







# VALLEY SPIRIT—DECEMBER 5, '60.

**VALLEY SPIRIT.**

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 5, 1860

Geo. M. JEWELL,  
Publisher and Proprietor.

News of the Week.

No material change for the better has taken place in the condition of monetary affairs in our large cities the past week. The general feeling in financial circles is exceedingly depressed. There is no disposition among capitalists to make investments, all seem adverse to entering into operations in the present unsettled state of political affairs in the country. The Indianapolis (Indiana) *Sentinel* says: A prominent and well informed business man of this city estimates that the loss to the people of Indiana by the depreciation in the prices of pork, wheat, corn and produce generally thus far, since the election of Lincoln, is not less than three millions of dollars. This is paying rather dear for a Republican whistle. The Southern papers state, that, in consequence of the political trouble, it is impossible for Northern houses to collect bills due in the South, and no new orders are being sent, nor will there be during existing difficulties. The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that "some of the manufacturers of this city are proposing a reduction of the wages of operatives of from ten to twenty per cent. as was done in 1857, and a considerable feeling has been created in consequence. Should the proposition be carried out, it is thought that a general strike would be the result." The manufacturers of woolen goods in that city have held a meeting and determined to reduce the quantity of their manufactures for several months. The Cincinnati papers state that business in that city is very much depressed, no disposition to trade beyond the wants of the day. The Harrisburg *Union* says that large numbers of workmen have been discharged from employment at the agricultural machine works and railroad car factories of that town. Most of their business is done at the South, which has ceased to send in orders—hence the cutting off of the workmen. The Alabama *Mail* states that one of the Railroad Companies of that State has countermanded an order to a Northern factory for several hundred tons of Railroad iron. The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier* says:—The market for hogs is very dull and heavy, and prices have declined, with a small sale at \$5.50 net on time. Farmers are anxious to sell, but packers will affix no price, so it is impossible to effect sales. The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday says the Hog Market of that city "continues stagnant". The New York *Journal of Commerce* has the following paragraph: The President of one of the banks of the city who has few superiors as an intelligent man or a sound financier, expresses his conviction that, during the present financial crisis, this city has already lost fifty millions of dollars. A depressed Republican earnestly inquired of him "when this decline in stock was going to stop?" He replied—"Never! until you repeat all your 'Liberty Bills,' and give the South their rights. We find the following in one of our eastern exchanges: The Shoe Business—the great staple of productive industry in Eastern Massachusetts, and which depends on the South for a market—has been brought almost to a dead stand by the anti-slavery crusade upon the South.

The above items present a picture of the evils now felt in all portions of the country not only financially, but socially, and which have been brought about by the election of LINCOLN to the Presidency. It is, indeed, a sorry realization of the "better times" so extensively promised by the Republicans previous to the election. It is gratifying, however, to know that no blame can be attached to the present administration for the existing ruined condition of business all over the country. The Philadelphia *Press*, which glories in charging Mr. Buchanan with everyting discreditable, does not attempt to place the hard times to his account, on the contrary it states that, under the present administration, the country was "in a state of material prosperity, without a parallel even in our own past history." We find in the *Press* of the 2nd ult., the following in reference to the precarious condition of the treasury prior to the election of LINCOLN: "With only

tion of specie payments by our banks to-day took many of our people by surprise, but it was not altogether unexpected by those who have narrowly watched the gathering clouds for the last twenty days. We were in the midst of a state of material prosperity without a parallel even in our own past history. The crops of the past season throughout the country were abundant, and the surplus found a ready market abroad at full prices. Every man who was willing to work found work to do, and was paid for it when done. Commercially, at least, the future of our country was full of promise, and yet a vague, oppressive sense of coming trouble has weighed upon the minds of all men; and while they were girding themselves to meet and overcome the apprehended disaster, it burst with frightful suddenness upon the community, prostrating, for the time being, old and stable institutions abundantly able to-day to pay their obligations twice over in the bills payable of our strongest houses—paper which, a short month ago, could have been sold in the street, unenclosed, at the rate of six per cent. per annum."

The impression that a dissolution of the Union is inevitable is becoming more firmly fixed on the public mind every hour. The make-believe game that there is no danger is about played out. Every paper we open from the South, (with a few exceptions—and they speak very timidly,) gives the most unmistakable evidence that public sentiment, all through the South, is ripe and ready for secession. The best and strongest Union men are joining the ranks of the secessionists every day. All the States are moving in the matter—some more actively than others, but all with a fixed determination to dissolve the Union rather than put up any longer with the aggression of the North. The Legislatures of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Arkansas are now in session devising plans for redressing their wrongs or leaving the Union. South Carolina elects her members to a Secession Convention on the 10th inst. Alabama elects members on the 24th inst., and holds her Secession Convention on the 7th of January. Georgia elects on January 2d and her Convention meets on the 16th. A special session of the Virginia Legislature meets on the 7th inst. Florida has also called a special session of her Legislature to meet in January. So the work of secession goes on while the Republican party of the North appear willing to let the Union perish without making an effort to save it. They seem disposed to do everything to irritate and nothing to allay the excitement in the South.

We have seen nothing of the Presidents Message up to the time our paper goes to press. Congress met on Monday and it was supposed the message would be presented on the second day of the session. It will be a document of considerable length and much anxiety is felt to see the policy which the President will avocate. It is believed he will oppose secession and take strong Union grounds. The Cabinet, it is said, are a unit with him in those views.

We are in receipt of fuller accounts of the outrages committed in Kansas by Montgomery and his band. They are hunting down and driving from the Territory all men who have disapproved of their robberies, murders, &c., and who have in any manner acted to sustain the laws. The accounts published in the Republican papers are written by Abolition emulators expressly to mislead the public mind and cover up the designs of the marauders. Gen. Harney is on the track of Montgomery and has unqualified orders to arrest the outlaw.

The reported resignation of Chief Justice TAYLOR turns out to be unfounded. The *House*'s correspondent at Washington seems to be easily hoodwinked and gullibly giddy for news.

On Saturday last the prominent Republican leaders of Philadelphia gave a "memorialist dinner" to Col. A. H. McLOUGHLIN, for his services as Chairman of the State Committee.

Mr. A. G. Christie,

Governor elect, was present. Morton McLOUGHLIN presided at the meeting. It is intimated that McCleure has changed his programme somewhat—he will take the Secretarship of State under Curtin and drop the U. S. Senatorship—Cameron standing too formidable in the way. A sad accident occurred on the Beaver Meadow Railroad on Thursday. The train that left Mauch Chunk at 11.15 A. M., was precipitated into the Lehigh River by the breaking of a rail near Creek. A Mrs. Farren and sister, of Beaver Meadow, two Misses Smith, of Mauch Chunk, and Robert Nichols, conductor, were drowned. There were some thirty persons on the train. All sustained some injury, but nothing serious. The rescued passenger were saved by breaking through the top of the car before it sunk.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens and Dr. Perkins have been unanimously nominated as delegates to the Georgia State Secession Convention from Taliaferro county.

The South Carolina delegation, including Senators Hammond and Chesnut, will attend Congress until their State secedes, when they will retire in a body. Several members of Congress from other States, devoted in their hearts to the Union, say that their duty to their State will compel their early resignation after the assemblage of Congress.

The sober second thought of the people is turning up right in Connecticut. Norwalk, which gave Lincoln 371 majority, had a town election a day or two ago, and elected the entire Democratic ticket by 35 majority.

The official vote of Louisiana stands as follows: Breckinridge, 18,388; Bell, 15,946; Douglas, 9,010; Breckinridge over Bell, 2,422.

The Legislature of Vermont has refused to repeal the Personal Liberty Act of that State. The vote in favor of repeal was 58; against, 125. Of the affirmative votes, 25 were Republican and 33 Democratic. Negative vote all Republicans. This is rather a bad beginning for the North, and in the face of such legislation we can hardly expect the excitement in the South to subside.

The Legislature of Georgia chose Presidential Electors on the 30th ult. The following was the vote: For the Breckinridge ticket, 173; for the Bell ticket, 54; and for the Douglas ticket, 8.

The State Convention in South Carolina is called for the purpose of *Seceding*—that of Georgia for *Declarating*—and those of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana for *Consulting*.

On Saturday last, no less than 1800 barrels of Oil arrived in one day at Pittsburgh, from the great oil region at the head of the Alleghany. The oil sells at 28 cents a gallon.

The following are the official returns for President in Alabama:—Breckinridge 48,831; Bell, 27,868; Douglas, 18,646. Breckinridge over Bell, 20,963; over both, 7,319. It will be remembered that all through the campaign the Douglas men claimed Alabama to a certainty.

Two Kidnappers, named Francis Wilson and Gilmore Hull were tried at Lancaster, last week, convicted and sentenced to five years, each, in the prison of that county.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania concluded its sittings at Pittsburgh, last week. It will next meet at Philadelphia, on the 1st Monday in January.

On Thanksgiving day, sermons were delivered in all Northern churches—they all referred to the political troubles and expressed Union-loving sentiments. So far so good!

## LATER FROM MEXICO.

The accounts at the State Department from Mexico confirm the undertaking of Guadalajara on the 13th ultimo by Gen. Zaragoza—Gen. Castillo capitulating.—On the 1st Inst., Gen. Marques, who went to Castillo, was routed at the bridge of Tolotan, losing 3,500 men and all his artillery. Castillo went to the city of Teipio, where he was joined by Landa and Ojeda. R. Benitez stated, but most of his army joined the Liberal. Colonel Rojas had been sent to again attack Castillo. The Liberal party had abandoned the Castle of Potosi, and the forces were starting to reach Mexico when they were stopped by the Liberal forces under Amposta, at San Martin Tuxtla, with five thousand men.

Miramonti was in Mexico, and one thousand nine thousand men, with which he will attempt to defend the city against the Liberals. The Liberal army is marching on Mexico. General Diaz, and Gen. Flores. The reported policy of the Mexican Government of a million of dollars to support.

The new Judge Minister, Solano, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 20th ult. Spanish minister, but had not left for Mexico. The elections for Governor and members will take place on the 1st ult.

Col. A. G. Christie,

## REPEAL THE LAW AND SAVE THE UNION.

The secession movement, instead of wearing out, appears to be gaining strength. The tone of Southern sentiment has, within the past week, become more decided, and it must now be apparent to the most skeptical that we shall soon witness the sorrowful sight of a withdrawal of four or five States from the Union. If South Carolina alone were to go out, that would be bad enough—for what American would not grieve to see his glorious country shorn of even one square mile of her magnificent territory?

But the secession feeling is displaying itself almost as intensely in other States as in South Carolina. Georgia, the "Empire State of the South," with her millions of inhabitants, and rivaling the best States of the North in her progress in manufactures and public improvements, gives every indication of a fixed determination to link her fortunes with those of South Carolina in the present crisis. Alabama and Florida will go the same way; and so, perhaps, will North Carolina and Mississippi. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and other border slave States, will for the present maintain their existing political relations with the North; but it is certain as fate that in the event of a permanent dismemberment of the Union, all of them will join the Southern confederacy.—

If, therefore, we do not wish to see this country divided on MASON and DIXON's line, we must take immediate steps to prove to the South our readiness to yield to her all the rights she has under the Constitution. This we can do by repealing such of our laws as may have a tendency to deprive her of those rights.

Will any Pennsylvanian who has ever read the Constitution of the United States deny that it imposes upon us the duty of "delivering up" to his master any slave who may escape to our soil? Certainly no one will deny that the Constitution does impose upon us that duty. Then are we not bound to do it? A man who makes an agreement with another is bound by the terms of the agreement. The Constitution of the United States is the Article of Agreement entered into by the States when they linked their fortunes together after they had won their independence. Every one of the thirty-three States now composing the Union, is bound by all the provisions of the article. Pennsylvania cannot select certain provisions of that article and say "these suit me and I will obey them," and certain others and say "with these I am not pleased and I will not abide by them." Yet she has done this very thing. She has enacted a law which makes it extremely hazardous and almost impossible for a citizen of a slave State to come here and bear away his runaway negro.—Her legislation amounts to a nullification of that provision of her Article of Agreement with her sister States, which binds her, plainly and strongly as language can do it, to "deliver up" a slave taking refuge within her limits.

Now the people of Pennsylvania, in their ordinary transactions of life, daily make agreements with one another, and all of them who are honest men stand by their bargains. Any one who should without just cause repudiate a bargain he had made, would be regarded by his neighbors as a dishonest man, whose society it were best to shun. Have we, citizens of Pennsylvania, not put ourselves in the position of dishonest breakers of our bargain with the people of Maryland and Virginia, by enacting a law which fines and imprisons for coming here and arresting his fugitive slave? Such a law has, we believe, disgraced our state book for the last thirteen years; and yet we wonder why our Southern brethren talk now of tearing up the Articles of Agreement which we have broken daily for more than a dozen years!

It will not do for us to excuse ourselves by saying that we have heretofore been ignorant of the existence of this nullifying law of ours, unless we take immediate measures to repeal it. If we do not wipe it out as soon as possible after the meeting of our Legislature, the South will have good reason to believe that we intend to adhere to it, and this will not only strengthen the secession feeling where it is already existing at present, but develop it where it has not hitherto been strong.

We pretend to be a patriotic and

## UNION LOVING PEOPLE. WE PROUDLY CALL

our glorious old State the "Keystone of the Federal Arch." If we wish to prove our patriotism and establish the title of Pennsylvania to the flattering synonym of the "Keystone State," now is our time to do it. The existence of the Union hangs on the thread of repeat. The Northern States must yield obedience to that provision of the Constitution which commands the delivering up of runaway slaves, or the Southern States will secede and form a Union of their own.

The issue is fairly before us. As we see, we shall reap. If we are maintaining the Union, we must maintain the Constitution. If we lead the way in repealing our law obstructing the execution of a law of Congress passed in pursuance of the Constitution, other Northern States will follow us and the Union will be saved. If we do not offer this olive branch, the sectional strife will go on with increased fury, and in a few months the Pennsylvanian who crosses Mason and Dixon's line will stand on foreign soil.

*Pennsylvanians!*—would you secure to yourselves the imperishable honor and unequalled glory of saving the Union? Then let the farmer from his fields, the laborer from his trench, the mechanic from his workshop, the merchant from his counting room and the professional man from his office, all cry out for repeat.

## Effects of Lincoln's Election.

If the people of the Northern States had made up their mind to commit suicide in a business point of view, they could not have taken a better way to do it than by electing LINCOLN. When the polls closed on the 6th of November, with a majority of Republican Electors chosen, the verdict was sealed that consigned us to business derangements, financial troubles, and hard times. And now we are suffering the penalty. Banks that would have laughed at the mention of suspension six months ago, have stopped payment in specie on their notes. Bankers who would have kicked a man out of doors for intimating that it was possible they might fail, have broken down completely. Merchants who felt secure in the enjoyment of a trade amounting to millions a year, have found their business cut down to a mere remnant of what it was but a short time ago. Manufacturers whose capital has been actively employed at remunerative prices, have suddenly found themselves without a market for their wares. And worst of all, thousand of poor men, whose daily bread is obtained by daily labor, have been thrown out of employment, just when winter, with its multiplied wants, is coming upon them.

The New York *Herald* sent a special reporter around among the factories and business places of that city, to ascertain to what extent the trade and manufactures of New York had suffered. The reporter found an alarming falling off in the manufacture and sale of various kinds of merchandise. From the 6th to the 27th of November, not less than fifteen thousand workmen had been discharged, or about one-sixth of the voting population of the city. The branches of trade which have suffered most are the carriage and harness businesses, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, groceries, &c. In all these the sales have declined to such an extent as to render it necessary to discharge the workmen in various proportions, some houses throwing out three-fourths of their hands and some dismissing the whole of them for the present.

If reporters were sent around all the great commercial and manufacturing cities to gather up facts, the same tale would be told by each of them. The fact is plain and beyond dispute, that the election of LINCOLN, effected by the vote of the North, has struck down Northern industry, ruined Northern capital, and turned Northern laborers out to starve and freeze through the fast coming winter. This is what Wide Awake nannery has come to. This is what the thousands of dollars disbursed by Col. McLOUGHLIN, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has brought us.

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What do you think of it, voters of Franklin county. Is it what you have gained for when you gave a large majority for LINCOLN?

## A Model Letter.

The Abolitionists are being snuffed in every quarter. Gov. PACKER has just administered a severe rebuke to a pack of them in Boston in a manner that must delight the heart of every patriot, who desires the peace of the country, and would see them abolition-mischief-makers treated as they deserve. One James REDPATH, a British emissary, sent to this country to propagate abolition doctrine, and wage a civil war in the nation, has had the impudence to address a letter to Gov. PACKER inviting him to attend a celebration of the anniversary of the "death" of Old John Brown. The letter of invitation is signed by REDPATH and several other negroes. REDPATH was one of Brown's murderers based in Kansas and wrote all the "blood and thunder letters" that appeared in the New York *Tribune* concerning the trouble which he helped to create in that territory. He was Jay-hawking around this place about the time of the Harper's Ferry invasion and hunting up his comrades who were skulking in the mountains and striving to save their necks from the gallows where they justly belonged. While in this place he wrote several letters to the N. Y. *Tribune*, filled with lies, which were devoured greedily by his abolition admirers. Gov. PACKER has taken down his British highness after a fashion that must rather cool his abolition ardor, if it is possible to make an impression on such an impudent scoundrel as REDPATH. The Governor's reply is very short, but pithy and to the point.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1860.

Sir: In my opinion, the young men whose names are attached to the foregoing letter, should better serve God and their country by attending to their own business. John Brown was rightfully hanged, and his fate should be a warning to others having similar proclivities.

Wm F. Pack, Governor of Penna.

Mr. James Redpath, Boston.

## Remedy for Abolitionism.

We make the following extract from the Manchester (New Hampshire) *Union Democrat*. There is much sound sense in the remedy it prescribes for that curse of our country abolitionism. Let the South apply the remedy and let the North show she is in earnest in what she says, and the wounds of the past will soon be healed. Touch the "pocket nerve" of the Yankee abolitionists and they will soon drop their fanatical and bitter abuse of the South and their unconstitutional warfare upon her institutions. Those who won't hear should be made feel.

"Our Southern friends have their remedy in their own hands—the only remedy—they must make Abolitionism costly. We have done what we could to arrest it; but with mortification and shame, we are obliged to confess that we can neither reason it down nor root it down, and we tell our Southern friends frankly that they must hereafter take care of themselves—they can kill out Abolitionists in a year if they will; but there is only one way—they must starve it out."

In this city we have three manufacturing corporations—the Silk, the Amoskeag and the Manchester. All of them, practically, are abolition concerns; yet all of them are growing rich and independent upon the profits of Southern trade. It was hoped that the murderous invasion of Virginia by old Brown and his gang of villains would awake the people of the North to the danger, if not the disgrace, of the abolition agitation, in every form. But it seems to have fired fanaticism with frenzy, and certainly there has been no time within the last ten years when the manufacturer here have resorted to such inflexible means to swell the abolition vote. The vote in the incorporation wards, especially in the first, shows with what alacrity the managers responded to the appeals of the Republican Committee, by scorning their workmen to vote the John Brown ticket.

Our Southern friends are generous and forbearing. We have in this city fifteen hundred men who want to vote, that the South understand we do not wish to interfere in any way with its constitutional rights. The doctrine has been openly advanced here by the abolition press and abolition orators, that such men must be starved out—must not be employed; and many an honest Democrat, gentlewoman of the South, who works upon the gods you buy, has been compelled to vote against your rights and her own conscience, under the penalty of starvation.

If the South has any respect for itself or for Northern friends, it would meet this crisis in a commanding spirit. It will sweep Abolitionists out of Congress, as our fathers did the Indian border, in driving the Indians out of their country in a single year. What do you do? Will you let Franklin be lost? No, report, is one out one people of Abolitionists lost in a single year, if it will.

There seems to be some great neglect on the part of the Northern press to expose the Southern rebellion, and to expose the Southern leaders. The Northern press, however, have exposed the Southern leaders, and the Southern leaders have exposed the Northern press.

It is time for the Northern press to do its duty.







