

After enumerating the objects of the bill, the Message remarks: "It cannot be questioned that if Congress have power to make provision for the means within the limits of this territory, it has the same power to provide for the Indians who are not under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, the poor in all the States." This is a mode of reasoning which, except under a severe pressure, is seldom resorted to. It could hardly have been expected that such a position would have been taken in the discharge of the duty of a President.

In the first place, it may be remarked that the bill in this respect, is not new. The principle was sanctioned by the venerable Monroe, who himself a strict constructionist of the Constitution, as Mr. Pierce professes to be; and the same principle was maintained by the President John Q. Adams. And we might here ask, without the least disparagement to the present Administration, whether it is wiser, or more experience in the affairs of the Government, or of better patriotism than the two Administrations above named.

What new light has opened upon our present rulers? We do not find it in the Message, and we are not informed where else we should look for it. Forty years ago Congress appropriated a considerable sum for the relief of the people of Caracas, in Venezuela, who had suffered by earthquakes, and a short time ago a liberal appropriation was made to relieve the starving poor in Ireland. Now to apply the President's argument, we are asked to treat the people of the United States as if they were the inhabitants of all nations from earthquakes, or any other misfortune of Providence; and in the second, we are bound to feed the poor of all nations.

If the veto argument is to be carried out, it will be difficult to find any ground of action for the General Government. This has not been the practice of our strict constructionists. Mr. Jefferson signed appropriations of money to construct the National Road on the ground that the States themselves had not done so. Mr. Jackson, by his proclamation against South Carolina, put forth more ultra doctrines, derogatory to State rights, than any ever before advanced by our Presidents. Mr. Calhoun never acted upon the principle that, beyond the United States, Congress could do anything which they were not expressly prohibited from doing. President Polk went war against Mexico without the consent of Congress, and California and New Mexico were conquered a government was organized and civil officers appointed to govern the country. This was done without the aid of Congress by our good friends who can find a constitutional objection against anything which they desire to do. But favorite measures are never unconstitutional.

The President cites the words, "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States respectively, or to the people," and asks, "Can it be controverted that the great mass of the population of Government—that involved in the social relations; the internal arrangements of the body politic; the mental and moral culture of men; the development of local resources of wealth; the punishment of crime; the relief of the poor; the preservation of order; the regulation of the press; and the otherwise unfortunate members of society—live in practice remain with the States; that—did in these objects of local concern, by the Constitution, expressly or implicitly prohibited to the States, and that the power, by any express language of the Constitution, transferred to the United States?"

Who are benefited by the increase of the value of the public lands? The answer must be, all the United States, which have a common interest in them. Now, we contend that, on this argument, the appropriation made by the bill is unconstitutional, because more benefits would be conferred on the States respectively by carrying out the objects of the bill, than by any enhancement to the value of the public lands by appropriating the proceeds of the sale of the lands. The constitutional objection to the bill is, that the main object of the bill is to increase the value of the public lands, and that the benefit to be derived from the bill is to be derived from the increase of the value of the public lands.

It is said that in Austria the mass of the people is not to be considered as a body, but as individuals. We are quite sure that there is in the great body of our countrymen sufficient intelligence and a sufficient knowledge of constitutional law to see the fallacy of the veto argument in this respect, and that they will come to the conclusion that the constitution is the same in Virginia as in Iowa or Wisconsin; and that if the public lands are to be sold, the proceeds should be for the general benefit, they may be appropriated in any other State on the same ground. We believe that no application of the public lands has ever been made where the benefits were proportionally as great as those that would be derived from the sale of the lands. The calls of humanity, suffering, were perhaps never stronger in behalf of any measure of Congress. The interference in the domestic concerns of the State, as intimated, is in our humble judgment, an entire misconception of the Executive. There is no interference in this respect, but the proceeds of the public lands for local purposes.

If an appropriation of public lands may be made where the proprietors are benefited, there can be no limit to the power. Whether more or less should be sold is a question of policy in this view, and not a question of power. So that we may safely say that the veto argument, which it was intended to adhere to a strict construction of the Constitution, authorize a construction that is altogether unwarranted. The bill is unconstitutional, and the President's veto is unconstitutional. The bill is unconstitutional, and the President's veto is unconstitutional. The bill is unconstitutional, and the President's veto is unconstitutional.

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Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 8. SENATE.—Mr. Douglas presented a memorial signed by five hundred and four clergymen of the northwestern States, remonstrating against the passage of the Nebraska bill. In presenting this memorial he took occasion to answer numerous strictures by clergymen and others upon his course with respect to the Nebraska bill. Mr. Fish presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, against the passage of the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Cass' resolution upon the subject of religious freedom was postponed till Monday next. The indulgent debate was taken up, and after some delay postponed till Wednesday. Mr. Spain moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill—after debate it was laid—yes 15, nays 24. The Homestead bill, or postponed till the 17th inst. After a long debate the motion was agreed to—yes 47, nays 10. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Journal of Saturday having been read. Mr. Richardson moved that the rules be suspended so that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, agreeing to his purpose, the committee, under the order, to move to lay aside all preceding business on the calendar, for the purpose of reaching the bill to establish territorial governments for Nebraska and Kansas.

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FOUR YEARS' FRAUD AS ONE OF INBRIETY.

Such is the title of a paragraph in the 25th instant, throwing in a case of wholesale generalization, the of an alleged ally of the Administration, the administration of the President, who is generally known as the most unprincipled man of the day in Washington.

One of the "monstrous frauds" of which the Administration of Mr. Fillmore is so proud, and which the Democratic party has so often trumpeted forth, is the Nebraska bill. The charge against him was of a nature so character that it was worth having any of his predecessors since the days of Washington.

Another of the "monstrous frauds" charged to Mr. Fillmore is that of the "Gardiner case." Mr. Gardiner was a man of high standing in the community, and his name was used to give weight to the claims of the Administration.

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is now pretty obvious that Messrs. Pierce, Marcy, Cushing & Co. have very nearly the influence over the country and its public councils, which the abolition of the President and the charter of his advisers entitle them to have; that is, just upon an act, except just so far as they can control people by the hope of fear or loss of office.

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FROM CALIFORNIA.

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

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