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THE CASTIGATOR.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

By W. TRENCH.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., AUGUST 29, 1840.

NUMBER 1.

THE CASTIGATOR

WILL BE ISSUED

EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

UNTIL AFTER THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Office next door north of the Post-office, Middletown, Ct.

TERMS.—Twenty-Five Cents a single copy. Five Dollars for twelve-five copies.

THE CASTIGATOR.

THE first number of a political paper, bearing the above title will be issued on Friday next, at Middletown, by an Association of gentlemen, to be continued weekly until after the approaching Presidential election.

The "Castigator" will be thoroughly democratic in its character, advocating the re-election of MARTIN VAN BUREN and BROWN M. JOHNSON, the former as President and the latter as Vice President of the United States, & giving a hearty support to the great principles of freedom and the rights of the people, as advocated by Jefferson and Jackson.

The "Castigator" will also be what its title indicates—a "lover to evil-doers," and a scourge, well laid on, to those who may resort to falsehood, and deceit for the purpose of sustaining an unjust cause.

TERMS.

One copy, 25 cents.—Twenty Copies \$4.00. Fifty Copies, \$8.00.

All communications to be addressed to the Subscriber.

WM. TRENCH.

Middletown Aug. 25th 1840.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

For Vice President.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ISAAC TOWN.

RALPH I. INGERSOLL,

ASA CHILD,

THOMAS T. WHITTELSY,

CHAUNCEY F. CHEVENSAND,

ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR,

SAMUEL INGHAM,

ALONZO W. BURGE.

The Independent Treasury Bill—its effects.

We copy the following extract of a letter, from London, to a mercantile house in New York, bearing date April 1st. We at the time doubted its genuineness, and hid it by, waiting its denial from this or the other side of the Atlantic. Four months have now elapsed, and we are induced to give it to our readers, as it will show them the good effects to be attendant upon the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill, and to let our manufacturers see who it is that has their interest most at heart, the present Administration, or the whigs. Here it is, read and judge for yourselves.

"The policy pursued by the Democratic party of your country, and sustained by the Government at Washington, is manifestly disadvantageous to the rich capitalists of this country—and hence every item of news that goes to establish the opinion that your President and his ministers are losing ground, is received with astonishing avidity. The great topic of discussion now is, will the U. States persist in recommending the Sub-Treasury law? It is the general opinion here, that if this project is carried out the consequences will be serious to our manufacturers, and also to all other capitalists. You, I know, will be astonished, when I inform you that our capitalists are more concerned about the decision of the States in regard to your next President than you are, judging from your last letter. It is stated that the Sub-Treasury will greatly reduce the amount of paper money now in circulation in America, and that the prices, governed as they always are, by the quantity of paper in market, will be so diminished, that the United States can manufacture her own goods and supply her own market with an abundance of all the very articles that Great Britain has so long furnished her with. Thus, you see the English manufacturers will lose their best market, and of course they are alarmed, and have good reason for crying out against the Sub-Treasury law."—*Delaware Gazette.*

The great Contest.

WHAT THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES ARE STRUGGLING FOR.

Are the whigs contending for the privilege of living in log cabins? Is there any despot in the land who prevents them from pulling down their mansions of brick, or granite, and of marble, and putting up log cabins in their places? Do they desire and design to blow up the president's house, and demolish the capitol that they may build log cabins in their stead? Are they denied the privilege of painting log cabins upon ladies' fans, stamping them upon handkerchiefs, impressing them upon their buttons, and branding them upon their foreheads? Or has some tyrant dashed the gourd from their lips, knocked the hoops off their barrels, and denied them the right to drink "hard cider"? Are they making so fierce a war to recover the lost liberty of getting drunk on whatsoever beverage they please? Or has a despot interposed to prevent their assembling together in as many thousands as they can collect, hauling pig-stys and little boats, rolling balls and waving conshins, climbing into the forks of trees braced up in caves, chattering like monkeys, cawing like crows, barking like dogs, whooping like Indians, and yelling like devils, to their heart's content? All these blessed privileges they now enjoy unmolested and many are improving them with an exuberance of zeal and delight which shows how highly they are prized.

For all these things the leading whigs care nothing. They do not mean to live in log cabins. Except with such as have in the mean time become incorrigible drunkards, all their "hard cider" drinkings, and the mummeries which attend them, will cease with the election. They are only the arguments by which the leaders of the party expect to induce an intelligent people to vote for their candidate! The objects which they hope to attain through such means are far different, and it behooves a jealous people to look beyond the log cabin and see what they are.

It is sometimes denied that we have a "privileged order" in our country. In showing that such an order exists, we must not be understood as attacking any privilege they enjoy under the authority of law. On the contrary, our sole object is to show that, not content with their lawful privileges, they have transcended the limits of the law, and are now struggling, not for any legal right, but to take the government of the country out of the hands of the people, and vest it in their order.

"A privileged order" may be defined to be a class of men on whom the law confers certain privileges or immunities not enjoyed by the great mass of the people. Such an order are the bankers or stockholders in banks. They enjoy both "privileges" and "immunities" not enjoyed by the people in general.

The essence of their privileges is, that they are enabled by law to realize a double or triple income from their property, while all other classes are left to a single income obtained by their own unassisted exertions.

One man has a thousand dollars' worth of property in money, and another has a thousand dollars' worth in lands. The law authorizes the man who has \$1,000 in money to lend \$3,000 in notes not bearing interest, and take from his fellow citizens therefor notes bearing interest, whereby he gets triple interest on his \$1,000. But the law does not and cannot enable the farmer to make three crops a year upon his land. With sweat and toil he makes one crop, while the law enables the banker, living in idleness and luxury, to make three. Is there no special privilege here?

The law authorizes the banker to promise to pay on demand three times as many dollars

as he has, and recognizes his notes as currency—a standard of value by which the property of the people is to be measured. The law does not authorize the farmer to promise to deliver three times as many bushels of wheat, or feet of cloth, or other produce or stock, as he really has, and recognize these promises as money. It does not authorize the mechanic to promise to deliver three times as much furniture or other articles as he has on hand, or can possibly make. It does not authorize the laborer to promise eighteen days' work a week, when he can render but six, and get interest upon their nominal value. A farmer's land, stock and manure, are his capital; the mechanic's skill, materials, and articles on hand, are his; the laborer's consists in his strong arms and willing heart; while the banker's consists in money. The law in effect transfers the banker's capital, while that of all other classes remains single. Is there no special privilege in this?

Bankers in general enjoy immunities also which are not granted to other classes. If the farmer promise to pay money or deliver his crop to a purchaser, all his property is responsible for a faithful performance. The banker is authorized by law to promise to pay \$3,000 for \$1,000 in bank, and if he fails to do so, though worth a million, is responsible to the extent of \$1,000 only, or the amount of his bank stock. He may, with three hundred dollars of his own notes, issued upon a capital of one hundred buy three bushels of the farmer's wheat; and if he fail to pay those notes, can only be held responsible for one hundred dollars, the amount of his stock. He pays to mechanics who build his house or to laborers who till his lands, three hundred dollars in his unsecured promises, when he is responsible but for one; but if those humble men promise him to pay the same sum, they are responsible for the whole. Is there no special privilege here?

In partnerships among the people for trade or farming, or any other business, each partner is held responsible in his whole, for the debts of the firm, however small may be his part of the capital. But in banks and other corporations, the partners in general are held responsible only in the amount of their stock. The bank may break, involving thousands in loss and hundreds in ruin, while the stockholders enriched by the use of his privilege, and perchance by the funds of his bank, live in luxury amidst the general distress. Is there no special privilege in this exemption?

In many of the states, the citizens who are unable to pay his debts is subject to arrest and imprisonment. It is not so with the banker. While all his property except his bank stock is exempted from execution to pay the debts of the bank in which he is a partner, his body is exempt altogether. By cribbing together and getting an act of incorporation, the rich, whose wealth is in money, are enabled not only to promise to pay or deliver three times as much property in money as they have, without responsibility in their own property, but to escape the laws of imprisonment for debt altogether. Is there no special privilege here?

In fine, our banking laws enable the banker to get the use of other people's money or property for nothing, while other people pay for the use of his promises, which are not property. The farmer sells to the banker one hundred bushels of wheat, takes a one hundred dollar note in payment and locks it up in his desk. The banker has now got the farmer's property, while the farmer has nothing but the banker's promissory note, without interest. The banker sells the farmer's wheat at one hundred and ten dollars, and lends out the money upon interest. If the farmer keep the note a year, the banker will have made, in the mean time, \$16 60 out of

the use of his property, paying nothing for it. If the farmer pass the note, and it remain out a year, the effect is the same—the banker has the property, while the note holder has the shadow. So also the banker's profit is more or less, in proportion to the time the note may remain in the hands of the farmer, or in circulation.

A farmer goes to a banker to borrow money; what does he get? Not money, but promises to pay money; it is a mere exchange of notes; the farmer gives the banker his note and the banker gives the farmer notes in return. But there is this important difference: the farmer's note is on interest, while the banker's notes exchanged for it are not. If the farmer were to keep the bank notes until his own note became due, he would evidently lose the interest and the banker would gain it. The effect to the banker is the same. If the farmer put the notes in circulation—the banker gets the interest.

For every bank note in circulation the banks have either the property of other classes in possession, without paying any thing for it, or their notes upon interest, paying no interest in return. The bank note circulation of this country has been about as high as one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. To this amount, therefore, the property of the people, or their notes bearing interest, have been in the use of the bankers, affording, at 6 per cent, an income of about nine millions of dollars per annum. When any man, not indebted to a bank, has one of his notes in his pocket, the bank has his property to its full amount, and in making a profit by its use, while he gets nothing in return. If he owe the bank, he is paying interest upon the debt, while the bank pays no interest on its debt to him. Thus the banks have been enabled, at one time, [1836] to get into their hands the property of the community and notes on interest to the amount of about one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, giving nothing but their own notes, without interest in return. Deduct from this the amount of specie they may have had on hand, being about forty millions of dollars, and it will leave about one hundred and ten millions of dollars in notes, without interest, on the amount of which they are enabled by law to collect from the community an interest not less than six per cent, constituting an annual revenue of about SIX MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS; and this is exclusive of their loans of deposits, which were many millions more. Is there no special privilege in this? Is there any other class of the community whom the law authorizes and enables to make money without labor, and if not without capital, also to an extent double and triple what others can make upon the same amount of capital—to get into their possession the property and notes on interest of other classes, giving for them notes without interest, "reaping where they have not sown, and gathering where they have not sown?"

These are the special privileges which the law confers upon this "order." There are also important advantages growing out of these privileges. The bankers being authorized by law to furnish the currency of the country without any regulation as to its amount, can increase or diminish it at pleasure. With an increase of the currency, the prices of property and labor rise; with its decrease, they fall. The banks, therefore, can increase or diminish prices at will. The same effect is produced upon prices when the fluctuations of trade compel the banks to take their paper, and reduce the currency. Those connected with banks, knowing beforehand when they purpose to increase or diminish the currency, have advantages in buying and selling which are not enjoyed by others. When the currency is at the lowest ebb, and the banks are about to increase it, they may buy; when it is most abundant and

the banks are about to retrench, they may sell. This is an incidental advantage of no little value.

Banks, in their very nature create multitudes of dependents. It is a maxim of holy writ, that "the borrower is a servant to the lender." As a general principle, the borrowers from banks are their "servants." A state of dependence is created, incompatible with perfect freedom of action. The debtor of the banks, if not absolutely compelled, is in most cases induced by his own interest or comfort at the moment, to act in accordance with the wishes of those who have power to put him to inconvenience, if not to ruin him. Through the channel and by their power over those whom they employ as officers, attorneys, agents, messengers and laborers, the bankers acquire a vast influence in the community, which renders them more powerful in the management of its affairs than any other class of men not more numerous. They have greater power in elections, and greater influence over those elected.

All these advantages constitute the stockholders of banks a "PRIVILEGED ORDER," like the English lords, they are privileged from arrest for corporate debts. If, like the nobility of Russia, they do not own vast tracts of lands with serfs upon them, they are privileged by an indirect use of credit to make a whole people their tributaries. If they have not, like the lords in England, a separate branch of the legislative power in their hands, they are able, by the means which the law confers upon them, to exert an undue influence over all its branches. They have immeasurably more power than the farmers, mechanics, laborers, traders, or professional men of equal numbers. Their privileges give them money and power, and what more can be said of any privileged order in Europe? That they have not a share is of no consequence. They would not be more numerous if they were called "knightes of the Garter," "countes or barons," "dukes, dukes," "Marquis Commanwarrs," or Barons "Lays." The essence of a special privilege is not in the name but in the advantages which accompany it; and if our bankers have the special advantage, they are as much a "privileged order" as if they were called by any name, they are a "privileged order" and a name.

We do not attack the lawful privilege of the banks and bankers. The question is not now whether it was right or wrong to grant them, or whether it would be right or expedient to take them away. So long as they obeyed the laws, and were content with the exercise of their lawful privileges, nobody molested them. They were not only permitted to exert their legal rights and powers to make money by the use of their own money and credit, but were aided by the money and countenance of the government. This aid was continued until they threw off all responsibility to the laws, refused to pay any part of their debts to the government or people, and had to work for the purpose of compelling both the state and general government to sanction their acts, and recognize their irredeemable notes as money. Even then, all the general government asked was, the privilege of having nothing to do with them. It desired to leave them to their sovereign masters, the people of the state, to say whether they should stand or fall. But our "privileged order" were not satisfied with being left to the enjoyment in full of all their lawful rights and powers. They wanted to secure additional privileges and immunities which the laws did not give them. They wanted to place themselves above the law, to secure the gratuitous use of the public money as a matter of right; and for these purposes, they have been carrying on for three years an unceasing warfare upon the present administration. Driven to desperation by seeing themselves deprived of the use of the public money, one of the great objects of their ambition, by the establishment of an independent Treasury, they have renewed their assaults upon the government with redoubled fury, and are threatening the people with revolution and blood, if they do not march to the polls and vote according to the bidding!

This brings us to the true question now in issue. It is not whether there shall be banks in the country or not, but it is whether the "privileged order" of bankers shall govern the country, and make every thing subservient to their avarice and ambition, or whether the

people shall retain the government in their own hands! The decision to be given upon this issue is momentous; it involves the fate of our republic, the question of LIBERTY or SLAVERY. If the bankers prevail, our government will immediately be destroyed, or what is more likely, become an oligarchy, the most tyrannical and detestable, in oligarchy in which the ruling principle will be avarice. If the people prevail, the bankers will be confined to the legitimate exercise of their existing privileges, so restricted by new regulations as to secure the community against their abuses and usurpations in future, or, in case the present audacious attempt be pushed too far, their abused privilege be may taken from them.

We shall renew this subject, and endeavor to show that all the evils which the "privileged order" now impute to the administration, are the result of their own mismanagement, abuse of privilege, and desperate attempts to usurp the government of the country.

Pledges—Gen. Harrison.

"It is my opinion that no pledge should be made by an individual when in nomination for any office in the gift of the people."—Gen. Harrison at Fort Mifflin.

"I will not vote any bill which Congress may pass."—Gen. Harrison at Cleveland—same time.

Put that and that together, and a fair sample of Harrison's politics and consistency is furnished—all things to all men.

A wide sentiment.—The following traitorous and abominable sentiment was given at a celebration of the 4th by the whigs of Newark, N. J. Gov. Pennington and other leading whigs were present:

"We have much more reason to complain of our own government than we ever had of the government of Great Britain."

Instead of exhibiting the deep indignation which American citizens should feel at the utterance of such an outrageous sentiment, which could only have proceeded from a heart reeking with blue-light torism, and a head ripe for plotting high treason, the would-be Arnold who uttered it was greeted with immense applause! Such is the character of whiggery. Will the people of this country be for one moment deceived by the professions of a party led on by men who hold such reasonable opinions!

"Standing Army."

Several gentlemen of Elizabeth county, Virginia, addressed a letter to Mr. Van Buren, on the 14th ult., propounding various questions relative to Mr. Polk's plan for re-organization of militia which the Federalists have, with the usual deception, styled "A plan to raise a Standing Army." To this question the president replies: "It is but lately that my attention has been particularly drawn to this subject; and, as there is no doubt that the great man to whom I have alluded, contemplated an organization of the militia and provisions for its better instruction, embracing substantially the principles contained in Mr. Polk's plan, it becomes me, in the face of so much apparent authority, to hesitate before I pronounce definitely upon its constitutionality. I shall, I am confident, in the opinion of all candid minds, best perform my duty by refraining to do so, until it becomes necessary to act officially in the matter. In the mean time, I will content myself with saying, that the inclination of my mind is, that the desired measure cannot be safely accomplished, in the form proposed, under the federal constitution, as it now stands."—Norwich Aurora.

"ALL THE PIETY."—The Jackson Democrat, of Washington, Indiana, says "The Tippecanoe delegation from that place on SUNDAY, paraded in the streets with banners, flags, trumpets, and horsemen, preparatory for a start on that day for the massacre ground at Tippecanoe."

The Sentinel, printed at Evansville, Indiana, says the pious delegation from Terre-Haute, returned on the next SUNDAY, and paraded the streets of that town amid the roar of artillery and the beating of drums.—Some of the delegates amused themselves on board the boats, on that day, by card-playing. So much for those who boast of possessing all the religion."

Whig morality—where is it, now-a-days!

Recent elections.

State elections have recently taken place in seven states. The first was in Louisiana, where the democrats have gained one member of Congress; and reduced the whig majority in the legislature from about a dozen to a nominal 3—in the senate, we have a majority, where they had last year. The whigs claim a majority in the popular vote, obtained in the first district, where our friends did not run out.

Next we have Indiana, where the whigs give an increased majority for their candidate for Governor. This State was for them in 1836.

Kentucky, which was also for the whigs in 1836, has gone for them by an increased majority.

In Alabama the democrats retain their ascendancy in legislature, notwithstanding the prominent whig crowning—did have aided to their majority in the popular vote. She is where she was in 1836, on the side of democracy, and opposed to modern whiggery.

Missouri.—She too shows her unshaken attachment to democracy, by an increased majority in her legislature, and by a heavy democratic majority in the popular vote. She is where she was in 1836.

Illinois, like her democratic sister States, shows her unwavering attachment to democracy, by a majority in favor of equal rights. She is the same as in 1836.

North Carolina.—This state shows a very heavy vote for Governor, and a rather increased majority for the whig candidate for the same office over 1836. They have also carried the legislature by an increased majority over that of 1836. It will be recollected that in 1836, the whig Governor, was chosen in August, by between 1000 and 5,000 majority, and yet in the November following, Van Buren carried the state by more than three thousand majority. Whether she will thus go this Fall remains to be seen.

Student & Witness.

CROGHAN AND HARRISON.—The whig prints, in their attempt to defend the unparalleled baseness and capacity which General Harrison was guilty of towards Colonel Croghan are publishing the letters of the latter in which he speaks well of the former. The occasions and words of these certificates is explained by Croghan himself, in the following passage from a letter addressed to Harrison in May, 1825.—N. Y. Rev. Post.

"I ask no more for myself, General Harrison than I have a right to claim for every soldier who served under me. But might I not ask for more at your hands? If you have one spark of grateful recollection, you will answer, yes—more, much more. Did I not liberally sacrifice myself to save you? Did I not, at a moment when the excitement against you throughout the whole state of Ohio, amounted to general clamor, when there was almost madness in your very camp at Seneca, do every thing that you and your friends required of me as necessary to restate you in the good opinion of the people and of the army? The success of our army required that you, the general in chief, should have the confidence of all; and to insure that, I signed addresses, without reading them, because I was told it was necessary; wrote letters approving throughout your conduct, and subject to your correction without asking what they might be, because I was assured by members of your family that you yourself believed that on my expressions in relation to you much depended. But of what I did for you, enough—of what you have done for me there is nothing to be told."

THE MERCHANTS BECOMING CONVICTED.—The Journal of Commerce says that "Mr. Bidde has caused the ruin of more business men than have been overthrown by all other causes for the last twenty years."

Major Noah says he should prefer being Quartermaster in Florida, to holding any other office in the country, because that affords the best opportunity for cheating the government! Whig patriotism and morality.

APPROPRIATE.—There is a whig paper in Florida called "Slop-Pub."

Senator Tallmadge, in his certain calculation, put down Alabama, Missouri, and Illinois for Harrison. What a prophet.

Student & Witness.

Engagement Disasters.

We copy the following article from a late Evening Post, and invite the careful consideration of it by every pure minded American of every party. Has it come to this, that the opposition are openly receiving funds from England to influence and corrupt our elections!

Extract of a letter, dated at London, July 22th, 1840, to a commercial house in New York:

"I see the New York Evening Post, (which I believe is one of the leading papers of the country in the support of Mr. Van Buren) of the 14th of June, in alluding to the probable change of policy that would follow the success of the party opposed to him, contains the following:

"The bankers in England and elsewhere will, of course, make common cause with the whigs, and such means of persuasion as they can command will not be withheld.

"If by the expenditure of a million or two to promote the success of the whig candidate, the value of their immense mass of American stocks can be raised three or four millions in the market, the operation will be a profitable one, and they will regard the money as well employed. The preparations for the election campaign, on the part of the whigs, have already been made on a scale of prodigious expense, and magnificence—witness their great convention at Baltimore. Let their future movements be watched."

The paragraph struck me at the time, and I have taken some little pains to ascertain what foundation there was for the insinuation it contained, and from a conversation with a prominent American merchant whose name I will not mention, (but who by the way is very decided in his hostility to Mr. Van Buren) I am very much disposed to think there is more in it than is generally supposed on this country interested in American securities have already contributed and forwarded to America, a large amount of money, to be used in the coming election, in aid of the party opposed to President Van Buren, and that a much larger amount will follow if it can be used with effect.

"To say nothing of the abstract impropriety of this thing, I think they misconceive their interest. My interest in what are considered public American securities, compared with that of many others, is hardly worth considering; but such as it is, from my ideas generally of our public affairs, I should consider it unfavorably affected by the instability that would be introduced by a change of administration.

"In your next will you please favor me with your views as to the probable result of the election and when it will be known with reasonable certainty."

Refused honors to Harrison.

If any of our readers will undergo the trouble to refer to the fifth volume of Niles' Register, page 171, of the 6th November, 1840, they will find the following passage. We have the book in our office.

"At a special meeting of the common council of New-York, a motion was made to present Maj. Gen. Harrison with a sword and the freedom of the city, as the like had been bestowed on Decatur, Perry, and others. But the motion was NEGATIVED. Ayes 5—NOES 12."

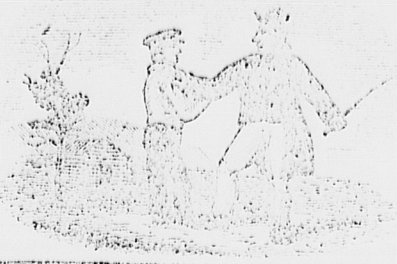
Will some of our federal cotemporaries take the trouble to explain! This was a time when the "services" of Gen. Harrison, if he performed any, must have been fresh in the minds of the people. What else but a conviction that the honors were undeserved, could have prompted the council of New-York to withhold them from Harrison, when they had been voted freely to others! We pause for a reply.

Lancaster (Ohio) Magician.

When will we have better times.—If by this is meant, when will money be plenty! we answer, not until after the election; and not then, if it suits the purposes of the banks to withdraw their paper from circulation and hoard up the specie.

We say, too, that prices will never be fixed, certain and invariable, while the community allows the amount of money which shall be in circulation to be determined by any twelve men, who have an interest in expanding to-day and contracting to-morrow.

N. W. Lister's Gazette.



We this week present to the public "The Castigator," and crave for it the patronage of our democratic friends. Owing to the hurry in which the first number has been prepared and printed, we do not deem the present sheet to be a fair sample of what the future numbers will be. We intend that the paper shall be a medium through which to disseminate useful and correct political information to the public. Of one thing our friends may rest assured—the paper will be *thoroughly democratic*, and consequently will oppose federalism "and all its works." While, on the one hand, we will not knowingly make a misstatement of facts, or discolor the truth; so on the other hand, we will not suffer our opponents to deceive, cheat, and lie, with impunity. We frankly avow that we possess no unwearied sensibility in this matter. When therefore our opponents are guilty of oppression, deception, meanness, and of uttering falsehoods, we shall meet them at the threshold, and, if necessary, apply the *lash* of the Castigator.

Believing, as we do, that the paper will be of essential service to the *good cause* of democracy, and that, with some exertion on the part of our friends, it can be circulated extensively in this section of the state, we solicit our republican friends generally to favor it with their patronage, and obtain for it subscribers. Our object is *not* money-making; on the contrary we pledge ourselves to expend upon the paper, or on other useful publications, *all* the funds we shall receive over and above the actual cost of publishing the paper.

Short, condensed, and pungent articles, especially on political subjects, are respectfully solicited from correspondents.

"The *hard cider barrel*, in the "Tippecanoe Club-room" in this city, it is said, already begins to *run captytages*. One thing is certain—the uncouth noises, and yellings, emanating from this the head quarters of the *democracy* party, are far less annoying to the neighborhood than formerly. Is this owing to a lack of *stambos*, or a falling off of *whig enthusiasm*? Brush up, my headies! The *singing exercises* of whiggery should not be suffered to lag in this manner. It behoves the important personage who officiates as "leader of the choir," and the valiant colonel who presides over these "midnight orgies," to see that this school for the manufacture of genuine whig enthusiasm be kept up. Try again "hard cider, made harder by brandy," in the usual manner, and see if you cannot amend its drooping condition. If the wishes of us, democrats, would be of any avail in this grave matter, we would implore you, *keep up the singing department of the whig-style*.

We join with the Thistle in hoisting our flag with the motto, "Connecticut must be redeemed." Mark our words, we say ONE THOUSAND MAJORITY over intemperance and log cabin foolery.

"The Hard Cider Press."

This is the title of a federal sheet printed in a western state by a member of the "North Bend Hard Cider Association," and is devoted to the cause of Harrisonism. The closing paragraph reads as follows:—

"Let the *Hard Cider Squeezers*, then, come forward, and give us their custom. Let them club together and raise small sums, and remit to our office without delay. Every precinct ought to have at least a dozen Presses, and we trust they will not be backward in ordering their supply."

Here we see the old federal party showing themselves up in their true characters. Here we behold them "stooping" to take even the old "*Hard Cider Squeezers*" by the hand, to coax from him his few remaining pence to aid them in the support of a sinking, hopeless cause. They hesitate not to drive their schemes to the very "precincts" of intemperance and human degradation, hoping by that means to "conquer the friends of civil and religious freedom." But let us look for a moment, and see if there is not a more extensive meaning to the phrase above quoted than we have given it. Does it not appear to include the whole working population? It seems to us that it does. Yes, brethren you, who, like honest men, toil early and late that the lords of modern log cabins may bask in the sunshine of luxury and ease, are *deluded* with the appellation of "*Hard Cider Squeezers*!" And why? Merely because a habit of frugality, or unyielding necessity, denies you the privilege of using champagne. And will you, honest and virtuous American citizens, suffer yourselves to be thus insulted, and not stand manfully for the rights which nature, and nature's God have bestowed upon you? We trust not.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

The Democrats of the old Bay State are to hold a Convention at Springfield on the 10th of September. Why cannot the demos of the Connecticut Valley, from Saybrook, all along shore, to Springfield, meet with them? It would be pleasant to listen to some of their accomplished orators, and no doubt they will give us a hearty welcome. A worthy democratic friend in Massachusetts writes us as follows:—"I shall, life and health permitting, be in Springfield at the Democratic State Convention on the 10th proximo, and cannot you make it convenient to meet me there? At the great British whig carousal at Worcester there was a large delegation from Connecticut; and, as a citizen of Massachusetts, I should be glad to see and take our democratic brethren of that state by the hand. Do not fail of meeting me there."

Come, democrats, let's go! We cannot fail of having a good time. The demos of Springfield have whole souls, and warm hearts, and they will be sure to give us a cordial reception. And then the national armory at that place is well worth a journey of fifty miles, to visit, and behold the wonderful improvements that have been made by American mechanics within the last twenty years. Come—we go it; who goes with us!

Happening at Hartford a few days since, we visited the proprietor of "The Thistle," and are rejoiced to hear of the very flattering success which has attended it. Our warmest thanks are due for the kind reception we met with, both from the editor and proprietor, and particularly would we remember the assistance we received from the latter in prosecuting a few business transactions connected with the publication of the "Castigator."

The Democracy of Old Middlesex must be sustained!!

What say you, democrats! Shall it not be so! Year after year have we breast the storm, and shoulder to shoulder met the enemy and defeated him; and shall we now quail before the ructions of federalism, or suffer ourselves to be alarmed by their interminable boastsings and senseless jargon!—No! never!! While the spirit of freedom awakes in our bosoms one genial throeb or patriotic impulse, *never* shall it be said that the democrats of Old Middlesex have been faithless to themselves, or have disappointed the expectations of their friends. No! We will rally around our standard as in former times, and drive back the advancing columns of federal nabobs and office seekers, to the narrow limits of their self-conceited greatness, from whence they "*stoop to conquer*."

The Tribune.—This spirited little sheet is working wonders for the cause of good principles, if we may judge by the squirming of the Hartford Courier and other federal prints. Indeed, it is a paper well worthy of the occasion which has called it into existence, and promises to prove an able champion of democracy.

From the Western Constitution. The True Issue.

Shall the government keep its own money, or shall a national bank monopoly have it to speculate on?

Shall the voice of the people govern the country, or shall the tyrannical money power of the banks rule?

Shall the laws prevail, or shall the banks set aside the laws—refuse to pay their own just debts and sacrifice the property of their debtors?

Shall we have a sound currency of gold, silver, and redeemable paper, or shall we have an irredeemable issue of depreciated trash?

These are the main points at issue in the great contest now going on. It is not Van Buren and Harrison personally; they are representatives of their parties. It is a struggle between the *people* and the *banks*, whether the constitution or a money king shall rule the land. There is a fearful responsibility on the American people; the liberty for which their fathers bled is in danger, and every man who violates this glorious heritage is called upon to arouse himself to action, to be up and doing, for the enemy is in the field.

Let all who are opposed to bank monopolies and exclusive privileges—all who are in favor of the constitution and equal rights, go to the polls and give their votes against the federal bank party.

Harrison's Soldiers.—The federal papers are endeavoring to make people believe that *all* of the old soldiers who *escaped death* under Harrison, are for him heart and soul. We have seen many open contradictions of this. The most recent is a letter from David Peck, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, ordering the Extra Globe, declaring that he served under Harrison, and "knows him to be neither a soldier nor a statesman, and wishes to use every exertion to keep the U. States from being disgraced by making such a man president."

What has become of the gold and silver promised by Jackson and Van Buren to the people.—*Madisonian*.

Some of it was melted by the whigs of Philadelphia into a dinner set, to adorn the table of Nicholas Biddle.—*Magician*.

Can you buy white men?

The Washington Globe contains the following—freemen, read, ponder.

INFAMOUS.

We have seen a letter from Kentucky, stating that contracts are offered to the farmers for this year's crop of hemp at *six dollars*, if Harrison be elected, and *four dollars* in the event of Van Buren's re-election.

Kentucky farmers will spurn this base attempt to BUY THEIR VOTES and political exertions.

Our Congressman.

The democrats, throughout the state, are looking to us for a democratic congressman to fill the vacancy now existing in the 2d district. We trust they will not be disappointed. If they are, it shall not be *our* fault.

The editor of the "State Goose" says his principles are the same now as they always were. We thought as much, sir, when you were making your mock pretensions to democracy.

"Old Middlesex must be Redeemed!"

So say the Feds of Middletown in the last number of the "Constitution." Redeemed from what? we ask. Into what deep disgrace has she fallen to need the redeeming graces of log-cabinism? Has she unobtrusively espoused the cause of infidelity to her country, or to the God of our fathers? Has she set at nought the laws of our land, burned up her Bibles, or pulled down our temples of worship? O no! none of these things has she been guilty of; but she has uniformly refused to bow the knee to modern whiggery, and forsooth, "*she must be redeemed!*"—Thanks to democratic virtue, she *was* redeemed from the dark dominion of federalism in 1818, and has continued true to the faith ever since. *And she will still continue so!*—SEE TO IT DEMOCRATS!!

The Campbells are coming!

The "Whig" *young men's* association, composed of persons of all ages, from the cradle to the venerable period of four score years, are notified to meet at their "log cabin," &c. Where is their *log cabin*? It is an elegant *hall*, in the third story of a large brick building. And because they have an old cider barrel in one corner, and a eon skin or two hung up on its walls, they call it a *log cabin*? Pretty much like General Harrison's *log cabin* in Ohio, we guess. "O'fadgad!"

Let every democrat, who can possibly afford the time and expense, attend the Canton meeting.

We invite a careful perusal of the article headed "A great contest." It is an able article upon the subject of which it treats.

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.—In the ordinary times of whig humbuggery and deceptions of all kinds, it becomes every individual, in whatever situation he may be placed, to devote a portion of his time to a careful examination of the principles of the two individuals who are before the people as candidates for the Presidency. At the present time, an attempt is made by the federalist, to blind the eyes of the great mass of people by senseless and unmeaning display. Such being the fact, it is of the utmost importance that every voter should look well to the principles as well as the qualifications of a candidate for an office before he gives him his *suffrage*. In order to do this let the documents be freely and widely circulated—place light before the people—and as we believe the great body of the American people will act right when *rightly* informed, we have no fears for the issue? *Thistle*.

A correspondent suggests the propriety of the following eight lines being painted over the log cabin entrances:

On Paper Money.

"Of paper money how vast the power?
It makes or breaks us in an hour;
And this, perhaps, a beggar's shirt,
When finely ground, and cleared of dirt;
Then recompressed; with hand and hopper,
An *L* printed on by sheet of copper,
May raise *ten* needles to renown,
And knock as many *nobles* down."
[The late Wm. Colbet, 1816.]

DISSOLUTION.

THE Subscribers are about to dissolve their partnership with the RUINERS part of the *Credit System*. We therefore invite our friends and the public generally to call and see how *cheap* we sell for *cash*.

Corner of Main and Pausance streets.

GROWER & CASWELL

Middletown, Aug. 23.

From the N. Y. New Era.

"The Democracy of Cosgrove."—This excellent motto...

The Democrat's Rebuke.

You sleep to conquer; you are the thought—

You sleep to conquer?—who are you?

You sleep to conquer?—from what?

You sleep to conquer?—When? the free?

You sleep to conquer?—Why the name?

Why every Democrat should vote for Van Buren.

Because, from a poor, friendless, and un-

Because, from his earnest youth he has come

Because, he has always raised his voice

Because, he has never shrunk from an

Because, during the late threatening

Because, in all his transactions, no vote

Because, having risen from poverty him-

The first Constitution contains a very

The genuineness of the famous Cosgrove

From the Oswego Palladium.

General Harrison.—We call public atten-

Oswego, January 31, 1840.

To the Hon. William H. Harrison:

"Dear Sir: In accordance with a resolu-

"And lastly.—Would you favor the pas-

I have only to say, sir, that the above

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HOPKINSON,

Corresponding Editor.

Oswego, Feb. 20, 1840.

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 21st ult.

That policy is that the General

But the proof is not merely of the presump-

tionally administered, and under the guid-

Your friends,

A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF A DEMOCRAT.

By JOHN VAN BUREN.

With whom he was at a late period.

Appointed Attorney General in 1805.

Free Principles and Equal Rights!

From the N. Y. Free Post.

An inquiring whig? who is pleased to write

It is generally conceded that the anti-dem-

Take in connection with this fact, the other

But the proof is not merely of the presump-

Letters have been received in this country, in

which has stated that a design of this sort is

It is with regret we are compelled to this

It would give a dignity and moral worth to

It has left its opponents little to do but to

ATTENTION.

THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW LONDON COUNTY

In commemoration of the great sacrifice

It is generally conceded that the anti-dem-

Take in connection with this fact, the other

But the proof is not merely of the presump-

Letters have been received in this country, in

NEW-HAVEN AND MIDDLESEX

THE Democrats of the Counties of New-

But the proof is not merely of the presump-

Letters have been received in this country, in

Committee