

## Bank Bill Veto!

By the southern mail of Wednesday evening, we obtained certain intelligence that President Jackson, in utter disregard of the expressed wish of a great majority of the people, as well as contrary to the vote of both houses of Congress, had placed his veto upon the bill, just passed, re-chartering the Bank of the United States. His reasons are given at length in the *Globe*, of which paper they occupy about four columns. —He bases his objections, principally, on the ground, that the bank is *unconstitutional!* The announcement in the daily papers of Thursday, produced a most powerful sensation in this city, among all classes of citizens, whether friendly or opposed to his re-election. Notwithstanding the rumors which had previously prevailed, that such was the President's intention, it was thought by many, that a decent respect to the opinions of the great mass of the people, who regard the Bank as an institution *essential to the well-being of our country*, would have induced him, in this matter at least, to waive his personal views, on the democratic ground of submission to the will of the majority. They are disappointed, and many who had resolved to sustain General Jackson for another term, have taken a decided stand against his re-election. The *Pennsylvania Inquirer* of this city, and the *Inquirer* of New York, two leading Jackson papers, have come out openly in opposition to the



York, two leading Jackson papers, have come out openly in opposition to the veto, and will withdraw their support from the administration. Their example will probably be followed by a great number of other independent journals throughout the United States, who feel strongly convinced that the Bank of the United States is a question of more importance to them—involving, as it does, the prosperity of their country—than the elevation of any particular individual to the Presidential chair.

Upon leading questions of national policy—without reference to parties or party politics—we have ever felt ourselves called upon to take a stand. In supporting the Protective System we have been active—to the extent of our ability—and in like manner we have been zealous in pointing out to our readers the great importance of the Bank of the United States to the interests of the nation. Sufficient has been given, in this paper, from time to time—as we have good reason to believe—to convince every unprejudiced mind of the correctness of the



son to believe—to convince every unprejudiced mind of the correctness of these positions—

1st. That to the Bank of the United States we are indebted for our present wholesome currency, which enables any individual to remit to the extreme portion of the union, money, which will be there received at par.

2d. That to the Bank we are indebted for giving our currency a credit abroad, whereby we can remit funds to Europe, without loss.

3d. That to the Bank the merchant, the store-keeper, the mechanic, and indeed all classes of society, are mainly indebted for facilities in business, convenience in monied transactions, and confidence in commercial intercourse.

4th. That to destroy the Bank, will be to introduce among us—a prostration of business, distrust in monied transactions, a villainous paper currency, contemporaneous with a heavy loss in all business matters, and failures and bankruptcies without number.

And 5th. That a continuation of the Bank, in view of these palpably correct propositions, is desired by nearly all the reflecting and unprejudiced people of the country.

We therefore request



judged people of the country.

We therefore regret, most sincerely, and we are confident that our friends will participate in our feelings, that the President has seen fit to pursue the course he has. We are persuaded that unless measures are taken to avert the evil, the picture of distress and desolation which we have presented, will be speedily upon us; and if so, many years must elapse, before we can, even by active exertion, remove it.

The citizens of Philadelphia, who feel themselves aggrieved by this veto, are called upon—as we notice in the daily papers—to meet in the State House Yard, at four o'clock on Monday next, to express their sentiments in relation thereto. The call is made to farmers and mechanics, merchants, millers, manufacturers, working-men and others of every state and condition in life, who are all likely to sustain injury by the prostration of the Bank.