

VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Wednesday Evening, April 16, 1860.

J. H. COOPER, Editor.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
Of Pennsylvania.FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY D. FOSTER,
Of Westmoreland.

The Tariff.

The Transcript has expressed a wish to know our views on the tariff question. The subject is rather dry and hackneyed, but to please our neighbor and keep on good terms with him, we will tell him how our thoughts run about it. We do not, however, enter into the subject with any hope of converting him to the truth—for ANDY, like KIRKLAND, is joined to his idols, and for all the good it will do, we might as well let him alone.

We have always thought it very easy to understand this thing of a tariff. A tariff is a tax levied by the general government upon goods imported from foreign countries. This tax is paid first by the importers and finally by the consumer of the article on which it is laid. The importing merchant pays the tariff or tax when he gets a bill from the Custom House to hand his goods, and he adds this tariff or tax to the price of the goods before he sells them. When the wholesale merchant buys from the importer, he pays him the tariff; and when the retailer buys from the wholesale merchant, then the retailer pays the tariff; and when the retail merchant sells the goods, he gets the tariff back from his customers. When the importing merchant sells, he charges the original price of the article and adds there to the cost of transportation, the tariff and his own profit. When the wholesale merchant sells, his price is made up of the original cost, the transportation, the tariff, the importer's profit and his own. When the retail merchant sells, he charges a price that will cover the original cost, the transportation, the tariff, the importer's profit, the wholesale merchant's profit and his own. Every time an article of foreign merchandise changes hands, the buyer pays the tariff.

Now it is foreign merchandise alone whose price is enhanced by a tariff. The purchaser must pay an increased price for every article of domestic manufacture which is "protected" by a tariff. The present tariff or tax on Sugar and Iron is twenty-four per cent. Persons who buy Sugar have therefore to pay twenty-four cents more for every dollar's worth of it than it would cost them if there was no tariff on it. The farmer who pays one hundred and twenty-four dollars for Iron for wagon tires and horse shoes, pays exactly twenty-four dollars more than he would have to pay if there was no tariff on Iron. The housekeeper who lays down thirty-five dollars of carpet costing \$1.25 per yard, or \$37.50 for the whole, pays from \$7 to \$8 on account of the tariff. The old woman whose eye-sight is failing, must pay twenty-four per cent in addition to their prime cost for the privilege of looking through a pair of glasses. If she puts her "open" on her nose to look at the doll her little grand-daughter is playing with, she sees twenty-four per cent, through twenty-four per cent, for both the "open" of the old woman and the doll of the little child come under the operation of the tariff.

Some people are unable to see or unwilling to admit that a tariff levied on an article raises the price of it to the consumer. We think they make so unwilling to admit it, for surely no one can be so stupid as not to see it. The thing can be made plain enough to any man who has half the usual allowance of brains. Suppose the municipal government of Chambersburg—our strong-minded Cousin—had power to lay a tariff on flour manufactured outside of our corporate limits and brought in for sale. And suppose, having the power, they should exercise it and impose an ad valorem duty of twenty-five per cent, or a specific duty of two dollars per barrel on flour. What would be the effect? Plainly, under an ad valorem duty of twenty-five per cent, flour would go up from 95 per barrel to 125, and under a specific duty of \$2 per barrel, it would rise from \$5 up to \$6. Our townsmen would thrive wonderfully under the influence of "protection" like this, but it would be a great injury to all the rest of our citizens.

We have no means of ascertaining the value of the dutiable goods, wares and merchandise consumed every year in Franklin County. But if we put our population at 50,000, and assume that each person consumes twenty dollars' worth of merchandise, we have an aggregate of one million of dollars. If we by the average duty of 25% increase the price of flour, we have an additional \$250,000 to add to the cost of production and taxation.

Franklin is made that the Indian rights under existing treaties shall not be violated, nor shall their territory be invaded with the State until the Indians shall signify their assent thereto. Until the Indians give their assent, the State of Franklin, notwithstanding the fact that the Indians are partially situated within its boundaries, shall not interfere with their rights, except to prevent the Indians from committing depredations upon the frontier towns.

More Chapters in the "Discreet and Gentle" History.

Lastly have been thrown before the public, says the Pennsylvania, most emphatic and convincing proofs of the implication of the leaders of the Black Republican party in the diabolical conspiracy of which John Brown was the executive man, during their wild associations and plots of bloody revolution to a period of four years ago, and evidencing the events of Kansas as premonitory to the Harper's Ferry demonstrations. We are convinced that corrupt and subtle leaders had in their keeping the many connexions of the Black-leaders of the Kansas free State border-ruffians, in those same scenes of carnage and rapine were daily enacted. Their work of devastation had but begun there and their controllers kept them eager for greater plunder. The instigators to a prostitution of the power of the country, have one after another been exposed to the world of the community, but new indications for public service are occasionally drawn forth from the ranks of corruption, notwithstanding their supposed nicely arranged plan for shifting the responsibility of their treacherous enterprise. Governor Robinson is denounced by Redpath, as English abolition interloper and writer for the Tribune, as one of the most violent promulgators of the revolutions in Kansas, more strict than John Brown himself, having reduced him in his nefarious designs and professed schemes, which made even his redoubt. Redpath asserted that Robinson strove to make Kansas the mangering scoundrel for the embalmment of the whole North, for which purpose he visited the free States to arouse a general insurrectionary feeling, to strike their opponents, if not where else, even at Washington.

Redpath, discrediting that Robinson was intriguing at his expense, like Forbes, also an English abolition interloper, and the particular recipient of favors from Horace Greeley, divulgates all, and further asserts that John Brown's attempt was but the first advancement in the campaign of savagery, and that others more dangerous are being covertly hatched.

Prominent among the poined literature species of the war against the Union is *Helper's Impending Crisis*, filled with threats to reduce the South to submission under fourteen years of age in the bussing and dying works, and to limit their daily working time to ten hours, should in its starting development strike conviction to the prating Abolitionists here that the worst slavery, the most abject misery, is not that of the African negro slave in the South of these United States. From the report of Mr. Trenham to the House, we select a few instances of barbarities inflicted upon the poor British white slaves by their task-masters. A feeder in a bleaching establishment, went to work one morning at 5 o'clock, and labored amidst-ally until six the morning after, as did all the other hands, including children—Though a strong, healthy man, he had fai so tired frequently when he arose in the morning that he had to sit at his bed-side with scissors power to dress himself. What then must have been the condition of the girls and boys? Three young girls, the oldest but sixteen, worked in a similar establishment, thirty-nine hours with but two hours sleep in their clothes, and an alinement of only half an hour to breakfast. A lad of seventeen had labored three days and three nights, and subsequently thirty-seven hours, sleeping during the day gives for meals, which he ate while working. A long category was in possession of Mr. Roobach, the ardent advocate of the bill, showing instances of fire and sword, and with prophecies which, in their attempted fulfillment, proved to be the adopted instructions to the banded enemies of the country. It has shown itself to be an instrument in preconceiving the fury of Harper's Ferry.

Let us revert to a few of the prophetic clauses in this work—prophecy, verily supported by a determination to fulfil it. There is one of its predictions, claiming intimate relationship with the late intervention:

"Though neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, our vision is sufficiently penetrative to divine the future as far as to be able to see that the peculiar institutions' has but a short, and as heretofore, inglorious existence before it."

Each revolving year brings nearer the immediate crisis. The sooner it comes the better; may Heaven, through our humble efforts, hasten its advent."

"And, are long, mark our words, there will come from Dublin, Ireland, a house for freedom, and for Equal Rights that will at once confound the friends of despotism, as it defines the authority of masters, and carry determinacy to the heart of every slavery pro-pagandist."

And now mark the violent fanatical assumption of this prophetic agent of despotism:

"We ask you in seriousness to organize yourselves as men under the banners of liberty, and to aid us in extirpating slavery, which is the only thing that militates against a complete amalgamation as a nation. In this extraordinary crisis of affairs, no man can be a true patriot without first becoming an Abolitionist."

How pertinent to the intended uprising of these traitors are the extracts which follow. Speaking of the slaves, he says:

"Now is the time for them to assert their rights and liberties, never before was there such an opportunity to strike for freedom."

"All slaves deserve to be at once reduced to a parallel with the honest criminals that have fattened within the walls of the public prisons."

To the slaveholders this warning is especially directed, its interpretation being entirely laid:

"If, by any means, you do succeed in your treacherous attempts to take the South out of the Union to-day, we will bring her back tomorrow. If she goes away with you, she will return without you."

How highly favored is this with the principle which animated the St. Domingo massacre—the plain import being, we will murder you.

"To the summons of the righteous master within, we shall endeavor to prove faithful; no opportunity of inflicting a mortal wound in the side of slavery shall be permitted to pass us un-impeded."

This is incontestably a "higher law" doctrine. The righteous master within such frantic vampires, is a most questionable inspiration and a doubtful guide. The compendium of this book, recently issued, is ridiculous in dates where any legitimate connection with the unmerciful endeavor to carry out its precepts by bloodshed at Harper's Ferry, is perceptible. One instance is presented here, 1870 being substituted in a work for the year 1860 of the work itself:

Covey Response to our House.—Our read-

ers were yesterday not in possession of the report of Covell and his confederates in regard to Mr. Gallatin Bush, and the recent report of Senator Whiting, which was concerned in Mr. Lincoln's trial of Illinois. The Dispatch which the House made of these was a signal rebuke to Senator & Co. These pretensions were to hold over on the proposition which they had submitted to the Senate, to bring Mr. Bush to the bar to prove a conspiracy, and other acts perpetrated, the slaves offered to report back to the Committee to do what they do best, to get rid of the negroes, and to make the slaves as a principle. He, however, agrees in a worse condition, poor whites must be infinitely better off. I shall have something to say on this point in a future letter; meanwhile I must now close.

For the Valley Spirit.

EXPERIENCES IN THE SOUTH.

During a portion of last summer, the author of this paper, and his wife, made a tour through the Southern States, and in this article will relate some of his experiences.

SKETCH NO. 1.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 14th, 1860.

Remember this: I believe I will give you an update for my writing career. The fact is, I had labored several hours, but before finishing, I always found something in the beginning chapters which I had omitted to change my views. Indeed I must confess that recent events and observations have led me to lose sight in a somewhat different light; though not to such a degree as to make an advancement of slavery or to cause me to condemn the doctrines of the Republicans Party. The recent negro riots in Canada have convinced me of the danger we are in the negro element. I should be in favor of extending the free negro to some Territory in Africa or South America, to be required by the United States by purchase or conquest; and I entreat no doubt that the Northern States would absolutely pay the cost of their removal, not only for themselves but also for those of the South, if emancipated—Without colonization I am opposed to emanicipation. It is the universal testimony of people here that negroes are a worthless and discontented race, and they are consequently looked upon with contempt and disgust. In the free States there appears to be no irreconcileable conflict between the two races which manifests itself in such outbreaks as that at Charlestown. Where there are free negroes in any community, with little influence, not much harm is done, but when they form a numerical majority in any precinct township or School-district, where they exceed the right of suffrage, the case is different. Their motto is rule or ruin. No party questions divide them; it is a question of white, black, and white must reign, and allow their sectional interests and township affairs to rest in the hands of negroes.

It was with feelings of extreme horror that I read the account of the late Pendleton Mill catastrophe, and I cannot find terms sufficiently strong to denounce the spirit of avarice and grinding oppression which induced the inhuman proprietors of this establishment to allow this their task-masters, A feeder in a

bleaching establishment, went to work one morning at 5 o'clock, and labored amidst-

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