5	6 00
" Sept.	5 25	6 00
1831, March,	7 12	5 75
" Sept,	5 87	4 87
1832, March,	2 87	5 50
" Sept.	6 00	5 50
1833, March,	6 25	5 50
" Sept.	6 75	6 00
1834, March,	4 75	5 75
" Sept.	6 37	6 25
1835, March,	5 62	7 00
" Sept.	5 87	8 62
1836, March	7 75	6 75
" Sept,	9 25	7 25
1837, March,	12 00	8 50
" May,	[Suspension of the Banks.]	
" Sept	9 62	9 00
1838, March,	8 12	11 35
" Sept.	8 50	12 00
1839, March,	8 37	11 50
" Sept.	6 50	11 00
" Dec,	8 00	8 75

These prices commence with the last year of John Q. Adams' administration, and close with the present year. John Q. Adams had been President three years—the United States Bank was in full blast, and all the benefits of a federal administration and a national bank were at their highest reach of greatness. But what was this great good, about which we hear so much boasting? What are those good old days, to which we must again return? Let us see. Sept. 1828, under John Q. Adams, flour was $5 12 1-2—Sept. 1839, under Mr. Van Buren, flour was $6 50—in favour of Van Buren $1 37 1-2 a barrel. At the same dates, beef was $6 50, and $11 00—in favour of Mr. Van Buren in 1839, $3 50, on each hundred weight—on a steer that would weight 7 hundred, the difference in favour of Van Buren, $24 50!! Yes, $24 50 on a single ox! Tobacco in Sept. 1828, 4 cts. per lb, in Sept. 1839, 10 cts., difference 6 cts. on the lb.—more than double. Tobacco raisers will, of course, put down Mr. Van Buren, and put up Harrison and a United States Bank! Pork in Sept. 1838, $10 75, in Sept. 1836, $13 00—difference in favour 1839, $2 25, per hundred weight. But let the reader run his eye though this list and he can make much more striking comparisons—comparisons that must astonish every one, yet, during this whole time, the federal orators and croakers have cried ruin! ruin!! It is very true that they have done all in their power to produce ruin by encouraging the most extravagant debts of states and individuals. It is true, that all the difficulties we now experience, have grown out of their ruinous policy—yet, with all their sins and falsehoods on their heads, they have the brazen imprudence to go before the people, and reiterate their stale charges, and vamp up their shameless untruths anew.

Let our readers preserve this article—put the array of facts here exhibited in the teeth of such "yard stick" politicians; as insult their honesty and intelligence. As the campaign of 1840, is now fairly opened, the field occupied by the contending parties, let us go to work in earnest, and prove, as we have the power to do, that our opponents are the most brazen imposters that ever attempted to cheat an intelligent people. Let us meet them promptly and fairly, and we shall drive them from the field of controversy, without a patch left sticking to their black standard. Let us meet fraud falsehood and ranting violence at the threshold, and beat back its federal orators with the weapons of truth, reason and united action.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

From the Ohio Statesman.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1839.

Petitions Presented—By Mr. Hunt, of citizens of Allen county, for the appointment of Commissioners to lay out a road; also a memorial of Lewis Curtis, [illegible] Mr. Matthews, of citizens of [illegible] county, for an amendment of the [illegible] prevent immoral practices. By [illegible], a memorial from Jacob Uh[illegible] Tuscarawas county. By Mr. [illegible] of Huron county, for [illegible] ries before Justices of [illegible] Mr. Hough, of citizens [illegible] Brown counties, in relation to the Milford and Chillicothe Turnpike company.

Mr. Saylor, from the Committee on Rail Roads and Turnpikes; to which had been referred the bill to authorize the Trumbull and Ashtabula Turnpike Company to surrender their charter, reported the same back with sundry amendments, which were agreed to, and bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Utter, from the committee on claims to which had been referred the resolution from the House, to allow Henry C. Flood a certain sum of money for services, reported the same back without amendment, and it was adopted.

Mr. Scott, from the committee on enrollment, made a report.

Mr. Hunt, from a select committee, reported a bill to lay out a state road in the county of Allen.

Bills read the third time and passed—To lay out and establish a state road in the counties of Tuscarawas and Coshocton. To incorporate the borough of Knoxville. To establish the town of Kelleys Island.

Mr. Humphreys offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the committee on finance are hereby instructed to consider and report on the expediency of issuing State bonds, or other evidence of debt, to those contractors on the Public Works, to whom balances may be due, with interest on the same, at 6 per cent, payable at Columbus—the principal to be redeemable by the State, at any period after the year at the office of Treasurer of State.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Senate took up the bill to legalize the official acts of Amial P. Pearce, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Hunt from a select committee, reported a bill to lay out and establish a state road in the counties of Williams and Lucas.

Mr. Bissell gave notice, that he should on to-morrow or some subsequent day, introduce a bill to repeal the law abolishing imprisonment for debt; also a bill to amend the acts regulating judgements.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Senate took up the judiciary committee, on the petition of Judge H Paine, of Kentucky, for a divorce. The report recommended that the further consideration of the subject, be indefinitely postponed, and that the petitioner be allowed to withdraw his petition.

After some debate the report was agreed to.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A resolution was received from the House, to extend the time for paying taxes, and to extend the time of settlement of county Treasurers with county Auditors and with the Treasurer of State—to March next.

The resolution was adopted, and on motion of Mr. Spangler, referred to a committee of the whole Senate, and made the order of the day for this day

On motion of Mr. Tod, the Senate took up the bill to divorce John Foi from his wife, and it was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Tod, a joint resolution was apopted, designating Monday the 23d inst. as the time for electing one associate Judge for the county of Trumbull, and one for the county of Marion, and one for the county of Tuscarawas.

The resolution to extend the time for paying taxes, &c., was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Glover in the chair After it was reported back to the Senate, Mr. Smith moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on finance, which, after some conversation between Messrs. Smith, Spangler and Nash, was agreed to.

Mr. Faran offered a resolution, instruction, the Penitentiary committee to inquire into, and report the facts relative to the killing recently of one of the convicts, by one of the guards.

Mr. Humphreys offered the following preamble and resolutions, which on motion of Mr. Smith, was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed

Whereas, the original States of this Union having, prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, fully experienced the evils of a paper currency, intended to provide against the possible recurrence of those evils, and to this end they expressely declared in the Constitution that Congress should have the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin; to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; also expressly declared that no State should coin money, emit bills of credit, or make any thing except gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; *And whereas*, notwithstanding these plain, indispensable and positive provistons in the Constitution, and the manifest object of, and necessity for them, yet the people and the government of this Union have ever been exposed to, and at this time are suffering in the highest degree the evils against which these wise provisions were intended to protect them; *And whereas*, The establishment of the first and second Banks of the United States, the receipt of their notes, as also the notes of State Banks [as monies] in payment of the public dues, and the deposite by the government of its whole revenue, thus received in the custody of these banks as an additional fund for their trafic, and by consequence as an additional stimulas to the increase of their number, and to the expansion of their circulation, have been among the chief and most manifest causes of the exclusion of the precious metals, of the substitution (for them) of an unmixed paper currency, and, far above all of that fearful connection of the banks with both the State and National Goverment, which has within the last ten years prompted those corporations to claim, as irresumable political rights, the privileges which had thus been improvidentially granted to them as temporary favors, and even to aspire to the sovereignty of the country, with this view employing their immense resources and united energies in a general effort, to subject men and States, Government and people, to their absolute dominion: *And whereas*, These important subjects have recently engaged the full attention of the American people by whom the evils of the Banking system are well understood; and the dangers therefrom to be apprehended have been amply and generally discussed; *And whereas*, The people of Ohio have for themselves once and again decided in the authentic and solemn form of the ballot, that this connection ought to be totally and forever dissolved, and likewise that the system itself ought to be fully and radically reformed: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: That our Senators be instructed and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote for and support such measures as have for their object the dissolution of the connection which has hitherto subsisted between the Federal Government and the Banks and the restoration of the action, of the governments strictly within the limits of the Constitution, and particularly to vote for and support the measure which is usually called the Independent Treasury bill.

Resolved, That his excellency, the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing, with these resolutions, to each of our Senators and Representatives: also to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Executive of each State in the Union.

The bill to divorce Ruth Collins from her husband, was taken up, and after some discussion, laid on the table.

A message was received from the House, informing the Senate that they declined a committee of conference on the resolution in relation to the election of members to office.

Mr. Scott gave notice that he should introduce a bill to amend the act defining the duties of Justice of the Peace.

The Senate then adjourned.

COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

The Vice President of the United States arrived here yesterday morning on his way to Washington to enter upon his official duties. On his arrival being announced in town a great number of our principal citizens and others, without reference to party distinctions joined in congratulating him, and paying him that respect which is so eminently due to his station, character and long and faithful public services. We were gratified with this demonstration of kind feeling and regard on the part of our citizens—the more so, as it was devoid of any considerations of a political nature, at a time when such predilections are beginning to have a strong influence upon the public mind, added to the prominent position which Col. Johnson will hold during the coming Presidential campaign.

Last evening the personal and political friends of the Vice President, by previous arrangement, met at the American Hotel, which was crowded to overflowing at an early hour—each anxious to pay his respects to our distinguished guest. After assembling in the spacious dining hall of the American, the Vice President was introduced to the meeting by Gov. Shannon and Col. Spangler of the Senate, and was welcomed by loud and contined cheering, upon which he addressed the meeting in an eloquent and patriotic speech of nearly an hour in length—reverting with much feeling to former times, when he stood side by side with the pioneers of Ohio in the deadly strife with a savage foe—contrasting the situation of our state then with what it is now—her rapid advancement in wealth, population, and importance recounting his services in the cause of democracy, and his strong and unalterable attachment to the principles of that party, with which he has fought and conquered for the last thirtyfive years. He concluded, and sat down amid the cheering of the assembly, when several of our distinguished fellowcitizens being called upon, addressed the meeting in an able and effective manner repeatedly interrupted by the applause of the audience. Toasts were drank, and enthusiasm and good feeling characterized the whole proceedings. The Vice President retired at an early hour, and the meeting dispersed, highly gratified with the oportunity there enjoyed of greeting, in the capitol of Ohio, one so justly endeared to the democracy of the Union.

Col. Johnson left the city this morning, to resume his duties as President of the Senate.

Though approaching threescore and yellow leaf and evidently laboring under the effect of wounds received in those fierce border conflicts in which he was so distinguished an actor, he appears vigerous, and prepared to enter upon his official duties with his accustomed energy and zeal. He visited both Houses of the General Assembly, during their session yesterday was waited upon by the Governor and other public officers, and this morning left in the stage for Washinton.

We are gratified to learn by the tone of our exchange papers, and the resolutions adopted in democratic conventions throghout the state, that the Democracy of Ohio, are as enthusiastically as ever devoted to Van Buren and Johnson that strong and popular ticket which was so triumphantly sustained in the former campaign. Some are disposed to keep back the name of Richard M. Johnson, leaving his re-nomination to be the sport of future chances, but we are well convinced that no man in the United States, can receive so strong and overwhelming a vote for Vice President, as the TRUE Hero of the Thames,' and as well convined that minor claims will be withdrawn and that Martin Van Buren and R. M. Johnson, will be the rallying cry of the American democracy! With such a ticket 'one and inseparable,' we can sweep the new-fangled ideas of the Harrisburgh convention into nothingness with an unanimity never before known in the political history of the country.

Ohio State Bulletin.

For the Democrat.

Lines written upon a beautiful young Lady, upon hearing her express a wish to ascend in a Balloon.

'Forbear sweet Girl, your schemes forego,
And thus our anxious troubles end;
That you can mount, full well we know,
But greatly fear you'll not descend.

When Angels see a mortal rise,
So beautiful, divine and fair;
They'll not dismiss you from the Skies,
But keep their Sister Angel there.

ANSWER.

"True, gentle bard, should lovely grace
On æronautic pinions rise;
Angels would own their "Sister's" face
Thrice welcome to her native skies.

But conscious, should the nymph remain,
Earth's loud laments would rend their ears,
They'd send the heroine down again,
To sooth and bless a world in tears.'

* * *

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

MESSRS HILL & MITCHENER.

Your correspondent 'Tobias' has taken upon himself the presumption to throw out insinuations, that implicate the females of this place, as being accessary to the *death* of your Lyceum: he also appears to be alarmed at our influence, and comes out in a blast of denunciations against female influence.—To this I have no objection; but he does not stop here. He attempts to cast the odium of the late abrupt transaction, on the females of this place, which has been the cause of my penning these few lines in justification of our sex.

If 'Tobias,' had been a *man* either sociable, or reasonable, he would have looked into both sides of the question; he would have sought to discover the promulgators of this no little commotion in our community, before sending his communication to the world. As to the females having contributed towards shutting the Lyceum out of the Church, I have authority to deny the whole of it. Why then Gentlemen, must we have such imputations thrown out in print? Why did not 'Tobias' learn all the circumstances.—Why did he not endeavor to know his own business, as well as he thought he knew that of his neighbors?

It is because he is one of those creatures who, having got the distemper of scribbling, into his blood, cannot get along, without railing away at somebody. There are some men so patched up with self love, they see naught but blemishes in our sex, and hence devote themselves to representing human nature to every possible disadvantage. And surely, Messrs Editors, 'Tobias' must be one of this class.

Had he been a Gentleman posessing the least refinement of mind, had he the least particle of gallantry, or had he ever been the posessor of any of those small chords of affection, which makes life agreeable, he would never have sent forth his communication, made up as it was, with a set of vulgar phrases, only used by the rude, uncouth and halfcivilized portion of the human race. No! Messrs Editors, his production is tinged with a roughness, an impoliteness, repulsive to every respector of the female sex, and alike repulsive to all those qualities that bespeak the perfect Gentleman. And whether 'Tobias' claims the name of young *Gentleman*, married *Gentleman*, or Bachelor *Gentleman*, he deserves to be held up to the derision of the aged, the ridicule of the young, and to be scoffed at by every lisping infant.

CELIA.

For the Democrat.

'WHIG' CONSISTENCY.

Messrs Editors.—As accusations have been thrown out by some of the leading 'Whigs' of this place, in relation to the Democratic party having abandoned the original position, which it has heretofore taken, in relation to Bank reform, by supporting the principles embodied in the State Message: I shall endeavor to prove that in supporting those principles, there is no inconsistency; and that we are acting in accordance to the long established principles of the democratic party.

Are not the whigs in making pretensions to principles recommended in the Message, acting directly in contravention to the principles which they have heretofore pretented to profess, and promulgate as the fundamental doctrines of their party? By a reference to the last Legislatuure, you will find them acting together in concert, and voting in opposition to every question tending in the least to Bank reform. Where were they found on the question relating to the gradual suppression of Bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars; which tended in a great measure to enlarge the Specie Basis? Were they not in opposition to it, without a single exception?—Where were they, when the question came up to appoint Bank Commissioners, to examine the affairs of all Banks? They were as before, in the opposition; and have uniformly and consistently opposed the Democratic Party on all questions in relation to a gradual curtailment of an excess of Bank issues, and the increase of the specie basis, for the purpose of attaining a more stable and uniform currency.

Has not the Democratic party been strenuously contending for years, for the adoption of all those measures. Those, and the Independent Treasury bill, were the principles, which the democratic party supported, and triumphed in, in the election of Gov Shannon; and now if the whigs dare say they can support such principles as those, with their opposition to the same in by gone years, staring them directly in the face, they are a baser set of hypocrites, than I had ever before taken them to be.

MACON.

MARKETS.—Flour and Wheat, no change for the last few weeks.

For the Democrat

A CARD.

"Destroy his lies and sophistry—in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again.'

It is a matter of no concern to a citizen to know the author of the 'Lover &c.' The object he had in view, has been fully accomplished. The hypocrite—the pretended Lover of charity, has been completely unmasked, and whoever he is, now stands forth to public gaze, in bold relief with all the true characteristics drawn to life by himself; and here, we are left to the only alternative, to leave him (poor fellow) in the *enviable* predicament to which he has brought himself to feast like the dog on his own vomit.

Where personalities, a spirit of vindictiveness and base vituperation, so conspicuously exemplified through this Lover's publications, are directed without provocation against characters, whose worth is generally acknowledged and appreciated; it would be a condecension to which we cannot submit to contend with him. His food is the blood of his fellows; and while he fattens upon character striving to bring it down to his own level; he eschews argument and reason, and all the distinguishing marks of a sentient being.

We must be content that we have strip'd off the mask from his image, and be excused if we pursue him no further.

Who but a fool would do battle
with a Skunk.

'A CITIZEN

THE DEMOCRAT

CANAL DOVER, OHIO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1839.

SPECIAL COURT.

There will be a Special Court of Common Pleas held at the Court house, in New Philadelphia, on monday the 30th day of December, A. D. 1839. At 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of appointing, Administrators, Guardians, &c.

CHRISTMAS.

We expect shortly to hear from our exchanges, of the many merry modes in which the "Editorial Corps,' spent their Christmas. As printers are generally pretty vain, no doubt our fellow laborers will not be backward in bragging how they jerked on the old threadbare coat, out at each elbow, and then went swelling about, spunging on their subscribers, darting into their mincepies without any preliminary remarks, and warming themselves by the side of *rosy cheeks*

Just as if mincepies were made to eat,
And girls for warming pans.

But we hate ideality, so we come at once to facts. Suffice it to say, the good people of Dover are a sober, straight forward, reflecting, and good hearted people; a people that believe in the good old maxim, "that charity always begins at home,' and as a matter of course ought to stay at home. So we fancied ourselves to be Charity, and staid at home, working all day in the cause of democracy. With these few remarks, we wish our readers a happy New Year, and the Sub Treasury.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY CONVENTION.

We hope that our friends of the Democratic Press, may speak out boldly, on the subject of the renomination of our worthy and esteemed *Buckeye* Governor, we have the most implicit confidence in Governor Shannon, as a public servant, his course has been governed by prudence and foresight, worthy the chief magistrate of this Great State. There may be a few in the Democratic ranks, dissatisfied with the course persued by the Governor, but we think after mature reflection, that his course was the only just and safe one for the good of the State.

We therefore rejoice at the unanimity of the Democracy of Ohio, and hope that his renomination may be unanimous. Those that are not for us are against us, a few politicians that have been foiled in their prospects, may try to sap the foundation of the Demcratic party of Ohio Wilson Shannon, at our head, we shall then fling our banner to the breeze, 'and will march onward to victory in the face and front of all the arch devices and all the wily efforts of those who are seeking to divide and to destroy.

McADAMIZED ROAD.

We perceive the citizens of Harrison county are endeavoring their utmost, to call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of granting a charter, and making an appropriation for the establishment of a Turnpike from the Ohio river, to some convenient point on the Ohio canal. We are glad to see that our neighbors have taken hold of the matter in good earnest: it is the only way to obtain such an immense benefit to this portion of the State.—Perseverance, is all that is wanted to gain the desired object; and we hope the citizens of Tuscarawas will furnish their share of this material; that they will be alive to their proper sense of duty and interest, by throwing in their *mite*, towards uniting the two great arteries of the State, by a safe and permanent road.

The immense amount of travelling, and the over abundant soil, renders it necessary, that there should be a Turnpike extending through this part of the State, in order that the farmer can get his produce to a good market, at all seasons of the year, and the merchant be enabldd to bring his merchandise, within the reach of his customers.

Had we a Turnpike from the Ohio River to this place, it would be found to be of such an immense benefit, as to soon be extended far into the interior part of Ohio; opening at once a thoroughfare for travelling, second to none in the State.

We shall revert to this subject again; in the mean time, let all of our citizens, who are enterprising, and in favor of improvements, put their shoulders to the wheel and never stop rolling in petitions to the Legislature, until the great object is attained.

HENRY CLAY

The political history of this country is variegated with a few instances where men of talent, who, after starting out in a bright career of usefulness, have sacrificed their honor, and their birthright, to the demon god money. Men who have become apostates from their God and country, to serve Federalism and Mammon.—Among the apostates who have disgraced the American escutchon, is the name of the individual at the head of this article. A man who has received a just reward, for hartering away his first principles, in being deserted on the brink of the grave by the very party, who apostasized him; and after his wasting away near a quarter of a century in upholding their anti-Republican doctrines. But 'the way of the transgressor is hard,' and we doubt not that had this transgressor his life to go over again, he would pursue a different course; a course that would cause his name to be enrolled on the Tablet of Fame; as it is, it will be remembered only, as a term of reproach by posterity.

On his first entrance into the political arena, no man ever had a brighter prospect before him; posessed of an extraordinary mind, he at once discovered, which of the two great contending parties of the day were governed by true republican principles—principles laid down by Jefferson and his followers; and principles which, if carried out are the only sure ones, of perpetuating the liberties of a free and happy people, and transmitting them unsullied, down to the remote ages of time.—He joined that party, and his course was onward, upward; from a debater in the Lyceum, he soon became the thunderer of eloquence in the Legislative Hall. Watching with an eagle eye, every attempt of the Federalists to thwart and subvert the will of the people, (A democratic Government,) Wherever those advocates of Monarchy, endeavored to get a foot-hold, Henry Clay was upon them; armed as he was, (for a time,) with the American constitution in his right hand, the declaration of Independence engraven upon his heart, and the Goddess of Liberty hovering over him, he dared those foreign emissaries to battle; and though they often raised their iron hand to strike him to the ground, yet was he always the conqueror.

When the United States Bank was about to be rechartered, he was one of the first, to warn his countrymen of its unconstitutionality; one of the first to warn the American people, of the danger there was in arraying a moneyed power, against Liberty. He took down the book of Nations and pointed out every page, where the power of wealth had arrayed itself against the liberties of Man. And in every instance had subverted those liberties. He called over the names of Patriots and Statesmen, who, in the ardor of youth had battled for their country, and afterwards succumbed to the power of Gold, and gilded their lives with dishonor. He hoped to God that there never might be such men in this country—that there never might be such a curse inflicted on the American people.

And where was the man who, at this time, would have predicted that Henry Clay would one day be numbered among those men that sold themselves for gold?

The U. S. Bank and the Federal party, as if in mockery of all that was great, and good, and just, tempted him; and where is he? 'Twill be the historian's place to answer—not ours. Though he may not go down to his mother earth, until his head be bleached with grey hairs, yet he is already dead in the eyes of his countrymen; thrown aside and forgotten even, by the party who bought him, used him, and ruined him; and will be left to be gathered to his Tomb, unhonored and unremembered, save by those that share his wealth.—A man for whom, Liberty will never shed a tear.

In his late letter to the Harrisburg Convention, with the overflowing ebullitions of a seared conscience, the withering lamentations of a misspent life, and the racking pangs of remorse, he tells the party who corrupted him, to forget him, and "select ONE more worthy of their confidence." What a lesson!

His life however, will be as a beacon light to warn others of our countrymen, never to abandon those principles which keeps a nation free, and the world in awe.

FOWLS.—The People may say what they please about times not being hard, one thing is certain, and that is conclusive evidence to the contrary; we don't see any fowls in these quarters. For the last month we've not seen swinged creature; not even a goose, or any thing like a goose, with the exception of a Whig editor who now and then may be seen wending his way towards Dover, with a jug under his arm. But it seems a contradiction to say we saw a goose with a jug; so we'll reverse the rule and have it that we saw a jug with a goose. No wonder then that there's such a scarcity of fowls.