THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JA[illegible] 1834

FOR GOVERNOR,

E. B. DAWSON.

FOR MAYOR

JOHN H. HOLLAND.

Nicholas Biddle, Esq. has been unanimously re-elected President of the Bank of the United States.

The Bulletin and the Louisiana have both gone in harness to draw the bank along, "nolens" "volens!" Wonder how which the gears tow! The Bulletin seems so pleased with its new companion, that it cuts fantastic tricks enough before night heaven to make the angels weep." The Louisiana is a little more staid and steady. Which is the leader? If the Bulletin, we have serious fears that it will give the bank such a riding as Johnny Gilpin, of facetious memory, had.

Cannot the fiscal concerns of the government be conducted without the intervention of an institution possessing the dangerous powers of the Bank of the United States as at present constituted? This is the question presented to the people for solution! And upon it depends much of vital importance to the country—in fact, its peace and security. The U. S. Bank has shown to what a vile purpose it can degrade the power with which it has been incautiously trusted, and how it can abuse the confidence which has been reposed in its integrity and honor! Its recent unwarrantable attempts to produce a state of general embarrassment and distress, shows conclusively that it should, at all hazards, be deprived of its inordinate privileges and immunities.

With the evidence before us of its political operations, of its interfering with our elections, of its buying up our presses, in the zeal of its corruption, we must choose between the necessity on the one hand of dispensing with a national bank, should it be found impracticable to engraft a provision upon the constitution, authorizing such an institution and establishing one less objectionable than the present, or expose our happy institutions to the severest and most dangerous test. The alternative is made up—shall the people be the source of power or a monied aristocracy! Money is intrinsically power, and power with it, is forever stealing from the many to the few. Our liberties are in imminent danger, and we should sustain those sages who have the energy and decision to grapple with the monied enemy.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the propriety of removing the deposites, there can be none as to the policy of sustaining the executive now that they are removed. Half the battle is won: the hydra it is true struggles desperately, but Hercules (Benton) aided by Eolus (Polk) have struck so vigorously that the monster is gasping even in its strong hold for life. In vain have its pampered myrmidons, the Clays, the Calhouns, the McDuffies, the Southards, flown to its relief. The President and his secretary are prompt and energetic, and look alone to the people to sustain them. And now or never is the accepted time to rid the country from its dictation!

The Louisiana should recollect that although the public lots, the sale of which we noticed as indicating no want of money amongst us, are situated desirably and were sold on a credit of one, two and three years, yet that they are wholly unimproved, and that the terms of the sale by being accompanied with an interest of six per cent, rendered the purchases almost, if not quite the same, as cash payments.

We are not aware of the truth of the circumstance introduced by that print, to corroborate its position that there is a pressure here, and if we were, we should deem it more rational to impute it rather to the great decline in the price of our staples, than to any thing else. We are not not so silly as to suppose that the screwing system of the bank has not been put in operation in our city as well as elsewhere but from a variety of causes we are led to believe that it cannot be attended with any serious results. Our local banks are fortunately in a situation to grapple with the monied monster in its unjustifiable warfare upon the commercial community, and they know their interests too well to withhold their aid.

The *Bulletin affects* to dissent from some of its editorial co-laborers for the bank, as to the necessity of the President sanctioning the restoration of the deposites, and to believe that a mere refusal on the part of congress to confirm his contracts, to use his expression, would restore matters *status quo ante bellum*. This is certainly a new principle, and we would give our sage neighbor of the Bulletin due credit for the same, among other absurdities of his equally as paleable, did we not have reason to apprehend that he has derived his notion in part, if not in whole, from the fulminations of Mr. Orator Binney against the President and his secretary. As much as the Bulletin would equivocate about Mr. Clay's opinions upon this point, he knows full well, or should know that Mr. C. admitted the president's sanction to be indispensably requisite in the case.

The Bulletin, if really ignorant, will be convinced of the folly of *his* proposition by turning to the proper authority where he will find that it is expressly provided that *"the President's sanction shall be given to a resolution as well as a bill before it can be carried into effect, unless it is after being rejected by him*, passed by two-thirds of both houses." We advise the Bulletin, in conclusion, in future not to adopt the silly nonsense of others, for it may rest assured that it has enough of its "own idle fantasies and airy nothings," "to give a local habitation and a name to," without standing sponsor!

THE VEXED QUESTION SETTLED.

The *Bulletin* has at one dash of his pen restored the public deposites! Clay is certainly a great advocate for the bank he should a *greater* than he is here! "The restoration of the deposites being now certain," says our infatuated neighbor, "WHATEVER MAY BE THE VOTE OF THE HOUSE (mark that) let us hope that the treasury shall be placed under true and inviolable safeguards"!!! If we were certain our neighbor was not laboring under *mania a potu*, we might be tempted to believe that his critics have received "the second sight" from an application of Mr. Biddle's eye salve. In this latter case, we fear that his cupidity may perhaps have induced him to anoint *both* eyes, which perhaps has produced in him total blindness! Let this be as it may, he speaks most unwittingly, and we are at a loss to account for his having committed himself so far. The deposites to be restored *even* in spite of the will of the popular branch of congress! Fie! can he be in earnest!

The remarks of the Bulletin about the president and his chief officers might well have been spared. The people will *not* consign them to the state he desires 'till they have finished their mission.

What the Louisiana calls "a calumny of Mr. Benton," was declared upon the floor of the senate before the assembled forces of the bank, and not one *dared* to gainsay it. If it had been false as the Louisiana says it is, and as easy of being proved so, as it pretends, why did not some noble champion *there* disprove it? It is rather out of order for the Louisiana to deny the fact now, after its truth has been tacitly admitted in the body where it was urged.

The Louisiana should, before accusing any one of falsehood, remember the maxim, "let him that is innocent throw the first stone."

The writer in the Thibodeauxville Intelligencer, who has given some sketches of the political life of Mr. White, takes care to avoid touching upon that gentleman's extraordinary vote in the national house of representatives, upon Mr. Clay's celebrated compromise, or rather submission bill, by which the manufacturing interests of our state were so shamefully compromitted. This is rather a fatal omission, for no act on the part of Mr. W. stands so much in need of being satisfactorily explained away, as this one does. In the question in which Louisiana felt more at stake than any of her sister states. The duty of Senator merely showed her to compromise entirely with foreign manufactures, and upon the continuance of that duty depended her future welfare and happiness. Whether Mr. White intended to be a *Senator* or a *Representative* for the south, he must make a good showing on this point, or the government will be as a generous as for the south, he must make. We at this time for Mr. White, respected to be a good Democrat, with political principles differing from us as widely as the poles, and consequently we are perhaps unfavorably prejudiced against him. Now, did we think he was the honest, unsuspicious, high-toned gentleman he would wish to be considered, we should be the strongest advocate he would have in the country. We do not wish to be understood as charging Mr. White with any dishonesty, but we do say that his vote on the compromise bill, in connexion with the rise of sugar—which he probably foresaw would be the result of the compromise—leaves him open to the imputation of being a time server, and a man who would sacrifice the interests of his constituents to his own selfish views. We do not say that he was so, but we say that his vote on that occasion, taken in connexion with the rise of sugar,