FOR GOVERNOR,
B. DAWSON,
FOR MAYOR,
JOHN R. ROSLAND.

[illegible]

The Athenian. This [illegible] continues to [illegible] fashionable and popular resort for the votaries of Thalia and Melpomene. The [illegible] exertions of the managers have been met by a corresponding support on the part of the public, and the success [illegible] has been quite a harvest. Messrs. Russell & Rowe are deserving much, and are fully entitled to this encouragement.

The Philadelphians are about re-organizing their police system. Many ingenious alterations have been made, under them, one prohibiting the crying of the hour by the watch, which has become improper and absurd. The city of "brotherly love" is to be most effectually guarded, as far as human power extends, from riots, disorders, excesses, disturbances, &c. &c.

How much greater is the necessity here for such a system of reform. New-Orleans without exception, has the worst police of any city in the U. States, and if the facilities for gaining an honest livelihood were not so great, we do believe that for crime and midnight assassinations it would excess Havana in its worst days. Only think of a body of 70 or 80 men, divided into two watches, guarding a place of so large an extent. The Council that would provide us with a suitable and effective watch, would immortalize itself with our citizens. Why does not some intelligent and spirited alderman move in this business, and pursue it to successful operation?

It is understood among the "knowing ones," that Mr. Calhoun will address the senate on the deposite question, and that he will take similar grounds to those assumed by Mr. Clay. This is not improbable. With the feelings of rancor which he has against the President, he will doubtless be more virulent and vindictive than any of his compeers. His attack will resemble that of Catiline against Cicero—impassioned personal invective, in which the respect due to station will be forgotten. Andrew Jackson has seen too much service, and has been made too often the target for the abuse of selfish politicians, to be effected by any thing coming from such a source. His fellow-citizens admire his talents, appreciate his patriotism, and will sustain him from the pitiful assaults of demagogues.

The struggle in Congress to perpetuate the U. S. Bank with all its odious and anti-republican features, will be desperate and vigorous. Parties have been organized there on the basis of hostility to the President, and men who have hitherto claimed to be the opponents of the institution on constitutional ground, recreant to former professions, are found battling in its favor. Certain indeed would its inordinate pretensions be of success, were it not that the people have determined the point at issue, and decided in the most unequivocal manner what their real sentiments are.—It is in vain then that the congress pursue any other course than that which their constituents have marked out. Already has Ohio charged her delegation to obey her will, and fatal, fatal indeed will be the result of disobedience.—Congress is but the intermediary—the agent of the people and bound to follow their will expressed upon vital questions. The Bank having forfeited its high privileges is unworthy of being the depository for the public money. The deposites have been removed, and the people, notwithstanding [illegible] efforts to prejudice their judgment, sanction the [illegible] that the rational part of Congress—those who are [illegible] by their passions or feelings of personal hostility do less than respond to the people's voice? We think that. And even if they did, would there mere *ipse dixit* be sufficient to restore the bank to its high and palmy state.

THE BANK.

The true friends of *State Rights* oppose the United States' Bank, because it is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. This was the ground so triumphantly maintained by Mr. Madison in his speech against the first Bank; by Mr. Jefferson in his Cabinet opinion; by the Legislature of Virginia in their instructions to their Senators, and by a I the old Republican party. No man who goes for a strict construction of the Constitution, can abandon this ground. Subscribe to the Bank, and you sign the death-warrant of the true principles of the government. This ground of the *unconstitutionality* of the Bank is like adamant. No republican can surrender it. He cannot compromise it.

But besides this ground, the times warn us against the expediency of establishing such a *tremendous* institution as the present. We ask no other evidence of its dangerous and alarming policy, than the events which are passing before our eyes. The influence it exerts over the whole monetary system of the country—the pressure it is producing—the panic it is exciting—the control it is exerting over the elections, the press, the interests of so many citizens, and the measures of one branch of the Federal Legislature—the violent struggles it is making for its life, the confusion it is spreading for this purpose, and the difficulty of putting an end to it—the whole spectacle indeed, which is now presented to our consideration, is an ample evidence of its immense and dangerous influence.

Perish when it will, it will die hard. We cannot get rid of such a monster without a great struggle. Many will have to rue the consequences of its establishment. We are now paying the penalty of the sins of those who created it in 1816. Let it wind up in this year, or in March, 1833, or in '36, the attainment of its immense business & and the redemption of its numerous notes, must be more or less felt in almost every branch of the community. Could any man expect, that if the public deposites were not will drawn till March 1836, at the expiration of its charter, that it will wind up without deeply pressing the people? What, when besides paying up the public deposites, the Bank would have to pay up all its private deposites, and to redeem its own notes in circulation, would not the pressure be much greater, than it would be at *this time?*

Let it wind up, then, when it may, it will produce some stress. But why does it add to it more than it need do? Why curtail ten millions in five months? It is not to produce an artificial pressure, and a general panic, for the purpose of intimidating the people and their representatives into the renewal of its charter. If it succeeds in this design, it is irretrievably lost from the country forever. That very consummation would be one of the most alarming proofs of its influence and its invincibility. In fact, it has come to this issue—either we must rule the Bank, or the Bank will rule us. Let it once be shown, that its usurped charter is too strong for the Constitution, and what friend of the Rights of the States, or of the principles of a free government, will not tremble for the institutions of his country?

Strengthen your State Banks—Let them strengthen themselves by importing specie from abroad, or procuring it from merchants who will import it by means of English Bills, which are now low, say 1 1-2 per cent. These State Banks would by degrees extend their accommodations, and might take the place of this Mammoth Institution. By a proper arrangement among these Banks, and with the aid of a few treasury measures adopted by Congress in relation thereto, it would seem practicable to conduct the business of the United States in a safe and convenient manner. And what freedom the State Governments of our great People would enjoy under the State Banks as the depositories of the Public Revenue, erected as they are by the States, and created and controlled by the States, *to the great exclusion* of National Banks, emphatically in opposition to the Union, unpeopled by the States, uniting and spreading its *gigantic* arms into every part of the Union, exercising immense influence to act in every direction, and squeezing every point it pleases—operating upon the press, upon the elections, upon the politics of the country, and wielding the wealth of one man in the city of Philadelphia. The [illegible] of our State sovereignties have ever contended for the [illegible] State Banks are almost without [illegible] Banks check each other, and they are [illegible] by the States to whom they [illegible] and therefore it seems [illegible] any man who pretends to be a [illegible] necessary jealousy of the [illegible] National Bank. The [illegible] and an intelligent People [illegible] We have [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Bank, [illegible] Constitution of the United States. [illegible] Bank [illegible] the Constitution, [illegible] Congress [illegible] Bank [illegible] Congress [illegible] Bank [illegible] Congress [illegible] Bank