The Camel

JOSEPH R. BOULESTON,]

NEW SERIES—VOL. 7. CAMBRIDGE

TERMS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

At two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be recieved for shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms, and where the number of insertions is not limited, they will be continued until direction to omit them is recieved, and charged accordingly.

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 naps are in the pasture,
And so we say Jimmy is the feter;
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;
Polke 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 PROTEUS.

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," an i "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 m

This, now, is more honest and candid. Th *against* Mr. Clay's PROTECTIVE TARIFF and in fav "*a moderate Tariff*," "such as *will have a* TENDEN protect and foster, INCIDENTALLY, all classes of cit 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. M'Duffie would join hands with them. But will their notions suit our Pennsylvania iron and men? How would a Tariff, that, instead of gi PROTECTION, should only have "a *tendency* to pr and foster all classes, suit Pennsylvania?

But again: hear the Locofocos of Chenango c

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of a permane judicious tariff, which, together with the incomes ing from the sale of the public lands, will be to defray the expense government econom ministered, and afford fair and just pr great interests of the Union."

Here we have again the old humbug of Tariff," which means any thing, and nothing Who is not in favor of "a *judicious* tariff tariff as *he* thinks "judicious?" Why, th a tariff as the anti-tariff Hotspurs, Nullifi nionists of South Carolina desire. But w Tariff is judicious, Messieurs Locofocos of Is the tariff of '42, the Whig tariff, which tection to American industry, and which has prosperity to the country "a *judicious* tari you go for Mr. Polk's *judicious* tariff, namely zontal tariff of 20 per cent., which gives no to American labor, but leaves it to compete w half starved pauper labor of Europe?

Mr. Payne of Alabama, a Locofoco men gress was called upon to speak at Shuter 4th of July, when he said that "he consid trine of *protection* all *wrong*, and crimina every branch of industry was equally ent kindness and friendship of Government." mirably he agrees with the Locofocos of Me county, of Fort Plaine, and of Chenango count 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, HE CONSIDERED 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 Pennsylvanian, 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 Penn nia are to be humbugged with these *judicio* these tariffs that *pretend* to protect *all*, but And they must see that Mr. Polk and his really opposed to ALL *protection*, and there tariff of 1842.

We might illustrate and prove our a the "Democrats" are both *for* and *against* t reference to various hand-bills and notices, callin meetings, and inscriptions upon their banners shall suffice At Monroeville, a few miles Philadelphia, attached to a hickory pole, hang of muslin, inscribed

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

A hand-bill, headed "Polk and Dallas now before us, giving notice of a Mass the Democratic party of Worcester coun Snow Hill, which says, "All in favor of co and equal rights, and all who are tired o TAXES and direct taxes, are invited to att

THE TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS F

It should not be forgotten by the Ame ple that the party which is now struggli "POLK, DALLAS,—and Texas," is the which had possession of the government years, and which acted upon the avow that "to the victors belong the spoils." A did they deem the offices of the country to be shared among themselves, but seemed to look upon the public monies ing to them. Fat jobs and contracts w out to leading partisans, apparently with derstanding that they were to remune selves for all their labors and expenditu moting the success of the party. "Extra ances" were made to mail contractor to two or three times the amount f had contracted to carry the mails, an of some trifling alternation of the rou of starting—these alternations not unfre ing advantageous to the contractor! A large n ber of active partisans were, in this way kept the service of the party and well paid *at the pu expense!* Amos Kendall in one of his reports Postmaster General, stated that he anticipated t there would be a surplus fund belonging to Department the next year, of $700,000: wh the year come round, the surplus amounted, a