



JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I,}

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### TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg-Jeffersonian" is published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; or Three Dollars, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of ten subscribers may have the paper one year for Twenty Dollars in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Five Dollars, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

### Weekly Almanac for July, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE.	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
27 Tuesday	52 4	5 7	For July, 1841.
28 Wednesday	53 4	7 7	
29 Thursday	54 4	7 7	D. H. M.
30 Friday	54 4	6 7	Full Moon, 3 1 12 E.
31 Saturday	55 4	5 7	Last Quarter, 11 3 14 M.
1 Sunday	56 4	4 7	New Moon, 13 3 57 M.
2 Monday	57 4	3 7	First Quarter, 23 3 5 E.

### Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visitors at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times.  
THOMAS HAMPTON.  
Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

### Clock & Watch Repairing.

#### SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.  
Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...r

### CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

#### Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.  
His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH.  
[Charlotte, July 6, 1841.] 14...w

### Caution!

HEREBY caution the public against trading for a note of hand, given by me to John Harris, for twenty dollars, and dated the 25th November, 1839. Said note is, or was lately, in the hands of ISAAC KRIMMINGER of Cabarrus county. I have paid it to the agent of Mr. Harris, and hold his receipt against the same, and shall certainly not pay it over again.  
FRANCIS VANDERBURG.  
July 13, 1841. 19...3w

### TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincoln, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O. F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.  
Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

### "With Scissors sharp and Razor keen,"

I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

#### Buonaparte, the Barber,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times.  
[Charlotte, March 9, 1841.]

### JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

#### Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.  
Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

#### A SUPPLY OF BLANK

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also, Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks,  
Just printed, and for sale at the Jeffersonian Office.

### Deferred Articles.

#### RUFFIN'S FARMERS' REGISTER, JULY NUMBER.

We cannot too highly recommend this valuable work to the attention of our agricultural readers—Let them remember that "knowledge is power," and is wealth also. The labors of Mr. Ruffin have revolutionized the art of agriculture in Eastern Virginia, and extended their beneficial influence into other States. The present number is a rich one.—The lecture on animal and vegetable nutrition contains science and sound sense. We transcribe the table of contents.—Washington Repub.

Contents of the Farmer's Register for July, 1841.—Original Communications.—Desultory observations on the banking system of this country, and the effects of its different modes of operation—concluded; Notes on Sandy Point estate. No. 2; The patent family freezer; Remarks on the geological survey of the Eastern Shore of Maryland; Depreciated and worthless bank notes, and subscriptions to the Farmer's Register; The Farmer's Register, and its course in regard to banks; Monthly commercial report; Summary of news;

Selections.—Dairy management; Fishery laws of Pennsylvania and their effects; To make names grow on fruit; A specimen of agricultural legislation; Condition of American agriculture; and the propriety of affording to it governmental aid; Hales worth farmers' club; Living bees; Account of the mode of culture adopted in raising a crop of turnips with liquid manure; The cotton gin. American inventions; Nitrate of soda as a manure; Vegetable and animal nutrition; On destroying rats; Action of leaves; The disease called the "yellows" which attacks the peach tree; Canker worms; First exhibition and fair of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Henrico; Games in chickens; Description of caterpillars; The tart or turkey blue grass; The muscardine; Durham stock as milkers; Sales of Berkshire; The new theory—saving eggs; First fruits of the season—success in silk-making; Foundering; Work oxen; The board of agriculture.

Bank Whig Financiering.—The Bank Whigs allege the nation is in debt, and they propose to fund this debt by issuing twelve millions of stock.

At the same time they have passed a Bill to divide among the States what they call a surplus arising from the sales of public lands.

Now, is the nation twelve millions in debt, and is there still a surplus in the treasury to be divided? Is there not something very absurd in a business view of the subject, in compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to divide a surplus among the States, from an empty Treasury? And do the bank whigs hope to make the people believe that there is a surplus to divide, and yet that it is necessary to issue twelve millions of stock, on the credit of the people, to pay existing debts?

As a mere matter of finance or of ordinary business, what can be more preposterous than the proposition to distribute surplus revenue to the States in one bill, and in another to contract a debt of twelve millions of dollars? Why not apply the surplus to the payment of the debt, and by economy and retrenchment, save the means for paying the residue, and not bring upon the country embarrassment and the disgrace of contracting a debt in time of peace, for the ordinary expenses of the government? The cry of retrenchment and reform, which resounded in the ears of the people in 1840, seems to be merged in a general scramble for the spoils of office, and a greedy effort on the part of speculators and stock-jobbers for a great bank, which will enable them for twenty years to grind the face of those who labor, and as Mr. Webster has the expression, to fertilize their fields from the sweat of the poor man's brow.—Albany Argus.

Going where he belongs.—Little Stanley of N. Carolina, said the other day, that "he would sooner go to the negroes for an ally than to the Democracy." Well, he has gone to his natural allies already, in joining the Abolitionists, and the Samboes have reciprocated, for it is said that a great number of the signatures on the great Reel petition for a Bank from New York, are those of Mr. Stanley's nat'ral whig brethren, the woolly heads, procured at twenty-five cents per head.—Char. Mercury.

### A NEW CATECHISM TO BE LEARNED BY OFFICE SEEKERS.

Question.—Did you aid in building any log cabins?

Answer.—I did.

Q.—Did you swear to and circulate Ogle's speech about gold spoons?

A.—I did.

Q.—Did you swear to and circulate the standing army humbug?

A.—I did.

Q.—Did you not tell the people often, and swear to it, that there should be no more removals from office, no proscription for opinion sake?

A.—I did.

Q.—Did you drink plenty of hard cider well tempered with brandy, wear a log cabin button, sing songs, abuse Amos Kendall and the Globe, and hurrah lustily for Tippecanoe and Tyler too?

A.—I did, and hurraed a little the loudest for Tyler too.

Q.—Did you call Mr. Van Buren a little Dutchman, and swear that he wore whiskers, and that he would steal all the money out of the Independent Treasury?

A.—In all these things have I been faithful, instant in season and out of season, without regard to wear and tear of conscience.

Q.—Rehearse the articles of your belief.

A.—I believe in Tippecanoe and Tyler too, in Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and the United States Bank—I believe in Nicholas Biddle and Bela Badger—I believe that the people have been duped and deceived, and that federalists can never obtain power except by fraud and corruption. I believe in broken banks, coon skins and hard cider. I do not believe in the intelligence of the people, or in their capacity for self-government. I believe above all, notwithstanding the many promises made to the contrary, that the great end and aim of the whigs, was to get the offices. I believe, moreover, that I have told more election falsehoods, brawled louder, got drunk oftener upon hard cider, and am a greater loafer and scoundrel than any of my competitors therefore I must be rewarded.

Springfield (Ill.) Register

### Treasury Report.

#### SPEECH OF

#### Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina,

In the United States Senate, June 21, 1841.—On the motion of Mr. Clay of Kentucky to print 1,500 copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances.

MR. CALHOUN said, that it was impossible for any one to read the report of the Secretary, without being struck with the solicitude apparent throughout, to make out a large deficit in the revenue of the year. So great was his solicitude, that it betrayed him into numerous errors, which have been so fully exposed by the two Senators who preceded me on the same side that I do not feel called on to add a word to what they have said in that respect. What I propose, in connection with what may be called the financial part of the report, is to show, by a brief and condensed statement, what would be the deficit at the end of the year, according to the data furnished by the Secretary himself, without adding an estimate or a figure of my own.

According, then, to his own data, the available means of the Treasury for the year, including the balance at the end of the last year, Treasury notes authorized to be issued during the year, and the revenue from all sources would be \$24,942,935. This is made up, first, of the sum of \$4,212,540, the actual receipts into the Treasury from the beginning of the year to the 4th March, including the issue of Treasury notes and the balance on hand at the commencement of the year, and in the next of the sum of \$20,750,395, at which he estimates the receipts from the 4th March to the end of the year, including Treasury notes authorized to be issued. Both items are taken from the report, without the alteration of a figure. Cents are omitted, as they are throughout my statement. These together make the sum of \$24,942,935, which, as I have stated, is the aggregate of available means of the year, according to the data of the Secretary.

The actual demand on the Treasury for the year will be, on his data, \$28,912,776. I have obtained the result, first, from his statement of the annual appropriations (he calls them definite appropriations) made during the last session, which he puts down at \$17,937,981; next, from the permanent appropriations payable in the year, \$1,781,115, followed by Treasury notes, which he estimates will fall due in the year, or come into the Treasury in payment of duties, making \$5,283,831. These items are all taken from 12th page Treasury report, House document. In the table containing them, the item of Treasury notes is put down at \$5,431,421; but there is a note appended, which gives the items that compose it, which, strange to tell, gives not that sum, but the one I have stated, and is so noted, making a difference of nearly \$100,000. I have taken the one here, as I find the items that compose it, stated in another part of the report, according with those that give that sum. The next and last sum that composes the items, which makes up, according to the data of the Secretary, the demands on the Treasury for the year, is one of \$5,009,849, the estimated difference between the outstanding appropriations at the end of this year, compared with those of the end of the last year. This sum I have obtained in the following manner. The Secretary estimates the demands on the Treasury, from the 4th of March to the end of the year, at \$33,429,616, and that which will be required for the service of the year, from the 4th of March to the end, at \$24,210,000. The difference between them (\$9,209,616) would, of course, be the amount of the outstanding appropriations, according to his estimate, at the end of this year. Take that from the sum of \$12,309,265, which he states to be the amount of the outstanding appropriations, at the end of last year, (see 12th page of report,) and the difference will give the amount I have stated, as chargeable to the disbursements of the year; and all the items added, the aggregate amount of those disbursements, according to the Secretary's own data. Subtract the aggregate means of the year (\$24,942,935) from the aggregate demands, (\$28,912,776) and the deficit would be \$3,969,841.

But from this, two items must be clearly deducted. First, the omission in stating, among the means of the year, the item of \$215,151 of money in the mints belonging to the Treasury. Next, an overcharge in the disbursements of \$1,110,611 of Treasury notes, issued under the act of 1840, between the 31st December, 1840, and 4th of March, 1841, and which will not fall due till next year. Both the Senators who preceded me, have clearly shown this to be an overcharge. I will not attempt to add to their proof. These two items added make \$1,325,762, and that sum subtracted from \$3,969,841 gives, for the deficit, according to the Secretary's own data, at the end of the year, the sum of \$1,743,979. He estimates it at \$16,088,215, making an over estimate on his own data of \$14,039,036.

It is true that he makes out his deficit in part, by adding items that have not been, and a large part of them probably will not be, appropriated by Congress; but when we speak of deficits, we refer to the excess of the authorized demands on the Treasury over its available means, and not such demands as the Secretary, or any one else, may think ought to be authorized by law. In that sense there would be no limitation in the deficit.

Among items of this kind the Secretary has added one of four millions of dollars, to constitute a standing deposit in the Treasury, that is, the projected Bank; and this he proposes to borrow, say at six per cent, which would make an annual charge of \$240,000 on the people, that the Bank may have the use of it for nothing. I, for one, shall never agree to such a measure. If the Treasury is to be guarded against the contingency of an accidental deficit, a vote of credit authorizing the temporary use of Treasury notes, or, as called in England, exchequer bills, would be greatly preferable. There is another large item of nearly a million and a half, in addition to what has already been voted this year for fortifications, to which I shall not give my assent. The great changes that steam has made, and the still greater that it must make in the operations of war on the ocean, require that the whole subject of the defence of our maritime frontier should be reviewed by able and skillful officers, before we proceed any further in the present system of fortifications. Much that has been done, and what is proposed to be done, would

prove, on such view, to be wholly useless—money thrown away. I say nothing of the other items of the kind: they are small. Nor will I undertake to show what will be the actual deficit, if any. It would be too hazardous. The Secretary can make it more or less, or nothing at all, at his pleasure. But if he should choose to leave the outstanding appropriations as they stood last year, there would be in the Treasury a considerable surplus, instead of a deficit. On the contrary, if he should undertake to spend the whole, he may increase the deficit by many millions. We know what his desire is, and it remains to be seen what he will do.

But, sir, another and more important question demands our attention. Why this deep and anxious solicitude to make out a large deficit? Does it originate in party feelings? Is the object to detract from his predecessors in office, by showing that they have left the finances in an embarrassed condition? It may be so in part, but it would be doing the Secretary great injustice to suppose that it was his sole or principal motive. No; it was much higher. It originated in the belief, that to make out a large and permanent deficit, for which no provision was made, was highly important, if not necessary, to carry out the measures which he and his party contemplated. Hence the solicitude—hence the zeal that has led to so many errors and discrepancies, and to so great an over-estimate.

What these measures are, for which such anxiety is felt, the Secretary has not left us to conjecture. He has told us plainly: they are, first and foremost, a funded debt, to be followed by a National Bank, and through it the restoration of the partnership of the Government with the banks, and that by heavy addition to the taxes, by an increase of the tariff, and finally the distribution among the States of the revenue from the public lands.

The debt is to be funded in stocks, redeemable in eight years; and is to consist, in the first place, of his estimated deficit of upwards of sixteen millions, of which four millions is to be, in reality, a permanent loan to the Bank, without interest, as has been stated. In the next, of six millions to be subscribed by him as our share of the Bank stock, and then \$9,367,214 of stock to be subscribed by him for the States. What right have we to authorize him to subscribe for the States? In virtue of what right can we give such authority?

The Secretary felt the difficulty; and to make out a show of right for such an extraordinary proposition, he has taken a liberty in using words unexampled in any public document that ever passed under my eyes. He has converted the fourth instalment under the deposit act of '36, proposed to be placed for safekeeping in the State Treasury for the use of the Government whenever called for, into a debt to the States! He speaks of it as due to the States in one place, and as appropriated to them in another. Where will he find the evidence of such debt, or the act making the appropriation? Will he point to the act of '36? That makes it, as plainly and strongly as words can, a mere deposit for safe keeping for our use, whenever called for; that is, a debt from the States to the government, and not from it to them. And yet, the Secretary is so intent on carrying out his scheme, that he changes at pleasure the relations of the parties—makes the Government, and not the States, the debtor—proposes to subscribe their debts to the Government, as so much stock in the Bank to their credit, for which the Government is to pay them interest on the debt they owe it; and to cap the climax of perversion and absurdity, he provides that if any State should refuse to except its share of the subscription, it shall go to the other States, thus taking from a State at his pleasure, what he says is due to it, and giving it to the other States, without leave or license! He deals with words, rights, and property, as if his will was the only standard of either; makes debts from the States, debts to them, and transfers what he asserts belongs to one, to others, just as it suits him! But I see that the committee has just reported a bill, which omits a provision founded on such monstrous perversion and abuse of language; and I shall omit the residue of the remarks I intended to make on this point. These items, which it is proposed should compose the projected debt, exceed thirty-one million of dollars, and exceed, by rather more than a million, the amount of the stock of the bank. Of this large funded debt, (nearly equal to half of that of the Revolution,) upwards of nineteen millions is to go directly to the creation, or the benefit of the Bank, and the remaining twelve millions is no doubt intended to go into the hands of individuals, with the view, in part, of furnishing the means of meeting their subscription; that is, the Bank is to be manufactured out of the credit of the people. A mortgage, in the shape of public stocks, is to be laid on their industry and property; to the amount of thirty-one millions; that to be converted into cash, and thirty millions of it incorporated into a Bank, to be put under the control and management of seven directors, in the district! Add, that the Bank is to have the use of the public revenue, till wanted for disbursements, and that its notes are made equal to gold and silver every where, in its collections and disbursements, and you will have the project of the Secretary, that has been so much lauded by his party!

To meet this heavy incumbrance on the labor and property of the people, and to cover the deficit which would be caused by the distribution of the revenue from the lands, he next proposes to impose a heavy tax of 20 per cent. on the importation of all articles now duty free, with the exception of those contained in the 5th section of the compromise act, and to raise the duty to 20 per cent. on all the articles which pay less than that; the effects of which would be double nearly the present duty or tax on imports.

To complete the list of these odious and oppressive measures, he proposes, finally, that unconstitutional, dangerous, and detestable measure—the distribution of the revenue from the public lands among the States; which must end in a final loss to the Government of this great and growing branch of revenue, and a permanent mortgage to stockholders, domestic and foreign, of the whole of the public domain, consisting of more than a thousand millions of acres; the noble inheritance bequeathed by our ancestors to us and our posterity.

Such are the measures proposed by the Secretary; and for the adoption of which he and the party in power display so much solicitude. A permanent

funded debt lies at the bottom of the whole scheme, and hence the deep anxiety to make out a great deficiency in the revenue; in order to afford a plausible pretext to create such a debt. But I stop not here. I push my inquiry beyond the measures themselves to the motive of their authors, and ask why such solicitude to adopt them at this time?—Why the zeal of the Secretary so strongly displayed in his report? Why the call of this extraordinary session at this sultry season, at such great inconvenience of the members, and heavy charge on the country? Why the universal and pressing demand through all the organs of the party for action? And why, finally, the degree of urgency here; the enactment of new rules to cut short inquiry and discussions, and the more rigid and despotical enforcement of the old ones, than has ever been known, to curtail debate? What is the motive for all this?

If we are to believe our opponents, it originates in the highest and purest motive of patriotism and humanity; that their object is to relieve the distress of the country. The distress of the country! Who is meant by the country? The great mass of the community, the People, who live on their own means and industry, and look not to Government for favors? Do they mean by the country the tax payers in contradistinction to tax consumers—those who support the Government, and not those who are supported by it? Are these measures intended to relieve them? Would it relieve them, to place on their industry and property a mortgage of more than thirty-one millions of dollars in the shape of a permanent funded debt, and which would annually extract from them nearly two millions of dollars to pay the interest only? Would it relieve them to impose an additional tax of at least twelve millions, by levying a duty on coffee, tea, and other articles, of 20 per cent.; that is, to take one pound in six of all they consume? Would it relieve them to surrender forever the revenue from the public lands, which cannot be estimated at less than five millions of dollars annually, for the next ten years, with a prospect of a great increase in future, to be given away to speculators and dealers in State stocks, for which the Union is no way responsible, either in justice, equity, or honor? Would it relieve them to lay a permanent mortgage, virtually, on the whole of the public domain, in favor of stock-jobbers and speculators? You, gentlemen, (addressing the opposite side) promised relief and reform to the people. On this promise they have raised you to power. Is this the reform, this the relief you promised? Will you, can you, rise in your places here, and in derision, tell the deluded people that when you promised reform and relief, you meant debt, taxes, mortgages, and the giving away of their inheritance? You are silent, and will be silent; you dare not make such an avowal; and yet these are the only measures you propose.

But if it be not relief to the people, to whom can it be? To whom but those who are the tax consumers, and not the tax payers—who, in reality, support not the Government, but are supported by the Government? Who but the mercenary corps—no, I shall not use so strong a term—the dependent corps, who live, or expect to live, on the Government—the office holders and expectants, of whom so fearful a flight lit on this District on the 4th of March last? To this numerous body of not less than one hundred thousand actual dependants on Government, and more than twice that number of expectants, these measures indeed would be relief. The more that is extracted from the people by taxes, and by whatever other device it can be effected, the more goes to them. Their interests and that of the people are in direct conflict. That which oppresses the one pampers the other; that which takes from the one is gained by the other.

But these are not the only classes to whom these measures would bring relief. There are other and more powerful, who are looking on with the most intense anxiety, in the hope of gorging themselves by their means at the expense of the people. These look to debts, stocks, banks, distribution, and taxes, as the choicest of blessings. The greater the debt, the more abundantly the stock market is supplied, the more powerful and controlling the Bank, the greater the amount of the public revenue that is distributed, and the heavier the taxes, the better for them.

To all these, the measures so earnestly recommended in this report would bring great and substantial relief. They are in deep distress—hungry, famished, and howling for their prey. Well they may be. The system of measures by means of which they so long fed on the vitals of the people, has been utterly overthrown, and has left them in their present distressed and starved condition. The object now is to renew that system. Yes, sir, the very measures recommended by the Secretary, are the identical measures which divided the two great parties, the Republican and Federal, at the commencement of the Government, and which, after more than half a century of persevering and unyielding resistance, the former has succeeded in overthrowing. Will any one, can any one, venture to deny what I assert? Who is there so ignorant of our political history, as not to know that the first measure on which the great parties divided was the funded debt; the next the National Bank, and the partnership through it of the Government with the banks; and then the protective tariff, with all the unconstitutional and wasteful expenditures which have and must ever follow in its train? These are the measures which the illustrious leaders of the Republican party of former days so strenuously resisted, and which we have, after so long and severe a contest, overthrown. And these are the measures, which the party now in power propose to revive. With them they have associated another, of the same stamp, but, if possible, more obnoxious and dangerous than any; the corrupt and corrupting scheme of distribution. And yet, strange to tell, there are thousands and tens of thousands, who have ever called themselves Republicans—who have stood in the front rank, when the battle waxed the hottest, and the onset was most fierce, against this system—who still call themselves Republicans, and honestly believe themselves to be so, now found making battle on the opposite side, to restore the measures which they have done so much to overthrow! How wonderful the delusion! Time, it is to be hoped, may expel it, and restore them to their true position.