

And if deserted by friends and overwhelmed by numbers, we are destined to fall, we shall be found, sword in hand, defending the last ditch, under the broad banner of Constitutional freedom and equality of rights.

Besides the Constitutional objections to a United States Bank, it is too powerful an institution to be tolerated in a free country. Its strongest advocates agree, that it has the power to break any, or all the banks in the community; that it can make money plenty or scarce at its will, thus raising or depressing the value of every man's property; whenever it suits its political views, or its sordid speculating schemes and who presides over this all powerful machinery? One man; and that man, entirely governed by the interests of the stockholders, or by the ambitious designs of his political associates. Who is to regulate him? Can the people reach him? They have no control over him whatever. And, if a bank were created, as some have suggested; to be responsible for its action to Congress, and under their supervision, who does not see, that it would in a short time, become a great political engine wielded by whatever party might be in power, and prostituted to the worst of purposes? No seignior has yet been devised by the wit of man, which will render such an institution a public blessing, without entrusting so much power to those who manage it, as to render it dangerous to the liberties of the people. We want no such "Regulator" as this, in a land of freemen. We want no regulator but the constitution and the laws; guided, construed and modified, by an enlightened public opinion. Give us a cheap and simple government, equal laws, protecting every man in his rights, and securing to labor the fruits of its industry, and we ask no more. We want no laws to make "the rich richer, and the poor poorer." Let every man be the architect of his own fortunes. Blest with such a country as we inhabit, and protected by such a mild and beneficent government, the great mass of our citizens cannot fail to become prosperous and happy.

During the existence of the United States Bank, it had the custody of the public money, and owing to the credit which was thus given it, and to the fact, that its notes were receivable in payment of public dues, it obtained an almost unlimited credit with the business men of the community. On the removal of the public deposits, in 1833, the local banks undertook to perform the duties which had previously devolved on that institution. The schemes appeared to work well for a while; but in the spring of 1837, a general suspension of specie payments took place, with many millions of public funds in the vaults of the banks. Although they had received public moneys, either in gold and silver, or its equivalent, and were bound to pay it over for public purposes, on demand, they utterly refused to do so, and closed their doors upon the government, as well as upon private citizens. President Van Buren, with a boldness and sagacity which characterizes him as one of the most eminent statesmen of the age, at once recommended to Congress to separate the financial operations of the government from all banking institutions, and to establish an Independent Treasury, belonging to the General Government, and under the sole control of the people, through their Representatives and Constitutional Agents. A more just, wise and salutary measure could not have emanated from the Executive; and yet, for this recommendation, he has met with a violent, unceasing, and reckless hostility, scarcely paralleled in the history of the republic.

Upon what principle can the bank demand the custody of the public money? Who are the banks? Corporations, created by the states, consisting of a few individuals, who have thrown their money together, and agreed to become money lenders, for a profit received from their borrowers. To do this more effectually, they obtain a charter, allowing them certain extraordinary privileges, not granted to other citizens. They obtained a fictitious credit in community; their promissory notes circulates in place of money; laws are passed to secure them against counterfeits, and their private property is exempted from the payment of their debts. If they have one hundred thousand dollars in money, they are permitted to lend three hundred thousand in their notes, and to receive six per cent upon it; thus realizing eighteen per cent on their money, instead of six. These and other immunities, one would suppose might satisfy them, without an attempt to seize upon the money of the people, to use it for purposes of profit and speculation. What greater right have they to use the public funds, than any individual has? Yet they impudently set up this pretension; and because the administration refuses to gratify them, they wage a relentless war against it. Why do they not claim the custody of all the money collected from the people and paid into the State Treasury? Why do they not come to the treasuries of counties, townships and school districts, and demand the funds which are paid into these depositories? It is no more right to the one as it is to the other. And upon what principle can they demand the custody of our public money, that it will be paid into the pockets of a few individuals? The same principle from every individual, the contents of his

pure, and transfer it to the vaults of these incorporated money changers. The folly and absurdity of this doctrine is only equalled by the impudence and arrogance of its authors.

At the present moment there is an extraordinary pressure and scarcity of money throughout this country, and it is a matter of some importance to ascertain its cause. To those who have resolved to ascribe it entirely to what they are pleased to call a war, waged by the democratic party upon the currency and the credit system, it is useless to address any argument; but to honest inquirers, whose only object is truth, a brief investigation of this subject may be useful.

In the outset we may remark, that no war has ever been waged by our party against either the currency or the system of credit. We have waged war against an unsound, irredeemable paper currency, and against the abuses of the credit system; and we intend to continue that war, until we drive them both from the borders of this free republic. But that war we hold apart has had no agency in reducing the country to its present embarrassed condition. On the contrary, it has saved it from a temporary bankruptcy, and opened the eyes of the people to their true interests. If we profit by the advantages already gained, and the information elicited, it will enable us to recover from our present depression, and to avoid the recurrence of similar evils in future.

Concluded next week.

From the Massillon Gazette.
FARMERS KEEP YOUR WHEAT.
There is every probability that wheat will command one dollar a bushel next spring, at the opening of navigation; nay, more, it can be almost reduced to a certainty; that it will be over one dollar a bushel, at that time, here in Massillon.

I will say nothing of the present prospect of a bad crop next year, in consequence of the fly having made its appearance in almost all the wheat growing country, here and all east of us, there are present causes enough to bring wheat up to the prices above named without anticipating bad crops.

First, then, the short crop last year in Canada.

Wheat is now \$1.25 cts. per bushel in both the Canadas, and has been at this price there ever since last harvest; —200,000 dollars worth of wheat and flour has already been shipped from Cleveland to Canada, since the last harvest, as much more from Buffalo and as much from Rochester—possibly as much or more from Detroit—and add what has been sent there from smaller ports, and we shall see that at least one million of dollars worth of wheat has been sent to the Canadas thus far, this year. There is no doubt that it will take one million more to supply the Canadas, until next harvest.

Second: The British eastern provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and New-Foundland, containing half a million inhabitants, raise no bread-stuffs of any consequence themselves, they always were dependant on others for them, formerly they were supplied from England and Canada, but this year they cannot get a barrel of flour from either, owing to the scarcity in both countries.

Third: The scarcity of bread-stuff in Europe. Every barrel of flour that can be bought for the least trade under \$6 in any of our eastern cities is immediately bought up to ship to France or England. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, ship each on an average 10,000 barrels a week, and have done so for the last three months, to foreign countries; besides the smaller ports, such as Boston, Richmond, Alexandria, Georgetown, Wilmington, &c. are continually making large shipments.

The extent of these shipments, which have already been made, are making and will continue to be made, are far beyond any thing of the kind that has ever taken place in this country before.

Fourth: The unusual small supply of wheat and flour on the sea board, and in the eastern cities. All or nearly all the Price Currents that come to hand, have this remark against flour; "stock small," or "market bare," or some such remark, denoting that there is no large stock of the article on hand in those great places of export, when it is known from official returns, that at least 650,000 barrels of flour more, have gone east this year than went last year from the great west! The answer is ready, it has been sent out of the country. From the last information I have been able to obtain, there has not been flour enough in the east to supply the wants of the inhabitants till next spring, even if there should not be another barrel sent out of the country. But it will go, it must go to supply all the West Indies, South America, Mexico, &c. What will the eastern people do for flour between now and the opening of canal navigation, if they continue to ship it out of the country (and ship they will)? Why get it from New Orleans and the Chesapeake, has been their only reasons in former times. Flour is now as high in all the principal ports in the Chesapeake (within 25 cents) as at New York, what probably never occurred before. Flour at this time is one dollar a barrel higher in New Orleans, than at New York.

If, as it would appear from the New Orleans and other Southern prices, that there can be no considerable quantities of flour there, then the east must be supplied from the interior, this winter by Waggon, from those parts of the

wheat-growing country nearest to them to them.

It will be seen at once, that every barrel so sent to market this winter, will go to make the quantity less to be sent in the spring.

A FARMER.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Several bills of importance have been under discussion in the Senate during the past week.—Among which we may mention Mr. Faran's bill regulating Judicial proceedings, where Banks and Bankers are parties, and to prevent the issue and circulation of post Notes—the bill allowing juries before Justices of the Peace—the bill to authorize the holding of the Special Courts in the several Counties of this State, by the Judges of the Courts of common Pleas.

The bill, as it now stands, authorizes the holding of eight special terms, not exceeding four days each, in all counties of this State, except Hamilton and Cuyahoga, which are already provided for. Also, the bill to amend the act regulating Judgments and Executions, by the provisions of which, a much greater amount of the personal property of the debtor is exempt from seizure for debt, than by the existing laws.

In the HOUSE, the Report of the majority of the committee on the 'Lloyd case,' has been the exciting subject of the week. As will be seen by reference to our Legislative proceedings, the majority report that in their opinion the bills of the Messrs. Newtons were altered by Lloyd. Thereupon, Mr. Jenkins offered a resolution, declaring that he was not entitled to a seat in the Legislature, which was laid upon the table. Mr. Ford, on the part of the minority, gave notice that he should submit a counter Report.

The resolutions of Instruction have also undergone an animated discussion, in which the principles involved have been ably maintained by the democratic members, and vehemently assailed by the federalists. Several bills of importance have been passed, among which is one for preventing the African and White races, the intermarriage of the African and White races. The bill to repeal the 'plunder act,' so called, has been further discussed, and much business of a local nature transacted.

Ohio State Bulletin.

LEGISLATURE.

From the State Bulletin.

No business of importance or deep interest is at present before the Legislature. Local matters occupy most of the attention of both Houses. The Bill fixing the time of holding Judicial Courts has passed the House of Representatives, and is in the Senate. The testimony and denunciations in the Lloyd case are not yet printed. There will be a 'flare up' when that business comes before the House. The bill creating the 14th and 15th Judicial Circuits has received the go by, and will doubtless pass. Mr. Jenkins knocked it on the head on Wednesday. The bill creating the office of township assessor will doubtless pass. Petitions begin to come in for a new banking system in all of which the democratic principles is strongly urged—strict accountability—power of repeal—penitentiary for swindling officers, &c. There are petitions for revoking bridges, badlands' clubs of old fellows, liveoaks, sanctuaries and divorcees, and libitum. There is a feeling against divorcees. In these willous times, it is hard for legislators to decide, whether God or their own folly joins together those who seek relief; and the are too conscientious to risk the crashing of the are too humane and equal, 'except the negroes' is maintained on all occasions. The abolitionists are sending in their mischievous making petitions which very properly, are quietly referred to the select committee heretofore appointed upon that subject. There will probably be a report from that committee, and—an end of the matter—at least we hope so.

There will probably be important matters brought forward soon, of which we shall keep our readers daily advised. There is yet much business to be done before the session shall close.

FOR THE OHIO DEMOCRAT.

THE FAREWELL.

Farewell said I softly,

She answered farewell,

A Tear starting softly,

I wat led—it fell!

Hope whispered, we meet again,

Who then despair,

But echo said meet again?

Who tell me where?

She sighed, I responded,

All was to ean and still,

The moonbeam was sleeping

On leaves and hills;

The Veipers were stealing

Like clouds through the air;

Farewell till we meet again,

Echo, said—where?

Farewell—years of absence

Passed slowly away;

Still the scenes of our parting

Wore fresh as to day,

I returned to the bower,

But found her not there,

I cried out, where is she?

And Echo said,—Where?

Farewell said I weeping

'O'er the tomb when she lay;

Farewell Hope's young blossom

How short was your stay,

She has been said lightning

Sleeping cold 'neath this hier,

Is she here? asked I softly,

And Echo said,—Here!

Farewell, you shall meet again

Whispered Hope in my ear:

Disconsolate, weep not,

But dry up that tear,

The virtuous meet again,

Though by death avien:

In Heaven said I smiling,

And Echo said—HEAVEN!

EDWIN.

Pleasant Valley, Jan. 11th, 1840.

GOOD ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

In the course of my travels, I have seen many a promising and fine young man gradually led to dissipation, gambling, and ruin, merely by the want of means to make a solitary evening pass pleasantly. I earnestly advise any young man who quits that abode of purity, and delight, his paternal home, to acquire a taste for reading and writing. At every place where he may reside long, either in England or on the continent, let him study to make his apartments as attractive and comfortable as possible; so bestowed at the beginning, to be good economy at the end; let him read the best books in the language, if it place him in the way of a true writer; at least a range of original commentaries on what he has seen, read, and heard in the day. This habit will teach him to observe and discriminate for a man comes to read with a desultory and wandering mind, which is utter waste of time, when he knows that an account of all the information which he has gained must be written at night.—Clayton's Sketches in Biog.

Lean Liberty is better than fat Slavery.

THE DEMOCRAT

CANAL DOVER, OHIO.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1840.

THE VOICE OF THE COUNTRY.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

HANNAN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M JOHNSON.

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILSON SHANNON.

THE PROSPECTS OF WAR.

—It is pretty generally thought by those who have a right to know, that unless some immediate acknowledgement is made on the part of Great Britain, for her armed forces now occupying that portion of territory belonging to the State of Maine, in violation of all former treaties, the great question will have to be settled by an appeal to arms, on the part of our government. Nor is it likely that England will yield without a struggle, even when convinced of the fallacy and injustice of her claims.

For a number of years England has been comparatively a looker on, while her sister nations have been grasping after Empire, and increasing their military and maritime forces with such rapidity, as to soon rival the once 'mistress of the Ocean.' She sees Russia, daily augmenting herself, penetrating Circassia and the Tartar Provinces, with her eye fixed on the Chinese Empire. She sees France, in order to prevent internal discord at home, tramping upon the neck of Mexico, and the South American Republics; she sees America smiling in the arms of prosperity, after having twice thrown back and paralysed her own iron hands. She sees her provinces on this continent one by one, ripening for revolt, nurturing within their bosoms the spirit of that dearest right to man—Self government. She beholds her own rock girt kingdom racked by dissensions, while the clashing of pikes and bayonets, resound through her thresholds—threatening a speedy dissolution, to avert which, and to attract the attention of her rivals, who has made a descent upon our territory.

All Oregon, and part of Maine she has laid claim to, and upon the same principle can she claim the old thirteen Colonies; but whether she will succeed in her claim is quite another thing. What will be the immediate measures pursued by our Government, we can hardly conjecture, but judging from the late correspondence between it and the British Minister, we shall not be surprised to see a declaration of war, before the breaking up of Congress. However much a collision is to be deprecated, we prefer war to the knife—and the knife to the bill, rather than brook a national insult. When things have arrived to such a crisis, the bayonet is the best diplomatist. In the event of a war, we are better prepared than at any former period. Our militia returns show nearly eight millions of men, and the country is full of provisions. We look with anxiety for the issue.

GEN. HARRISON—The friends of this imbecile old man, since they have discovered that the people know his imbecility, and in capacity to fill any high office, are endeavoring to thrust him on community, claiming their sympathies to effect his election. This robbing us of the beggar who, not being able to extort alms by his mendacity, exposed his sores to the gaze of the multitude, hoping thereby to solicit their sympathies which however, only made them turn from him in disgust. So will it be with the available Candidate, as a last resort he will tear open his own sores and expose them; but the good sense of the multitude is not so easily stupefied. They will lower him into his grave, venerating only his grey hairs, at the same time, casting the acorn of moral rebuke on the arrogant and audacious party who would thus tamper with aged credulity, and make him a laughing stock for the world.

ANTIQUITY OF THE SUB-TREASURY.

—One of the greatest antipathies the wings against the establishment of the Independent Treasury, is because it is a 'new theory.' Now, that this hobby may be forever set at rest, and the federal jaws shut up for once, we quote the following extract from the speech of Mr Spaulding, delivered in the Ohio Legislature, as a test of its antiquity.

"I have thus Mr Speaker, endeavored to show that the 'Independent Treasury' is by no means a 'new theory' broached by Martin Van Buren; but on the contrary, that it is the 'theory' of the Constitution; that it was the 'theory' of the immortal Congress of '76; and I now relieve the House from any further tax upon their time by merely showing to my friend from Champaign, who I know has a great respect for the Bible, that it is also the 'theo'y' of the holy scriptures.

"And I made treasurers over the treasuries, Shelemiah the priest, and Zadoc the Scribe, and of the Levites Pedaiash; and next to them was Hannan the son of Zaccur, the son of Mattaniah; for they were counted FAITHFUL."

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.

—The Federal Junta at Washington, are in sad suspense to know who is to be Mr Van Buren's successor in 1841. This seems to be a tacit acknowledgement, that they will not be able to procure a successor for him in 1841. By way of insendo, they are sending out letters to all parts of the Union, filled with accounts of the intrigues that are rife between the 'Little Magician' Benton, Calhoun, and Buchanan, thinking thereby to obtain a hook wherewith to hang their doubts.

It is amusing to read some of these rhodomontades, and there behold the perplexed and destitute state to which Federalism is reduced. Not a visit can be made, a door opened or a Beaver tip't, by any of our leading men, but they are carefully chronicled as ominous events, and meted as fit food for the prostituted and servile presses of Grim visaged Whiggery. How much better would they serve the party under whom they batten, were they to confine their vision to the present times, and endeavor to prove Harrison a hero, instead of writing under the forebodings of the future. We think the prospects of Federalism are appalling enough now;—despised, and spurned by the popular mind—the finger of contempt pointing at her wherever she shows her haggard form—yet we see her minions constantly feeding her lank JAWS with 'faint Hops.' Now hope will do very well for love to live on, but our word for't Federalism requires a more powerful stimulant. If old Parson Miller, instead of saying the world would come to an end in 1843, had said so of Federal Whiggery, we should have set him down as a prophet. Repent ye, ye vag abonds, for your time is near at hand.

BLOOD HOUNDS AGAIN.—We understand that some 35 Blood hounds have arrived at Dog Island, Florida, commanded by Col. Fitz Patrick, (not Kirk Patrick, gentle reader,) all in fine health and spirits. They are said to be of the best kind, and if put on the right trail, will catch any thing from a Savage Cannibal, down to a RAT.

N. B. If the Typographical society, of this State will procure a few of these noble animals, we will volunteer to put them on at least one rail.

MASSILLON GAZETTE.

In the last number of this paper, we notice a communication, making an assassin stab at the character of Mr. Van Buren. Had it come from a citizen of the United States, we should be more at liberty to comment on it; but, being the effusion of an alien as we are told, it only merits the silent rebuke of every honest citizen. Yet, we cannot refrain from asking, how it can be possible that a man who calls himself a Patriot, a man too, who has fled from the oppression of British rulers, and found protection from our laws, a refuge, and a home from our citizens, can thus boldly stand up and in the face of an enlightened community, tell them, their chief Magistrate is a traitor to his country. Such language would make the blood in the veins of every Patriot boil with indignation, much less come from a Patriot himself. A PATRIOT! Go forbid, that this country should ever harbor such Patriotism!

Again, we are at a loss to imagine, how it can be possible, that the editors of the Gazette, (for whom we have always entertained a high respect,) would let such language creep into their columns. Editors are sometimes compelled to publish articles not agreeable to their own feelings, for which the public mind ought to excuse them; but for such language as is embodied in the communication, there is no excuse but ignorance. If then it was admitted through ignorance, they are excusable. If admitted otherwise, they, along with the author deserve to be 'fashed' through the world, and scouted from the pale of society, by the withering contempt of every high minded and patriotic American.

We are among the last to ruffle any person's feelings, but when such a glaring outrage has been committed of moral worth, and private virtue, it would be treason to remain silent, and never, while we can scratch a pen shall such attacks go unnoticed.

AMERICAN STATESMEN.

To the mind that is imbued with correct principles, there is no nobler impulse, than the love of country. It, alone of all the numerous feelings that stir up the emotions of the soul, remains undulterated, unwarped and unpolled. The most pleasing sensation which thrills the Lover of his country, and swells his heart with pride, is the number of Statesmen, Orators and Patriots, his country can produce.

If then, there is any thing that can cause the heart of an American to throb with gratitude, it is the number of shining stars America has struck into being, and placed them high in her canopy to radiate and illumine her own enlightened firmament. With what feelings, what emotions, must a republican visit Washington, and enter the Senate, and there behold the giant minds concentrated from every portion of the Union, to discuss, legislate and cement still tighter that fair fabric—our constitution! We have the brightest days of Gre-

tan fame, and Roman glory, handed down to us by poets, philosophers and historians, in the persons of Solon, and Demosthenes, Cicero, and Cato; yet must they in these times, give way to the names of Calhoun, Benton, Buchanan, Allen, Walker and Wright of the American Senate. Men whose eloquence is as powerful as was ever thundered in the Forum of the Vatican, whose patriotism glows as fierce as any that ever bedewed Pharsalia's plains, or stood unmoved at Thermopylae, and whose renown will transcend unlighted down to the darkest periods of future time.

THE ESSENCE OF DECENCY.—Once upon a time, the 'Decency' Whig party of Cuyahoga county, sent a representative to Columbus, named Wm B. Lloyd. This same Wm B. Lloyd, has exhibited at various times, peculiar traits of character, all however, characteristic of the party to which he bends the knee. His 'good name' having followed him into the legislative hall, caused the appointment of a committee to examine into his internal affairs: They have done so, and accordingly reported him unworthy to hold a seat in the Ohio Legislature, and recommend him to be expelled.

So we go, or at least so goes the 'Decency' party. Eternally wrapping themselves in decency's garb, and yet for their Legislature, choose the basest of miscreants. At Washington, they have Graves and Wise, at Harrisburg, Stevens and Penrose, at Columbus, Wm B Lloyd, and down below Old Nick himself.

AN INCIDENT.

Wending our way to the post office, the other day we espied at a distance a staunch disciple of 'Hard fisted' whiggery, boldly advancing towards us, with a face on as long as a boot jack. As he came up we tip't our Beaver and accosted him:

Well friend, what's the latest news?
"News! Don't ye talk 'tome of news! You've ruined the county, set at naught the Broad Seal of my native State, are about passing the Sub Treasury, and broke up all the banks. Time has been, when I could get any amount of money I wanted. Now I can't buy a d—d cent. News eh? D'ye ask me for a-c-to-n-? and suiting the action to the word, he made a pass at our humble body with his foot; but we avoided the concussion and went on to the post office.

The following toasts were given at the Democratic celebration on the 8th of January at Columbus, Ohio. We merely insert them to show the interest felt, among our fair Buckeye Daughters, in the cause and principles advocated by the Great Democratic party of Ohio.

By a Lady. The Democrats of Ohio.—May unity and peace prevail among them, and may the time speedily arrive when their celebration may not be contrived to sex.

By a Lady. The Democrats the world over.—Their integrity of principle will prove a bulwark more formidable to federalism than did the cotton bales to the British at New Orleans.

CONGRESS.

Very little business of importance has been transacted by either House as yet.—The Sub-Treasury bill, as proposed by Mr. Wright of New York, finally passed the Senate on Thursday last, by a vote of 24 to 18. The bill will certainly pass in the House of Representatives, there being a majority of eight or ten in its favor. By our last accounts from Washington, the Senate was engaged in discussing a bill to appoint a board of Commissioners on a P. vote claim; the object of the bill is to establish a board for the adjudication of private claims. It is thought, in case this bill passes, that it will be the means of facilitating the business of the House in an eminent degree.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday last, a violent personal controversy took place between Messrs. Blynum of North Carolina, and Peck of New York. It appears that Mr. Blynum was engaged in making a speech on the subject of Mr. Thompson's Abolition resolutions, and, in the course of his remarks, referred the House to certain declarations made by Mr. Peck, at the time the vote was about to be taken on laying Mr. Cook's resolution on the table. 'Now come up, you Southern slaves, and show yourselves!' was the language attributed to Mr. Peck, by Mr. Blynum.

Mr. Peck here interrupted the gentleman from North Carolina, and stated that if he intended to convey the idea that he (Peck) was an Abolitionist, it was not true.

Mr. Blynum replied that all the gentleman's speeches and votes were given in favor of Abolition; that he believed him to be one; and that he would venture to say there were not ten members in the House who were not of the same opinion.

Mr. Peck again interrupted Mr. Blynum, and said it was not true that he was an Abolitionist.

Mr. Blynum then said, that the gentleman was a blackguard and a scoundrel.

Mr. Thompson here rose, and called upon the House to sustain its dignity by preventing the gentleman from North Carolina proceeding, until the House had taken some order on the subject.

Mr. Blynum then stated to the House, that under excitement he used language which was harsh and unbecoming to the House; but that he was driven to it by the outrageous and wanton insult offered him by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Thompson was not satisfied with the explanation, and insisted on Mr. Blynum withdrawing the language he had used.

Messrs. Johnson, Pettkin and others, at this stage of the affair, rose and stated, that in their opinion, Mr. Blynum had made every acknowledgment that could be required of him under existing circumstances; and moved that Mr. Peck be required to withdraw the insulting language which had called it forth.

Mr. Peck said that if the House would determine that his language was offensive, he would leave the House, and leave it to the world, before he would retract it.

How the difficulty will eventually be settled, we are not able to say; but so far as the House is concerned, we have since learned that the affair was settled, and Mr. Blynum was permitted to proceed with his speech. Hagerstown Democrat.