







# VALLEY SPIRIT—JANUARY 2, '61

**VALLEY SPIRIT.**  
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**GEO. H. MURRAY.**  
Editor and Proprietor.

## The Poverty of the South.

The poverty and insignificance of the South is a fruitful theme for Northern politicians. They very confidently predict that if she goes out of the Union she must starve. This is the cry of the politicians to which they try to deceive the people, but the business men of the North know better. They know the wealth of the South and they know, too, its importance to the well-being of the North and hence their great efforts to save the Union and keep up a reciprocal trade between the North and the South. The business men know and feel all this; but the politicians are too busy in "grinding their axes" to look after the workmen that are out of employment and their starving families. The South can live and get along flourishingly without the North—but not so the North without the South. If the Union is once dissolved and no trade kept up between the North and the South then indeed is the North in danger of starvation. Her manufacturers must stop and all she depends on for her wealth and prosperity must go to wreck and ruin. We are only required to make a slight examination of the statistics of the country to be convinced of these facts by the figures. If we take up the volume of statistics of the United States we will find that Pennsylvania has a population of 2,811,786 to provide for and that the total value of her exports amount to but \$4,148,261. South Carolina has a population of 288,583 and the total value of her exports yearly amount to the sum of \$15,316,578, exceeding that of Pennsylvania \$11,188,837 and a population of 2,028,203 less to feed.—These figures clearly indicate the quarter in which the danger of starvation exists.

Pennsylvania has an area of 47,000 square miles of territory while that of South Carolina amounts to but 23,000. The improved land of Pennsylvania is estimated at 8,623,619 acres and that of South Carolina is set down at 4,672,651. Now South Carolina with one half less of improved land than Pennsylvania produces 800,901 bales of Cotton of 400 pounds each, 159,930,612 pounds of rice, 671 hogheads of sugar, 15,904 gallons of molasses, 20,925 tons of hay, 4,473,968 bushels of potatoes, 1,026,900 bushels of beans, 437,282 pounds of wool, 74,285 pounds of tobacco, 43,790 bushels of rye, 2,322,155 bushels of oats, 16,271,454 bushels of corn, 1,066,277 bushels of wheat, while her live stock is valued at \$15,080,015 and that of slaughtered animals at \$3,502,637. The value of her home-made manufactures exceed that of Pennsylvania to the amount of \$160,393. South Carolina being put down at \$909,525 and Pennsylvania at \$749,132. In the State of South Carolina there are 8 Colleges, 202 Academies, 724 Public Schools and 46 Political, Religious and Scientific periodicals with their 55,715 readers. We need have no apprehensions that a people displaying so much intelligence and industry are going to starve, the predictions of Northern politicians to the contrary!

We might extend our comparison between the North and the South generally and the figures would clearly establish the facts that the latter excels the former in everything that can add to the happiness and prosperity of a people. We will for the present, however, only take the State of Georgia, as she is likely to be the next to go out of the Union, and undertake to show that she is not only the equal of Pennsylvania in her Constitutional rights which the Republican party deny, but also in all the elements of wealth and greatness. Pennsylvania has an area of 47,000 square miles of territory, with a soil generally good, and much of it is of very superior quality. Georgia has 58,000, in which is included the salt-marshes which extend from the ocean, along the whole coast, for a distance into the interior of ten or twelve miles. Back of these marshes commences the Pine-barrens, which reach from 60 to 90 miles from the coast. Beyond this again is the country of swamps, 40 or 50 miles wide. It is only what is called the Upper Country, where the hills are strong and rocky, that is generally cultivated—

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Georgia has but 6,878,678 acres of improved land. Pennsylvania has 8,628,619. Now Georgia, with 2,250,130 acres less of improved land than Pennsylvania, raises 500,000 bales of Cotton, which will buy the wheat crop of Pennsylvania. Georgia produces 30,080,089 bushels of Corn—Pennsylvania but 19,835,214. Georgia raises 7,218,807 bushels of Potatoes—Pennsylvania but 8,032,904; Georgia, 1,42,011 bushels of Beans—Pennsylvania but 55,281; Georgia raises 2,189,517 Hogs—Pennsylvania but 1,40,886. Georgia also raises 1,088,584 bushels of Wheat, 58,750 bushels of Rye, 8,820,44 bushels of Oats, and 423,924 pounds of Tobacco. In addition to this, Georgia produces, which Pennsylvania does not, 28,950 bushels of Rice, 206,150 gallons of Molasses, 1,642 hds. of Sugar of 1,000 pounds each. In her other Agricultural products, which it is not necessary here to specify, Georgia falls but little behind Pennsylvania in any, while in most of them she is her equal. In the progress of population—we take the white population only—from 1820 to 1850, while Pennsylvania little more than doubles her population, Georgia nearly trebles hers. If we take the town of Harrisburg, the capital of our State, and compare it with Augusta, Georgia, we will find that each place in 1840 had a population of 6,000. Harrisburg has increased but 1,848 while Augusta has increased 5,350 according to the Census of 1850. South Carolina has 15,884 and Georgia 40,000 white inhabitants who can neither read or write. This certainly looks bad, but then Pennsylvania, with all her boasted facilities for education, beats them both—she has her 86,928 persons over 21 years of age who are in the same bad fix. If Pennsylvania can boast her superiority in the number of her Political Newspapers South Carolina and Georgia have the prouder boast that they excel her in the number of their Scientific Journals. South Carolina has 2 Scientific periodicals with 2,000 subscribers and Georgia 4 with 10,000, while Pennsylvania has but 1 with a circulation of only 1,500. So much by way of a comparison between the North and South in the items of intelligence, produce and population.

## Cursing Mr. Buchanan.

A large portion of the Republicans and their straight-out DOUGLAS allies have adopted this as their favorite pastime. They can't tell exactly what Mr. BUCHANAN ought to have done to save the country from its present wretched condition, nor what he ought to do to cure the evil that is upon us; but still they "curse BUCHANAN." They see that the Union has been brought to the very brink of dissolution, and they know that they themselves are responsible for the ruin, and they seek to hide their guilt and shuffle out of their responsibility by "cursing BUCHANAN." They forget that "curses, like young chickens, come home to roost."

From these senseless clamorers and profane swearers Mr. BUCHANAN can safely take an appeal to the solid men of the country for their judgment on his official conduct. They will bear him witness that he did not originate the Kansas broil, for they know that he was in England when DOUGLAS forced the Kansas Nebraska bill through Congress and repealed the Missouri compromise. They will bear him witness that he was not responsible for the millions spent in reducing the rebellious Mormons to submission to the laws of the country, for they know that it was the TAYLOR and FILLMORE administration that appointed the Mormon High Priest to the Governorship of Utah, thus making the general government an endorser of the beastly practices of the polygamous wretches at Salt Lake; and they know further that the PIERCE and DOUGLAS administration neither removed BARRETT YOUNG from the office of Governor nor attempted to punish the open and infamous crimes of his followers, but bequeathed Utah, reeking with sin and rebellion, to the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN.

"But why didn't Mr. BUCHANAN settle the Kansas difficulty and give peace to the country?" asks young over-wise Republicans; and they don't know he didn't do it? puts in the skins of a straight-out, old-line Southern family about Kansas before last Saturday night when his Kansas bill

was put to question, gentlemen quibbles: Why didn't you adopt Mr. BUCHANAN's policy for the settlement of the Kansas difficulty? You, Mr. Republicans, and you, Mr. Straightout, fought against Mr. BUCHANAN's Kansas policy and defeated him, and yet you "curse BUCHANAN," because the Kansas controversy has brought ruin upon the country! From your insane curings we appeal to the common sense of the country and ask whether, since contention and ruin have followed the rejection of Mr. BUCHANAN's Kansas policy, it is not fair to assume that peace and prosperity would have followed its adoption? If a foreign policy, so far as adopted, has been entirely successful, and it is but just to infer that if his domestic policy had been accepted it would have worked equally well.

Nor was it his Kansas policy alone that was rejected. We believe he recommended a revision of the Tariff in every annual message he transmitted to Congress. No President the United States ever had called upon Congress more frequently or more earnestly to revise the Tariff. But in spite of his sound arguments and his solemn appeals, the Tariff was not revised, and now Mr. BUCHANAN is cursing because the Treasury is empty and the industry of the country is languishing from a supposed want of further protection!

"But why don't he batter down Charleston?" say our querists, taking refuge under the exciting question of the hour. Why don't the physician beat his patients brains out with a club? That would put an end to the disease and save the Doctor and the friends a good deal of trouble with the patient. But then it would not be lawful, as the law stands at present;

and when Doctors kill their patients, as they sometimes do, they must do it *Secundum artem*. So it is with the President of the United States. There are many difficulties which he might get rid of very quickly if he could take a club to them. But there is a Constitution, and there are laws passed in pursuance of that Constitution, which the President must be governed by when he deals with public affairs, both great and small. He cannot batter down cities and towns at pleasure, like Kings and Emperors; and thank fortune we have a

President who, though cursed by crasy or malignant politicians, has not been cursed by his Maker with a heart that delights in the shedding of human blood.

But let these madmen rave. The verdict of the good men of the country will shield Mr. BUCHANAN's name from the odium that these profane fault-finders are attempting to heap upon it.

## Mr. Buchanan's Position.

The Washington correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian* makes the following excellent remarks in relation to the course of Mr. Buchanan in the present crisis. Every true Democrat will not only approve, but heartily rejoice at the wise and conservative policy by which the President is actuated in his efforts to save the country from the horrors of civil war. "The factious course of the Opposition towards President Buchanan has been strikingly displayed in their strictures upon his motives and conduct during the present alarming crisis. There was another instance of it to-day, in the resolution of Senator Clarke, of New Hampshire, calling on the President for information in regard to Fort Moultrie. For weeks have the Republican journals been filled with diatribes against the Executive, for not taking measures which, in the opinion of the President, would lead directly to bloodshed and civil war; and even the grave *National Intelligencer* took the Chief Magistrate to task for not complying with the recommendation of Gen. Cass, and warned him of the responsibility he would incur. It never occurred to the modest gentlemen who conduct these papers, that the President might possess information which satisfied him of the perfect security of the fort and the other United States property within the state of South Carolina, or that the Pres.

President might have taken other steps to secure the safety of the fort, which assured him that the South Carolina would, after having given the signal of secession, commence hostilities against the fort, the public press, and the fortifications of the garrison. The fall of Mr. Clarke is

quite unaccountable. The President alone is charged with the responsibility for the fort. The Republicans, having for so long a time ignorantly and callously assailed him, can with little grace now call for information which the highest public interest may make it desirable to withhold.

I venture to say, however, that before the 4th of March James Buchanan will be regarded as the Great Pacificator and the Saviour of the Union, or the United States of America, as indicated in the title of his book.

In so far, he says, can he recognize any foreign embassy made up from one of the American States.

The Commissioners are deliberating whether they will concur with the representations from the foreign governments, who have made no secret of their opposition to any definition of the Constitution, when he had just offered as soon as he got into the form of an amendment to the Constitution.

The commissioners are much perplexed by private interests from Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States.

Since Gen. Cass has retired from the State Department, the visits to him from distinguished gentlemen have been numerous, including the Commissioners from the foreign governments, who have made no secret of their opposition to any definition of the Constitution.

The Secretary of the Treasury blandishes that any definition exists in the Constitution.

Major Anderson's evacuation of Fort

Moultrie was by order of the Secretary of War, upon advice from the President and General-in-Chief. The new fort is deemed quite impregnable. It commands Fort Moultrie and Charleston, and its possession gives great satisfaction to Union men.

Mr. Mitchell has been chosen as United States Senator from the State of Arkansas, in the place of Robert W. Johnson, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March next.

The proposed enabling act for the Territory of New Mexico will be introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts. It is said that as far as any of the Republican members will go on the Territorial question.

Mr. Breckinridge, it is said, has drawn up an address to the border slaveholding States, calling for a convention representing them, to be held in Baltimore, in February, for the consideration of their duty to themselves, and how to preserve the Confederacy, in the current crisis. It is said to have been signed already by all of the Senator from those States, and will doubtless be signed by all their Representatives in the lower House. This call leaves it to the authorities of the said States how to appoint their representatives to the proposed Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The proposal for \$5,000,000 in Treasury notes, under the recent act of Congress, were opened to-day at the Treasury Department. The aggregate of the bids are less than \$2,500,000, at the average of 12 per cent interest, some being as high as 30 per cent. No awards were made.

The telegraph office at Charleston, last night, is presumed to have been under the control of the Governor of South Carolina, as no despatches were received by the Government, Commissioners, or the press.

This morning the telegraph line is not in working order beyond Wilmington, North Carolina.

The intelligence of the capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney was received by the Administration and is the subject of a Cabinet meeting. The South Carolina Commissioners are in conference with the members of the Cabinet. They declare that unless the troops are withdrawn this shall be their final interview, and they will immediately return to South Carolina and prepare for the worst.

## Union Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—The meeting held at Barnum's Hotel last night, so far from being a secession gathering, as we reported, was an informal assemblage of our merchants, members of the bar, and others, to devise such measures as might be deemed necessary to the honor and interests of Maryland in the present threatening aspect of affairs.

It was composed of conservative, Union-loving citizens, but the privacy with which the proceedings were conducted, gave an impression that it was of an opposite character.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Memphis states that an incisive and enthusiastic Union meeting was held there last night, and addressed by Niall S. Brown and others.

Resolutions were passed opposing separate States secession and treason, and in favor of a convention of Southern States to demand their rights. If refused, then to take action.

## Southern Feeling.

The Republicans are constantly talking about the violent tone at the South, but we find war, patriotic, conservative feelings there as often as anywhere. Here is a preamble and resolution adopted at a large public meeting held in Lumpkin County, Georgia, on the 4th instant:

"The people of Lumpkin County view with regret the continuous manifestation of the spirit of aggression on the part of the Southern States against the people of the South, and the election of a sectional man to the Presidency of the United States, gives renewed evidence of their intention to continue their acts of aggression. And at the same time they view with dread the hasty actions, as contemplated by many Southern patriots who are in favor of immediate secession; there-

fore, we call upon the Bank of the Republic, at the instance of the Secretary of the Interior, to restrain the disposal of the assets of the Indian Trust Fund, supposed to be in its possession.

The facts show that Major Russell, of the War Department, applied to Major Sumner for information, and learned that the guns were designed for two new forts, which had not yet been mounted or even named—that the carriages were made at Watervliet, N. Y., and these guns were made for these forts; that all the muskets before ordered had been shipped, and no further requisitions made; that no cannoneer had been appointed except to ordinary requisitions.

Arrangements were making on Monday to haul some guns up the river. We suppose some one will tap the fire-bells on the route or their making their appearance on Penn or Liberty street, that our people may witness this removal.

The guns were in all probability ordered for the armament of two forts to be used on the frontier in protecting Texas from Indians, long before the existing difficult circumstances, and would have been forwarded to their destination without causing any unusual expense or apprehension had it not been for some persons who wished to create a military revolution.

The last paragraph above quoted is most remarkable.

"Gen. J. K. Morehead, M. C., on hearing of these movements, at once telegraphed to Mr. Stanton, Chairman of the Military Committee, House of Representatives, to make inquiry at the War Department on the subject. He then applied to Major Sumner for information, and learned that the guns were designed for two new forts, which had not yet been mounted or even named—that the carriages were made at Watervliet, N. Y., and these guns were made for these forts; that all the muskets before ordered had been shipped, and no further requisitions made; that no cannoneer had been appointed except to ordinary requisitions.

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Mr. Morehead, in his letter of confession to Secretary Thompson, says that no officer of the Government had any complicity, or the slightest knowledge of the fact of his having obstructed the roads and that it was confined to the persons directly implicated, and themselves.

The headmost for Morehead surrendered him to-day, and he is now to join the army.

As to the bold action by Morehead, it having been reported that \$200,000 of the sum authorized by the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives was sent off to Morehead, he has given his entire property for this purpose. The remainder \$800,000 is being held by the officials of Washington.

South North Carolina.

ATLANTA, Dec. 28.—It is quite hard to say what the people of South Carolina have done. Morehead is reported to have been captured by the rebels.

WAGNERTON, Dec. 27.—The proceedings of the 1st Congress of the Confederate States of America, with no particular interest, as it is not supposed that they will be able to enter a military convention; and as the Southern members are at present opposed to any compromise.

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