

UNITED STATES BANK.—It will be seen by a message from the President of the United States, under our Congressional head, that this institution is about to assume the functions of government, not only over its peculiar partizans and retainers, but over the country at large, rendering nugatory in some respects, the constituted authorities of the people of this country. Finding its success greater than might reasonably have been expected, in operating upon the *fears* of those whom *bribery* could not swerve from the path of principle, and having, by exerting its tremendous power to *intimidate* its unfortunate debtors into submission to its will, acquired a host of present advocates or apologists, it begins to grow bold and daring, and presumes to dictate to the agents of this free people, what laws they shall or shall not execute! Will the citizens of the United States submit to an outrage so intolerable? If they will, then are they worthy to be the slaves which a corrupt monied aristocracy would make them.

It does appear to us, that this and other abuses of which that corporation has been guilty, are enough to justify a refusal to recharter it, even if there were no constitutional objection. Recent developments particularly, have shown its dangerous tendency and power in so glaring a manner, that no one who has eyes and will use them candidly, can fail to see that it aims to influence every department of government, that its means of oppression are immense, and that its revenge is co-extensive with its energies. We should beware of its toils—it is our duty to circumscribe its sphere of tyranny, to check all enlargements of its powers, and suffer it to expire at its appointed time, never to rise again.

We cannot but believe, that the country would ultimately be much better off were no banks of any description allowed to exist, but this is an evil which would cause much distress by removing. If, then, we *must* have local Banks, we are free to acknowledge, that we would have no objection to a National Bank, provided one could be established without an infringement of the Constitution, and in such a manner—controlled by such opposite influences—as would forever prevent a concentration of its powers, especially on political questions. We will go further—we would even go for an alteration of the Constitution, if it were found necessary, in order to establish a Bank on equitable principles—one that, while it would be the means of maintaining a sound and uniform currency throughout the several states, should have no power to vent the fury of its spleen, by the hands of *one* irresponsible man, upon the whole community. If any thing of this kind should be found practicable, we would cheerfully support it; and the statesman who could devise and cause to be executed, a plan to meet these objects, would deserve the highest honor of his countrymen.