

The length of the President's *Veto* precludes the many strictures to which it is obviously liable. It is a compound of gross fallacies, delusive plausibilities, misrepresentations of fact, and dangerous doctrines—all of which have been completely refuted in advance in the discussions of the Bank question, and will be again easily and thoroughly exploded. No one will venture to say that it is the work of the President himself; we doubt that he understands the import of the greater part;—he has declared to the writer or authors of it his determination to negative the bill of Congress, and instructed them to provide him with all the specious reasons and popular motives which they could devise. They have framed a manifesto, not only against the Bank, but against the Constitution, Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Tariff System, and have virtually discarded Pennsylvania with reckless contempt.

We regard the penultimate paragraph of this veto message, as a denunciation of the principle as well as laws of the protective policy, and the expression of a design to co-operate with the South in destroying gradually the whole system. The paragraph beginning thus—"If the opinion of the Supreme Court covered the whole ground of this act," destroys the main feature and utility of that Court as a part of the political scheme of the framers of the Constitution, and invests the President with a supremacy which they would have unanimously rejected. It seems to us almost impossible that the members of the cabinet proper have sanctioned such a doctrine. The Bank is treated as a mere agent of the Executive branches of the government; this is a very imperfect and erroneous view of an institution intended to provide a sound and equal currency for the Union; but it suits ulterior purposes—particularly the project of a Treasury machine.

The Committee of Enquiry are honored with a degree and kind of notice which they could not obtain from Congress; and the terms in which the members of the committee and the report of the majority so called, are mentioned, involve deception and sophistry, like all the other passages of the message. Which of the committee can be truly said to be among "the most able and honorable members of the House of Representatives"? The minority, so called, alone. And who recommended "a suspension of further action upon the bill, and a prosecution of the enquiry"? Only, in fact, Messrs. Clayton, Cambreleng and Thomas. Colonel Johnson acknowledged in the House, that he was not qualified for the errand of enquiry,—that, in Philadelphia, he left all business to his colleagues, submitting implicitly to whatever they might please to ask or do; that he signed the Report of Judge Clayton, as a matter of mere form, and simply to have a report; and that he thought no good could come of such enquiries. There was no real majority in the case.

The general tendencies of this message are—anarchy between the states and the general government,—the total independence of the Executive on or his superiority over Congress and the Judiciary—an immense increase of Executive power by the ultimate creation of a Treasury bank,—the worst disorders in the currency, and the withdrawal of all imposts and bounties for the protection of domestic manufactures. Congress and the Supreme Court are disparaged as much as possible. The phrase "It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes," must be understood as an allusion to the legislation of Congress respecting the Bank, and forms a charge of corruption against that body such as the Globe republished against the legislature of Pennsylvania.