

The Camb

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POETRY.

For the American Whig.

BY A THIRD WARD COON.

TUNE—Old Dan Tucker.

There was a man in Baltimore,
When the British landed on our shore,
That every body thought would fight,
But he declared it was not right.
Get out of the way, Mr. Carroll,
You are afraid of a musket barrel.

But now the locofocos say
He served the State another way,
For he voted with the loco crews,
To disfranchise the Jersey blues.
Get out of the way, &c.

And now for Governor of our State,
They've brought him out, but he's too late;
He'll get a Waterloo defeat,
For Tommy Pratt was never beat.
Get out of the way, &c.

But now the nags are in the pasture,
And some say Jimmy is the faster;
But he'll not run as fast next fall,
As when he ran to Hampton Hall.
Get out of the way, &c.

Throughout the State the people's risin',
For Pratt, and Clay and Frelinghuysen;
Poke is withering, Locos fighting,
The nation's cheering and Coons are biting.
Get out of the way, &c.

The Third Ward Coons will take the right,
For they are foremost in the fight;
And at the polls, weather foul or fair,
Them same old Coons will all be there.
Get out of the way, Mr. Carroll,
You are afraid of a musket barrel.

From the U. S. Gazette.

WOULD THAT SOME ONE WOULD HOLD THIS CHANGING PROTEES.

We really wish the Locofocos would take their ground and be either *for* or *against* the tariff and the protective policy, and not put us to the trouble of defending the policy against their attacks with one hand, and with the other preventing them from claiming all the credit of having passed the present tariff act, and of being the *exclusive* friends of protection. In one and the same breath they insist that Mr. Polk is in favor of the protective policy, as much so as Mr. Clay, and that that policy is "odious," "unjust," "detestable," "deceptive," and "partial," "robbing one class for the benefit of another."

Since Mr. Polk declared, in his letter to Mr. Kane, that in his judgment it was "the duty of the government to extend fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation," the Locofocos are becoming extremely general in their attachments to the great interests of the country—not being aware of the fact, probably, that agriculture is protected, and that it derives as much benefit from the Tariff as manufactures do; and also that commerce and navigation are protected by the navigation act, which imposes a higher tonnage duty upon foreign vessels entering the ports of the United States than upon American vessels. Mr. Polk's language is mere subterfuge and clap-trap: it is that sort of "universal benevolence," which contents itself with *wishing* well to all mankind, without ever extending the hand of charity to a single individual.

Taking up the cue given them by Mr. Polk, various Locofoco meetings in New York have passed resolutions expressive of their "universal benevolence;" a few of which the Albany Evening Journal has picked up and recorded. The following resolution was adopted by the Montgomery county (N. Y.) Locofoco Convention:

"Resolved, That we are in favor of a Tariff which shall produce sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of the government economically administered and no more; and we at the same time desire the protection furnished by such a tariff to be extended alike to the agricultural, commercial, mechanical and manufacturing interests, and to no one of them *exclusively*."

Fine words, gentlemen, adds the Journal, but why not say openly what you evidently mean, that you are opposed to the *present Tariff* and are in favor of Mr. Polk's 20 per cent. "horizontal duties" and "incidental protection" measure?

The Fort Plain Locofocos are more explicit. They speak in this wise?

"Resolved, That we are in favor of a moderate tariff, having in view the support of our government economically administered, and such as will have a tendency to protect and foster incidentally all classes of our citizens; that we view with unqualified condemnation the policy of

Henry Clay and his adherents, in levying a protective Tariff, in such a manner as to benefit a class of our citizens at the expense of the great mass.

This, now, is more honest and candid. The

against Mr. Clay's PROTECTIVE TARIFF and in favor

"a moderate Tariff," "such as will have a TENDENCY

protect and foster, INCIDENTALLY, all classes of our

izens." They abound in "universal benevolence"

are extremely stringent in yielding aid to any one

of citizens. This would suit the South to a T; Mr.

Mr. M'Duffie would join hands with them. But will

their notions suit our Pennsylvania iron and men? How

would a Tariff, that, instead of giving PROTECTION,

should only have "a tendency to protect and foster

all classes, suit Pennsylvania?

But again; hear the Locofocos of Chenango

"Resolved, That we are in favor of a permanent

judicious tariff, which, together with the income derived

from the sale of the public lands, will be sufficient to

defray the expenses of the government economically

administered, and afford fair and just protection to the

great interests of the Union."

Here we have again the old humbug of "a judicious

Tariff," which means any thing, and there is no one

Who is not in favor of "a judicious tariff." Why, then,

tariff as he thinks "judicious?" Why, then, do the

a tariff as the anti-tariff Hotspurs, Nullifiers, and

nionists of South Carolina desire. But why do you

Tariff is judicious, Messieurs Locofocos of Chenango?

Is the tariff of '42, the *White* tariff, which gives

protection to American industry, and which has brought

prosperity to the country "a judicious tariff?" If you

you go for Mr. Polk's *judicious* tariff, namely, a

zontal tariff of 20 per cent., which gives no protection

to American labor, but leaves it to compete with the

half starved pauper labor of Europe?

Mr. Payne of Alabama, a Locofoco member of Congress

was called upon to speak at Shuter's meeting on the

4th of July, when he said that "he considered the doctrine

of *protection* all wrong, and criminal; and that every

branch of industry was equally entitled to the kindness

and friendship of Government."

Remarkably he agrees with the Locofocos of Montgomery

county, of Fort Plaine, and of Chenango county, when they

hear him further:

"This equality of kindness and friendship could only be

extended to all, by leaving each individual in the full

enjoyment of the profits of his business, without the

slightest interference by government. THE DOCTRINE OF

PROTECTING ALL BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY EQUALLY, IS

AN IMPRACTICABLE THING, AND AN ABSURDITY IF PRACTICABLE."

See Mr. Payne's speech in the Washington Spectator (Locofoco) of July

9, 1844.

In the same speech, Mr. Payne said, "he should demand

the repeal of the tariff of 1842 before the people and in

Congress, so long as his voice could be heard there."

"If the people are but true to themselves," said Mr. P.

"and bring to bear upon the question the full weight of

their moral influence, it must, it shall be repealed. The

Government, he thanked Heaven, depended upon the

people's will for its correct administration, and he looked

with great confidence to them for the correction of all

abuses."

Will our neighbors of the Pennsylvania, and other Locofoco

editors, tell us why Mr. Payne supports Mr. Polk, if it be

not with the hope of procuring, through his election to

the Presidency, the *repeal* of the Tariff which he is

laboring so earnestly to bring about?

We are much mistaken if the people of Pennsylvania

are to be humbugged with these *judicious* tariffs that

pretend to protect all, but which in reality are opposed

to ALL protection, and therefore to the repeal of the

tariff of 1842.

We might illustrate and prove our assertion that the

"Democrats" are both *for* and *against* the Tariff, by

reference to various hand-bills and notices, calling for

meetings, and inscriptions upon their banners—many of

which shall suffice. At Monroeville, a few miles from

Philadelphia, attached to a hickory pole, hangs a

piece of muslin, inscribed

"POLK AND DALLAS,
THE TARIFF OF 1842.
NO NATIONAL BANK."

A hand-bill, headed "Polk and Dallas," is now before

us, giving notice of a Mass Meeting of the Democratic

party of Worcester county, at Snow Hill, which says,

"All in favor of equal rights, and all who are tired of

TAXES and direct taxes, are invited to attend."

THE TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT.

It should not be forgotten by the American people

that the party which is now struggling for the

"POLK, DALLAS,—and Texas," is the party which

had possession of the government for the last

years, and which acted upon the avowed principle

that "to the victors belong the spoils. All the offices

of the country were to be shared among themselves,

but they seemed to look upon the public monies as

belonging to them. Fat jobs and contracts were

granted out to leading partisans, apparently without

understanding that they were to remunerate themselves

for all their labors and expenditures in promoting

the success of the party. "Extraordinary

expenses" were made to mail contractors, and

to two or three times the amount for those who

had contracted to carry the mails, and for those

of some trifling alternation of the route. The

of starting—these alternations not unfrequently

being advantageous to the contractor! A large

number of active partisans were, in this way kept

in the service of the party and well paid at the

expense! Amos Kendall in one of his reports

as Postmaster General, stated that he anticipated

that there would be a surplus fund belonging to the

Department the next year, of \$700,000; which

the year come round, the surplus amounted, as