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THEODORE H. CREMER.

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WHIG SONG.

A New Song to a Good Old Tune.
The Whig Gathering.

BY N. B. D.

What has caused this great commotion, motion, motion.

Our country through?
It is the ball a rolling on
For old Kentucky and Jersey Blue,
For Clay and Frelinghuysen too;
And with them we'll beat your Polk,
And all such sort of folk—
And with them we'll beat your Polk.

New England's glorious star is shining, shining,
shining,
Steady and true,
It sheds its rays throughout the land
For old Kentucky &c.

The Empire's sons in might are rousing, rousing,
rousing,
A hardy crew,
"Excelsior" they proudly shout,
For old Kentucky &c.

From Jersey's blood-stained land of glory, glory,
glory,
The loud hallo
Rings forth as erst it rung of yore,
For old Kentucky &c.

The blue hen's chickens are bravely fighting, fighting,
fighting,
And stand forth anew,
And Maryland wheels into hue,
For old Kentucky &c.

The Old "DOMINION" she is coming, coming,
coming,
The North State too,
And Tennessee sends forth her cry
For old Kentucky &c.

The Prairie fires are brightly blazing, blazing, blazing,
blazing,
The wide west through;
Where strike the hardy yeomanry
For old Kentucky &c.

The "dark and bloody ground" of battle, battle,
battle,
Which tyrants rue,
Pearly forth once more her victor notes
For old Kentucky &c.

Lo! Georgia's fiery sons advancing, 'van'cing, 'van'cing,
'van'cing,
Their faith renew,
And pledge her gallant chivalry
For old Kentucky &c.

The Keystone State our arch o'er spanning, spanning,
spanning,
Solid and true,
Completes our glorious brotherhood,
For old Kentucky &c.

The clouds our land o'er shadowing, shadowing,
shadowing,
Vanish like dew,
And brightly beams the rising sun
Of old Kentucky &c.

And now the whole battalion passing, passing, passing,
passing,
In grand review;
Shout we to heaven our loud hurra
For old Kentucky &c.

Address

OF THE WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Fellow Citizens:

In 1840, the party in power was charged by the people with a wrongful administration of public affairs, and after a full discussion and fair trial, a verdict of guilty was rendered against it. A change was then emphatically demanded, and on one cardinal point (the Tariff) was obtained. But in many other respects the hopes of the people were disappointed by the perfidy of one of their agents. We are now called upon by the adversaries of the Whig party, not only to reverse the decision of 1840, but to abandon the principles on which that decision was based. The same questions are again presented for re-consideration, which were then supposed to be settled, and others of still more momentous character are added.

Our first attention is drawn to the State election for Governor. If that be rightly decided, the election of HENRY CLAY in November will follow, of course. It ought not for one moment to be forgotten, that to obtain the great objects for which the Whig party is contending, we must secure harmony of action between the States and the United States; and that this can only be effected by the election of men identical in their principles. Nothing should be suffered to separate our efforts in support of Gen. MARKLE and of Mr. CLAY. We profess the same views—the same principles—the same purposes. Mr. Muhlenberg and Mr. Polk are alike identical in their principles, views and purposes—an issue is distinctly made up by the two parties. Partial success in

electing Gen. Markle and not electing Mr. Clay, or electing Mr. Clay and not Gen. Markle, would not accomplish the great ends of the contest.—There is a power at work in this Union adverse to its best interests, perhaps its existence, which requires an active exercise of all the constitutional measures in our power to resist. Harmony between our State and Federal Governments, in no period of our existence, has been so strongly invoked. Minor differences of opinion must be sacrificed, and nothing short of the election of both Markle and Clay, be deemed a constitutional victory. Martin Van Buren professed to sustain some of the prominent principles in accordance with the true policy of Pennsylvania, but he was embarrassed by the influence of others about him, and controlling his party inimical to his own views. Now, all pretences and appearances of favor, are laid aside, and a Southern combination suddenly and unexpectedly formed in direct opposition to the avowed and long-cherished principles uniformly maintained in this State. No choice is left for Pennsylvania; she must either abandon her own principles and her own interests, or she must oppose the party by which they are assailed. The contest must now be decided at the polls. If our opponents succeed, the vile schemes of official profligacy, so significantly rebuked in 1840, will be virtually sanctioned; profligacy for opinion's sake, and the bartering of offices for political favor, will be encouraged. The preferences given to partizan ferocity in making appointments, over ability and integrity, will be approved. The infamous doctrine publicly announced and practised, of considering the profits of office as the "spoils of victory," and due to the victors, will be confirmed.

The odious sub-Treasury scheme, dividing the offices from the people—taking care of one and leaving the others take care of themselves, will be revived. The war is to be renewed against the currency—against commerce—against a protective tariff—against the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands—against commercial credit—against manufactures, &c. In Pennsylvania, no favorable change is proposed. It is represented and believed, that a noxious influence would be exercised in the councils of Mr. Muhlenberg if he should succeed in his election by a continuation of unworthy men already on too much familiarity with him. That he would not look to the best men of his party for advice. If so, there is no hope in the event of his success, of any improvement in the financial operations of the Government. If there should be profligacy in the expenditures and collection of the revenues—and a disregard of the responsibility in public offices—the public debt cannot be diminished. If the schemes of speculation, and extravagance in contractors, and mismanagement of the public works be continued, converting them into sources of private gain and political influence—sure destruction of our best interests would await his election. Apprehensions of this sort are not confined to the Whig party. The prominence of men, too much distinguished in the disgraceful acts of the present administration, present a warning too strong to be disregarded. The community has suffered enough, and the State has been sufficiently degraded in character, to awaken the public to a sense of their duty, and to unite them in one common effort to avert the doom to which a reckless dynasty seems to have consigned them. We have resources in integrity—in mind—and in money if properly brought forth, to heal our wounded reputation, and to restore us to our former proud and prosperous condition.

The population of Pennsylvania is chiefly composed of Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Laborers and men of different professions. It is difficult to say which of these classes has the most at stake in the result of the approaching elections.—Some years ago the taxes of the Farmer were moderate. The products of his farm commanded a reasonable and steady price. Money circulated in sufficient quantities to meet the current demands.—The people were prosperous and happy. But a change has come over us. An enormous public debt has some how or other, been created. Every man's farm is mortgaged for its redemption. The public works have been used as a part of the political machinery of the State, for enriching political favorites, and buying power. The debt has been constantly increasing—not even the interest paid, but annually and semi-annually the interest added to the principal, and thence the whole upon interest. By this process, in some eight or ten years, the debt must be doubled—increased from forty to eighty millions. The farmer's land, in such event, will be mortgaged for a sum nearly equal to its annual rent. What then has the farmer to expect, unless some change is made in the men who manage public affairs? What are the hopes of the Mechanic, under a continuance of the present system? The mechanic draws his subsistence from the prosperity of those around him. Nature has constituted a mutual dependence of one upon another in society, and in their business relations, which cannot be disregarded.

Look at the Merchant. His affairs can only flourish while others flourish. The manufacturer and laborer the same. The mutual dependence of one branch of industry upon another, is not sufficiently respected. Careless or hasty legislation, is some times designed to correct an evil, through some one portion or branch of business—but it always operates injuriously in the end, and contrary to its original intent.

The Whig party, in the measures they propose

to adopt, promise a removal of the evils complained of, and they set forth in advance specifically the means by which they hope to attain the great end. They ask investigation and scrutiny, and they do not fear the result.

The Whig party maintains, that the Public Works could be sold on advantageous terms, and the proceeds applied towards the extinguishment of the public debt, or, if retained, that their management could be kept in subservience to the public interests, and not for individual or political preference, and that this could be secured by the appointment of faithful agents and on principles of strict accountability. That there is ample power in the government, if properly exercised, to enforce a due regard to economy in expenditures. But while officers and agents are enrolled as committee men for electioneering purposes, and contracts and expenditures are regarded as the "spoils of victory" due to the victorious party, the public debt never can be extinguished or much reduced.

The clamor of the day about bribery, corruption, defalcation in public officers and plundering the Treasury revenues, cannot be without foundation. Charges are now made by members of all parties, and scarcely denied by any. Those who gave the strongest assurances of the integrity, ability and high toned honor with which public affairs would be conducted under the present chief magistrate of the State, are now the boldest and the loudest in their charges and denunciations against him. It would seem to be folly to continue longer, without a change both of men and of measures.

The Whigs, as a party, are in favor of calling in the aid of the general government to pay off our State debt, particularly by a distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands. They have over and over again demonstrated, that this fund is held by the United States in trust for the different States; that it legitimately belongs to the States, and we only ask for our own, in asking for the distribution. But this just right cannot be obtained unless the Whig candidates are successful.

The Whigs, as a party, are in favor of giving Protection to Domestic Industry, by retaining in force the present Tariff. Our opponents, in Pennsylvania, never dared heretofore to deny this measure their support, but they have now to abandon their principles and join the South, or to adhere to principle and support the Whig candidates. This is the only choice left them. The Whig doctrine is well expressed in the language of Mr. CLAY in his recent letter to the Central Clay Club of Dauphin county. That we may "settle down upon the equitable basis of raising, in time of peace, the amount of revenue requisite to an economical administration of the Government exclusively from foreign imports by a Tariff so adjusted, as that by proper discriminations just and reasonable encouragement may be extended to American industry." This is emphatically the Pennsylvania doctrine. Mr. Van Buren was said to be a Northern man with Southern feelings. The Tariff party had some hopes in him. But he has been most discourteously laid aside, and a Southern man with Southern feelings out and out, foisted into his place. With Mr. Polk, Pennsylvania has no community of feeling. His views, in every point of difference, are adverse to Pennsylvania politics. The Whigs are opposed to any system that will leave unprotected our Mechanics and Manufacturers to compete with the pauper labor of Europe. Extremely low wages are in violation of the fundamental maxim before referred to, that all the branches of industry essentially depend upon the prosperity of each other.

The Whigs are in favor of fewer changes in legislation in regard to commerce, &c. Trade to be prosperous, must assume a fixed character—so that some probable estimate may be made, and relied on, by individuals in giving direction to the employment of their own private means. Frequent changes in men's private affairs, are generally ruinous; and it is not the less so, where such changes are produced by too much legislation.

The Whigs are in favor of an equal mode of taxation, where taxation is necessary, treating all sorts of available property alike, and of establishing a better security, that the money paid will reach the Treasury; and when there, that they shall not be paid out, except in accordance with an appropriation made by law. The returns of the last year show a deplorable dereliction in Collectors not paying over to the treasury the moneys actually collected from the hard earnings of the tax payers. It is a political epidemic, that can only be cured by the severest treatment. It is supposed that large doses of Whiggery is the only infallible remedy.

In regard to the Presidency the Whigs are opposed by two candidates—John Tyler and James K. Polk. It is not known to us, that there is any difference, either theoretical or practical, in the politics of these two candidates. They both stand opposed to Henry Clay; and their party, or parties, oppose the grounds upon which it is claimed by the friends of Mr. Clay that he should be elected. It is the same with Mr. Muhlenberg—he and his adherents are bound, hand and foot, to southern influence. They have meekly submitted themselves to the control of a foreign power in avowed hostility with the dearest interests of Pennsylvania. So far as we are concerned, we might as well elect a President in Texas, and a Governor in Virginia or South Carolina, as to elect James K. Polk and Henry A. Muhlenberg. They are to maintain the vicious course of policy, under which the credit of

the merchants was assailed. The quantum of trade and commerce reduced, home industry deemed unworthy of protection. The aid of the Federal government, in liquidating the debts of the States, refused. Economy on every department of government disregarded. Accountability of officers and public agents relaxed. Public and private faith prostrated. A protective and discriminating Tariff denounced. The revenues squandered, and a public debt incurred.

We have witnessed the deplorable consequences of such measures. Look at the condition of our Manufacturers for a few years past. Their position has presented a subject of most painful contemplation. No industry—no skill—no economy—no perseverance, could save a large portion of them from ruin. And now when the Whig Tariff of 1842, had just begun to operate. This noxious influence was put into requisition to repeal it, Pennsylvania was true to itself, and for its audacity, they are now to be put in Southern bonds—and a repetition of their political rebellion prevented. The great cause of one of our calamities—with the appropriate remedy—has thus been demonstrated—we appeal to the people whether they will surrender together their interests and their independence, or whether like true Pennsylvanians—they will maintain both. Who is so blind as not to see that mighty calamities have been brought upon us by the mal-administration of public affairs? And who so ignorant as not to perceive the appropriate remedy? Why are we not as well off now in Pennsylvania, as we were under the administration of Thomas McKean, Simon Snyder, William Finley and some others? And why not as well off in the General Government as we were under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe and some others! When men in the State and in the United States, most distinguished for integrity and ability—filled the public offices? We all know we are not. We had a war with Great Britain, which left us in debt about one hundred and seventy millions of dollars; and in less than twenty years it was entirely paid without any increase of taxes. In the last term of 10 or 12 years in times of peace, not only a vast balance in the Treasury has been squandered, but a debt of near thirty millions has been accumulated. The ordinary expenses of government have been nearly doubled, independent of the extraordinary losses from defaulting officers. The question recurs whether we shall go on from worse to worse—or shall at least attempt a rescue? It seems in every aspect to be worthy the trial.

But a new and more powerful question has been suddenly sprung upon the people in relation to the immediate annexation of Texas to the U. States. The proposition is to receive it with all its debts guaranteed all titles to lands;—and without the consent of Mexico, who claims it as one of her provinces. Its debts are enormous—the amount unknown. It is said and believed, that titles have been made in view of the annexation to an immeasurable extent, and that many individuals among us who are most strenuously pressing the measure, have a vast amount of interest at stake, in relation to the debts to be assumed, and the titles to be confirmed—and by the opinions of our best jurists—it is a violation of all national laws—and national integrity—to make the arrangement without the consent of Mexico—and amounts virtually to a declaration of war. The project has never been submitted to the American people, or to their immediate Representative. It has never been publicly discussed—or its tendencies properly scrutinized. Chancellor Kent, John Quincy Adams and many other distinguished men have declared the clandestine effort attempted, under a treaty secretly made by Mr. Tyler to affect the annexation, without consulting the public will, a valid ground for his impeachment. But James K. Polk and his party have distinctly approved the measure, and have placed the result of his election upon its correctness. And they now demand an approval at the polls by the voters of Pennsylvania. If the measure was right in itself, this criminal haste, and more criminal secrecy must be condemned. Ours is a government of public opinion, constitutionally restrained. This great question of annexation ought to be constitutionally considered and determined, and should not be suddenly brought forth and mingled with the exciting topics of an election of President. It is hoped that measure will be suitably rebuked by the good sense and admitted patriotism of the people of Pennsylvania.

The Whig party has been peculiarly fortunate in the selection of candidates, both in regard to the State and the United States. In Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen we know nothing. Their principles are perfectly fixed, known, and they accord in all essential points, with the professed politics of Pennsylvania. We have also in Joseph Markle all the assurance which an unwavering mind, a well fixed scheme of policy, and a long life of integrity can afford. From information received by the Committee from every part of the State, they can give an assurance that an unusual degree of harmony prevails in support of the Whig candidates, and that an enthusiasm is awakened, not surpassed by that of 1840 under the banner of the lamented Harrison.

JOHN REED,
JAMES HANNA,
G. W. M'MAHON,
JOHN S. RICHARDS,
GEO. W. HAMERSLY,
THOMAS M. CULLOCH,
R. T. CASSATT,
WILLIAM STEWART,
JOHN BLANCHARD,
THOMAS STRUTHERS,
THOMAS R. SILL,
ROBERT SMITH,
HENRY PEPPER,
HENRY M. SNYDER.

From the Uniontown Democrat.
IMPORTANT.
MR. POLK'S LATE ANTI-TARIFF LETTER REVIEWED, AND HIS POSITION DEFINED.

The following clear and distinct view of the positions of the two presidential candidates on the Tariff question was presented by Mr. Stewart in a discussion in the Court House at Uniontown on Friday evening the 5th inst.

Mr. STEWART commenced by saying that to understand the subject, it was necessary in the first place to ascertain what the PRESENT views and opinions of Mr. Clay and Polk were upon the tariff; and then to see what would be the practical operation and effect of their principles upon the interests of the country, if carried out in the administration of the government.

Mr. Clay's position, he said, was well understood—he is for the Whig tariff of 1842, he has declared himself repeatedly; in proof it is only necessary to refer to his Harrisburg letter of the 11th of May 1844, in which he says:

"The Tariff act of 1842 has been bitterly denounced, and gross epithets applied to it. Its repeal was pronounced to be a favorite object of our political opponents. They have a majority of some fifty or sixty in the House. A bill to repeal that Tariff has been pending a great part of the present session of Congress. And yet, yesterday, on a test vote, a majority of the House decided against the repealing bill, leaving THE TARIFF OF 1842 in full and SALUTARY operation! This decision was an involuntary concession of our political opponents to the WISDOM and BENEFICENCE of Whig policy, produced by the returning prosperity of the country, and the enlightened opinion of the people."

Thus you see Mr. Clay declares himself unequivocally and decidedly for the Whig Tariff of 1842. Fortunately within the last hour, said Mr. S., I have been furnished with Mr. Polk's late letter to Mr. Kane, of Philadelphia, on the subject of the tariff; he pronounced it by far the most important document that had appeared since the Presidential nominations—important, because it defines and fixes Mr. Polk's position, heretofore so unequivocal, on the Tariff question—it fixes him now and at all times distinctly for the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and for the adoption of a horizontal tariff of 20 per cent. ad valorem, discriminating below that amount for revenue. In a public discussion in Tennessee, as late as April 1843, Mr. Polk says:

"I am in favor of repealing the act of the last Congress, (the act of 1842,) and restoring the compromise tariff of March 2d, 1833."
Which, Mr. Polk says, "will afford sufficient protection to the manufactures, and is all they ought to desire or to which they are entitled"—thus 20 per cent, is what Mr. Polk in the language of his letter to Mr. Kane, considers "FAIR AND JUST PROTECTION TO ALL THE GREAT INTERESTS OF THE WHOLE UNION, embracing agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation." In this letter Mr. Polk says expressly "my opinions upon the tariff have been given to the public, they are to be found in my PUBLIC ACTS and the PUBLIC DISCUSSIONS in which I have participated"—and here they are. "I am in favor of the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and of restoring the Compromise act of 2d March, 1833."—This is Mr. Polk's present position as defined by himself—there can be no dispute about it.—This letter settles the matter. Mr. Clay is then for the Tariff of 1842, Mr. Polk denounces it as ruinous, and says he is for restoring the compromise act of 20 per cent. as the highest rate of duty.

To remove all doubt as to Mr. Polk's position, here is his letter, word for word. The loose and unmeaning slang in the concluding paragraph, about "just and fair protection," can humbug nobody—the first paragraph referring to his public acts and public discussions, for his present opinions settles the question—hear him:—

COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE, 2
June 19th, 1844. 5

"DEAR SIR:—I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the tariff, and among others yours of the 30th ultimo. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated.
"I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned a moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.
"Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I give my support to the policy of Gen. Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the tariff act of 1828. I voted for the act of 1832, which contained modifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the act of 1828. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, I gave my assent to a bill reported by that Committee in December 1832, making further modifications of the act of 1828, and making also discriminations in the imposition of the duties which it proposed. That bill did not pass, but was superseded by the bill commonly called the Compromise Bill, for which I voted."
"In my judgment, it is the duty of the government, to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agri-

culture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation. I heartily approve the resolutions upon this subject, passed by the Democratic National Convention lately assembled at Baltimore."

I am, with great respect,
Dear sir, your obt. servant,
JAMES K. POLK.

JOHN K. KANE, Esq., Philadelphia.
This letter intimates no change, but refers to his acts and declarations for his present opinions. Now, sir, might not George McDuffie, John C. Calhoun, or the veriest anti-tariff nullifier in the South, sign this letter with the slightest compromise. In fact Mr. Polk has uniformly went with the South against the protective policy, he is with them now, and they are with him. During the whole of his 14 years service in Congress—he never—never once voted to increase but always to reduce the Tariff. I defy his friends to point out a single instance to the contrary.

Mr. Polk says he is for a tariff for revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of government—so is Mr. Calhoun. He says "I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the revenue needed;" he voted for the tariff of 1832, (the only tariff bill he ever voted for in his life, except the compromise bill) and why did he vote for it? He tells you in his Tennessee speech—because it reduced the tariff of 1828; not as much as he wished, but as much as he could, and quite too much for me, for I voted against it, said Mr. S., as did eleven of my tariff colleagues.

Mr. Calhoun is a better man than Mr. Polk—in 1816 he voted to increase the protective duties; Mr. Polk has never voted to increase but always to reduce them. Next Mr. Polk says he sustained the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means in December 1832, (Mr. Verplank's bill) making still further reductions of the act of 1828. This favorite bill of Mr. Polk's reduced every ad valorem duty (after 1835,) down to 20—15—10 and 5 per cent.—Wool and woollens to 15—worsted to 10, and certain cloths, kerseys and blankets 5 per cent. A bill which would have crushed at a blow every manufacturer, laborer, farmer, and mechanic in this country—worse than the Compromise Bill when it had run down in 1842 to 20 per cent. horizontal, and infinitely worse—not half as good as McKay's bill of the last session; and this is the bill that Mr. Polk boasts of having "assented to," and which he says made "discriminations in the imposition of the duties which it proposed." Yet it discriminated with a vengeance. On wool and woollens after 1835 from 20 down to 15—10 and 5 per cent!! "small by degrees and beautifully less." This is Mr. Polk's brag bill.—This is what he calls "fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union"—"fair and just"—and who is not for "fair and just?" who will say that he is for what is unfair and unjust? Mr. McDuffie says 15 per cent. is "fair and just." Mr. Polk says 16 per cent. (the average of Verplank's bill) is "fair and just" protection to all our great interests. Mr. McKay last winter said that an average of 20 per cent. was "fair and just." Every man says of course that his own views are "fair and just." Mr. Polk's definition "fair and just tariff," is worse than Gen. Jackson's "judicious tariff."

But Mr. Polk in his first paragraph has fixed and defined his own position.—On the 3d of April, 1843, he said "I am for repealing the act of 1842, and reducing the duties to the rates at which they were on the 30th June 1842, (20 per cent. ad valorem) and according to his letter to Mr. Kane he is for it now. Thus we have Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk both fixed as to the precise amount of duty they are for on every article in the whole tariff. Take the Whig Tariff of 1842 and you have Mr. Clay's bill, and take the tariff as it stood on the 30th of June, 1842, (20 per cent. horizontal) and you have Mr. Polk's bill.

Now let us see how they will operate when brought to bear on the people and their interests. I see a great many mechanics and some manufacturers present. Well gentlemen give us your opinions of Mr. Clay's and Mr. Polk's Protection:

	per cent.	per cent.
Shoemakers	Clay gives you 60	Polk 20
Hatters	Clay gives you 55	Polk 20
Tailors	Clay gives you 56	Polk 20
Blacksmiths	Clay gives you 45	Polk 20
Tanners	Clay gives you 43	Polk 20
Ironers	Clay gives you 43	Polk 20
Tinnermen	Clay gives you 40	Polk 20
Wool manf.	Clay gives you 15	Polk 20
Cotton do.	Clay gives you 140	Polk 20
Glass do.	Clay gives you 126	Polk 20
Paper do.	Clay gives you 80	Polk 20
Carpetweavers	Clay gives you 45	Polk 20
Farm's, on wool	Clay gives you 40	Polk 20
" On spirits	Clay gives you 155	Polk 20
" On wheat	Clay gives you 40	Polk 20
" B' & pork	Clay gives you 120	Polk 20
" On cheese	Clay gives you 70	Polk 20
" On coal	Clay gives you 49	Polk 20

and to all others in the same proportion. Thus those employed in every branch of industry can now judge for themselves. Clay secures the American market for the American farmers, manufacturers and mechanics, Polk gives it up to the British or compels the American to come down and work as cheap as the paupers of Europe, (from 12 to 20 cents per day.) Clay is for the American system, Polk for the British—this is the true state of the question and it cannot be disguised or evaded. When the British and Americans are contending for the American market, the question is which side will you take? Such being the true state of the question, which would you prefer for President, James K. Polk the champion of