

THE DEMOCRATIC ADVOCATE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1866.

SECTIONAL PARTIES.

The American people were often, in time past, warned of the great danger of geographical parties, but have lately been convinced of it by dearly bought experience.

We have had dangerous parties heretofore, such as the late Know Nothing party, founded on prejudices against Catholics and Foreigners; but this, though it soon corrupted the ballot box, and converted the places of elections into scenes of mob violence and bloodshed, did not endanger the unity of our country, because the proscribed were scattered over the whole land.

We are aware that it is fashionable, in view of the enormity of the rebellion, to look no further into the subject, and to vent all our spleen on the "Traitors" of the South; but reflecting honest people we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that the terrible results we have witnessed, must have had some producing cause, other than an insane desire of the Southern people for independence.

Experience has proven that large masses of people do not rush into war without some excuse, some national moving cause; so, when we look closer into the matter, we find that previous to the war there were also many disunionists at the North—men who had avowed their preference for a dissolution of the Union rather than to remain any longer in connection with the slave holding South.

As long as these fanatics were discarded by the national parties in the North they were not to be dreaded; but when, as in 1856, the majority of the Northern voters rushed into the ranks of the Black Republican party, and swept every free State but four, for Fremont; when, moreover, the very highest leaders of that party were heard proclaiming an "irrepressible conflict," and that the States should all be made free States, or all slave States, it was not unreasonable that the Southern people should take alarm; and that the formation of an overwhelming sectional party at the North, aimed at the extinction of the institution of slavery in the South, should provoke them into retaliatory measures.

It is true that the General Government, controlled mostly by the national Democratic party, had not shown any disposition to violate the Constitutional compromises on the subject of slavery; but it was also true, that the States North as they were gradually coming under the control of the Abolition party, actually passed laws to nullify the effect of those passed by Congress in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution—as for instance in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law.

The evidence was accumulating on all hands that there was a successful conspiracy maturing at the North, on the anti-slavery plea, to overthrow the Northern Democracy, and by the means of the united vote of all the free States, to obtain the Presidency, the majority of Congress, and the majority of the Supreme Court, in fact supreme control over the entire Government, and thus to place the South completely at their mercy.

No reasonable man can doubt at this day, that such was their scheme, and that it promised success; and that it was a powerful incentive to the South to unite for the defence of their own peculiar interests.

We know well enough that many think the institution of slavery to which the South was attached was accursed of Heaven, and that the people of the North were but doing their conscientious duty when they banded together for its overthrow; but this is a mere shallow subterfuge. The institution of slavery was not fastened upon the country by the South alone. The money given for the slaves brought over from Africa went mostly into other pockets; the founders of our country thought the subject worthy of compromise and toleration; and if it was accursed of Heaven, the Almighty had borne with it for hundreds of years, and would have eventually extinguished it in His own peaceful way, had not He been not working fast enough, volunteered to hasten its overthrow.

able with having betrayed the confidence, generously reposed in them by the South, and with having attempted to appropriate to their own section of the country, all the power of a common government.

If it be asked of us why we did not sympathize with the South in the late rebellion, if such were our views of the enormity of the offence committed by the majority at the North, we answer—that the South did not, in our judgment, try every peaceable means of redress first, as our Revolutionary Ancestors did. They might perhaps have prevented the success of the Republican party in 1860 had they chosen to do so; and, a. all events, had they not withdrawn their members from Congress they could have prevented the Republicans from adopting any of their obnoxious schemes, until the people could get time to adopt the Crittenden Compromise, and the sober second thought of the North could sweep from power the disturbing element. They did not choose to wait, when their own interest, and the experience of free government here, as we thought, demanded more time and patience on their part.

We thought, moreover, that the people of the South, whose political prejudices were highly inflamed, were dragged into the rebellion by the hasty action of some of their States and leaders, before they wished it. It was a settled conviction on our mind too that the success of the Republican party was not the deliberate action of the North, but partly accidental, and that it was due to them, as well as the cause of free government, and the vast importance of the unity of our country, that more time should be given to determine their real intention.

This difference of opinion, however, never led us to approve of the miserable policy which led to the formation and success of the Northern party. We believed it then, and we believe it now, to have been the cause of an unnecessary war, no matter whether the South were in error or not; and think that the time has now come, since the war is over, for the people of the whole country to rebuke in the most signal manner the dangerous folly of sectional parties.

CONGRESS.

It appears that the Radicals have made up their minds to admit the Representatives from Tennessee; but, to make it palatable they propose to do so through a resolution offered by the committee on Reconstruction, which affirms that Tennessee can only exercise the functions of a State with the consent of Congress. This is assuming that the States have been out of the Union and only to be revived by act of Congress.

This joint committee on Reconstruction on which Congress has imposed the duty of examining into the condition of the late rebel States, and to say when it would be right to let them come back into the Union, has lately been taking testimony as to the spirit and disposition of the South; and as a matter of course, they can find enough persons, officers of the army &c. who do not believe it safe to trust the South yet awhile. The evidence of prejudiced parties is not to be relied on. Common sense should tell any body that the mass of the Southern people cannot be expected, in such short time, to love the old Government like they once did; but that the old feeling may soon be restored if their efforts to return are generously met by the General Government.

Even South Carolina, the hardest case of all, which was preparing her people for secession for thirty years before she was taken during Mrs. Lincoln's illness, and that Stackpole "failed in his duty." Both these charges Stackpole denies in his card, and retorts by saying that Thad. Stevens "must have known at the time he spoke that he made an unfounded assertion," which is a diffuse way of saying that Stevens told a lie.

Stackpole says furthermore, that the missing articles must have been taken either before Mr. Lincoln died or after his successor took possession of the House. This is a grave matter, and the facts ought to be perseveringly explored and made public. Robbery has been committed by somebody. Who is it? The Commissioner of Public Buildings is the responsible party. What does he say?

It was said, on every hand, that the condition of the White House when President Johnson entered it was deplorable; that there were not silver spoons and forks enough to set the table for dinner for his own family. Rumor has it that expensive clocks, which had been in the house for years, have disappeared; that beautifully painted china plates, sufficient in number for state dinners, have all gone; and specimens are selling in the streets of Washington for ten or twelve dollars each.

The same thing has happened to the linen of the establishment, and, in short, Mr. Johnson's family with difficulty find enough of furniture for daily need.

THE FENIANS.

An organization of the Irish residents of this country, numbering hundreds of thousands of members, under the above name, has been formed of late years, the object of which is to liberate Ireland from English oppression.

It has extended itself into Ireland, and excited the fears of the government of England, which has lately suspended the writ of Habeas Corpus in Ireland, and arrested many of the leading Fenians there. This has excited the members here in a great degree, and they boldly proclaim their purpose to make war on the British Government, and perhaps to begin by an invasion of Canada. Such attempts will probably bring them into collision with our own Government, which is bound in good faith to suppress military organizations intended to operate against a country with which we are at peace.

Such as we deplore the folly of England in not yielding to the reasonable demands of the Irish people, and much as we regard the generous yet impulsive Irish of our land, we think the experiment they are making here not calculated to do much good to the land of their birth or the land of their adoption. We would like to see Ireland independent, happy and prosperous; but we do not think the signs of the times are favorable to Britain now, in the meantime let Great Britain, as well as our own government be warned, that no people can be safely governed without their consent, and that measures of conciliation should always be granted in time.

The Fenians in this country have lately had a bad quarrel among themselves, their Senate having deposed O'Mahony, their Head Centre, to whom the majority still seem to adhere; yet this spirit does not appear to interfere with their warlike intentions in the least.

The gold premium has declined to about thirty-three per cent., and is likely to fall, as it did last spring, to thirty or lower. The Secretary of the Treasury is reported to have said that he could easily cause a further decline; but the fall, during the last week, was without any exercise of his power over the market. No gold has been sold by the Treasury for a week past; though, during the previous week, the sum of twelve millions was put into the market.

Money is so abundant in the commercial centres that speculation flourishes, though regular business is at a stand. Speculation in the city of New York has for a week past been directed strongly to real estate at advancing prices, the auction sales amounting to a quarter of a million of dollars a day. This shows not only the abundance of money, but the want of employment for it in any regular business.

Many persons marvel at the fact the prices of living are still maintained at the same which prevailed when gold was two hundred. An actual scarcity of commodities, caused by diminished production and suddenly increasing consumption, has been and still is among the causes of high prices, as well as the redundancy of paper currency. But prices tend downwards, and must decline very sensibly, even without any reference to the success of any scheme of contraction. Hundreds of thousands of men, lately in arms, and large consumers, must now become producers, and besides these, the vast current of immigration brings daily accession to our means of production.

Dry goods, both foreign and domestic, have fallen heavily—wholesale prices having declined twenty per cent.—during the past week. The Southern demand for goods, which was so brisk during a few months following the close of the war, has subsided, and the supply has exceeded the means of payment.—The South has nearly exhausted the resources which remained to it, after the war, in cotton, tobacco, naval stores, &c., and the prospect of production, for 1866, is far from being good.

Some business men anticipate a general decline of prices, and, as a consequence of it, a contraction of bank loans, which will fall with severity upon bank debtors. Banks are generally increasing instead of diminishing their loans. The loan line of the New York city banks before the war was a hundred and twenty millions, and it is now two hundred and forty millions, though legitimate business is falling off. When the banks shall, from prudential reasons, contract their loan line, everything upon which these loans are based will suffer a great decline in price.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York News the radicals are making efforts to raise one hundred thousand dollars to carry the approaching elections in Connecticut and New Hampshire.

One million tons of coal is given as the annual product of the Chinese mines. The consumption of coal in the Celestial Empire is, therefore, one ton to every 406 persons.

The New York World has lately come out in new type, and added about five columns to its size, a good indication of deserved success.

The Rump Congress, or the President?

Congress has been in session near three months; and the people will do well to consider its doings. It has hardly given a thought to the great public debt—has made no provision for regularly reducing it. The commerce of the country—the manufacturing, and other business relations of the people—the great controlling interests of the land, have been overlooked and neglected.

But the negro, day by day, and hour by hour, has had the attention of this Congress. The white man seems to be considered as of no account. A few days since, a member offered a resolution setting apart a single hour in a day for the consideration of the vital interests of the country, which concern white men. It was voted out of sight in an instant, and Congress went on with its negro programme.

Congress has done nothing to harmonize the people of the different sections of the country but has labored a great deal to pass measures calculated to disaffect one portion, and to bring harm to the general interests of the country, by continuing a division which ought no longer to exist.

Now that the war is over, and the President is laboring, night and day, to make a more perfect Union—to bring the people of both sections into harmony with each other for the benefit of the whole country, the most abusive epithets are poured out in Congress upon the whole Southern people.—Senator Trumbull was for "hanging" some of them on Wednesday, and on the same day Wilson's bill for disarming the militia of the Southern States being up, the following question and answer occurred in the debate: Mr. Sautsbury—Has Congress power to disarm the militia of a State? Mr. Wilson—Congress has power to disarm ruffians and traitors.

This is the spirit manifested. Now, it is true that the Southern people are still in rebellion? Are they traitors now, when they are peaceful and obey all the laws, and declare that they will abide by the Union? Is it their fault for the country to abuse and spurn that people who are ready to return to the Union? What was the object of the war? To restore the Union? The war has done its part. But the disunionists in Congress are now battling with all their might to rend the Union asunder.

Will the people sustain those disunionists, or the President?—Disunion, Liberty, &c. The Irrepressible Conflict, Four of the Cabinet sustain the view of the President—Messrs. Seward, Welles, McCulloch and Dennison—Three oppose it— Stanton, Harlan and Speed.

Thirty Republican Senators oppose the President; eight sustain him. In the House, a portion of the Republicans sustain the President, and a larger portion oppose him. The Supreme Court of the United States decides that the late rebellion States are in the Union, agreeing with the President, in this decision, and siding against Congress.

Senator Wade calls the President a traitor. The New York World, Albany Argus, Boston Post, and all the Democratic papers, heartily endorse the President's position, and sustain the veto.

The New York Tribune, an able Republican paper, stands by the President; the Chicago Journal, the Buffalo Evening News, the Syracuse Standard, the Hartford Courant, the Auburn Advertiser, and Albany Journal, all stand by the President; and about one third of the papers throughout the country, while the other two-thirds, led by the New York Tribune, are bitter and unsparring in their denunciation of the President's course. Who says that there is not here an "irrepressible conflict"?—M. H. Bassett, N. Y.

The Fenian excitement is spreading. A meeting was recently held in Chicago at which it was stated that a fleet was being prepared to sweep the British flag from the lakes. Over one hundred thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot to equip the fleet. One delegate offered a fully equipped schooner; an Irish merchant promised two ocean steamers by the time spring opened; and a resolution was also passed, asking Irish merchants to fly the green flag on their vessels hereafter.

Butler Compelled to Disgorge.

It is stated in the New York papers that Ben Butler has at last been forced to pay over to the Messrs. Smith, of New Orleans, the \$80,000 in gold which he plundered from their firm during his military rule in New Orleans. He has also been obliged to pay the interest, and all the costs, making a total of over \$150,000. That is well; but it is only one case. Now if the bottle could again be uncorked long enough to squeeze out at least a million more of the plunder which this fellow secured from the helpless citizens of New Orleans and the Louisiana cotton and sugar-planters, the ends of justice would be still further served.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN ALEXANDRIA.—An election was held in Alexandria on Tuesday last, to fill the various municipal offices of the city, and resulted in the choice of the ticket headed "Citizens' Ticket. The Union, Constitution, and Enforcement of the Laws," over that headed "Union Ticket," by about 630 majority. The vote for Mayor stood as follows: Hugh Latham, 784; Lewis McKenzie, 155.—Intelligencer.

A GIFT FROM NAPOLÉON.—Madame Murat, of Tallahassee, Florida, widow of the late Colonel Achille Murat, and first cousin to the Emperor of France, has received as a gift from Louis Napoleon a life annuity of 50,000 francs, in consideration of her losses by the results of war.

The consumption of wines in Great Britain last year reached a million gallons per month; just double what it was before the reduction of duties.

The Mexican Times, of the 27th of January, says that fresh foreign troops are daily arriving in Mexico.

MARRIED.—On the 8th inst. in the 14th Parsonage in Westminster, by the Rev. H. C. Holloway, Mr. James BURNETT, and Miss CAROLINE SHERWOOD, both of this county.

DEPARTED.—On Sunday morning last in Westminster District, JOSEPH MATTHEW Esq. aged 53 years, 3 months and 27 days. He was an honest man, and a good man.

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PUBLIC SALE.

The Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of MARCH, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M., his FARM on which Levi Smith now resides on the Flank Road, 2 miles East of Emmittsburg, Md., containing 62 1-2 Acres of Land more or less; of which 7 Acres are WOOD LAND, and the balance tillable land in fair condition. The improvements consist of a good TWO STORY

Rough-Cast House, with two story Back Building, Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn House, Carriage House, Dry House, Stone Spring House. There is a never failing well of good water and pump near the door. There are about 300 Apple, Peach, Cherry and Pear Trees, and other Fruit Trees, all well selected and of the very best kinds. Also an abundance and variety of good Grapes.

At the same time and place he will also offer at Public Sale, a BUILDING LOT, in Emmittsburg, No. 69 on the plat of the town, the second Lot East of the Square, adjoining the Store Lot of Mr. Shorb.

Possession given the 1st of April next. Terms made known on the day of sale. JESSE H. NUSSEAR, Auctioneer.

NEW STORE.

JOHN R. BUSBY respectfully informs the public that he has just opened a NEW STORE, in Westminster, Md., near the Railroad, and opposite the Catholic Church, where he has of hand, a large and splendid assortment of

New Goods.

Consisting of in part as follows: Ladies' Shoes, of every description, Polish and Baltimore Boots, of the very latest style, Men's Boots and Shoes of all kinds. Also a full assortment of Children's Shoes, HATS and CAPS of the latest fashion. Also a large assortment of TRUNKS. All of which he is selling at wonderfully reduced prices.

WALL PAPER.

A splendid assortment of Stamped, Gold, Bronzed, Glazed and Unglazed Wall Paper, Oak and Walnut Paneling for Halls and Dining Rooms. Also Fire-Board Prints, Gilt and Linen Window Shades, all of which are of the latest styles, at the lowest prices.

See Paper Hanging done by WILLIAM COON, who has had sixteen years experience in the business, in Baltimore and other cities. Work done in any part of the country, all guaranteed or no pay.

No. 758 Equity.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll county. David Engel, ORDERED the 7th day of March 1866, that the said David Engel, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin W. Bennett, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate decreed to be sold, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 18th day of April next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Carroll county, for three successive weeks previous to the 10th day of April next. The report states the amount of sale to be \$2137.92.

WM. A. MCKELLIP, CLK. True Copy.—Test: W. A. MCKELLIP, CLK. mar15-31

No. 869 EQUITY.

Frederick Toney, et al., ORDERED the 12th day of March 1866, that the sale made and reported by Augustus D. Schaeffer, Trustee, for the sale of the Real Estate in the above cause decreed to be sold, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 2nd day of April next. Provided, a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in Carroll county, once in each of three successive weeks before the last named day. The report states the amount of sale to be \$616.00.

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FRIZZELL & MANNING, BROKERS.

Will buy and sell United States and other public Securities. Will buy Negotiable Paper, Bonds and Judgments, and advance money on Indentures. Will pay three per cent. for Deposits, to be governed by Government Bonds, and redeemed on ten days' notice. Office opened at No. 3 Carroll Hall after the 1st day of April next, until our new office is prepared. mar15-31

LADIES' COUNTY MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of Ladies of Carroll county in favor of cooperating with the Ladies of Maryland in a series of lectures and relief societies, will be held at Carroll Hall in Westminster on MONDAY NEXT, the 19th of MARCH, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance is requested, particularly by the members of the Executive Committee, as this will probably be the last general meeting. By order of the President, Miss SALLIE LONGWELL, Secretary.

MUSIC! MUSIC!

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL, EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 2ND.

For the benefit of the Methodist Protestant Sabbath School Library. To be given by the teachers of the School. Particulars—next week. mar15-31

The Last Chance, Selling off at Cost, for Cash.

THE undersigned, having leased their extensive terms in the Warehouse occupied by them in Westminster Md. will continue to sell, until the 1st day of April next, any and all of their large stock of groceries and other goods at cost for cash. GROVE, SHUNK & CO. mar15-31

Ready Made Clothing.

at Public Sale, at his Store on Main street, near the Railroad in Westminster, on Friday and Saturday, the 23rd and 24th of MARCH, 1866, consisting of Overcoats, Black Cloth Frock Coats, Cashmere Frock and Sack Coats, suits for Spring wear, Suits and all Wool Cassimere Pants and Vests to match, besides Fine wool Dressing, Knit Undershirts and Drawers, Kid, Barkskin and Woolen Gloves and Gaiters, and a very fine lot of fashionable black and colored Slouch Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Neck Ties, Suspender, and such goods as are generally kept in a Clothing Store. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms Cash. PHILIP FRIBBS, J. H. Horne, Auctioneer. mar15-31

FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK containing Money was found this morning by two boys (named Reed & Rhodes,) near Westminster, which the owner can have by calling at this office, identifying the same, paying the cost of this advertisement; and, we hope, leaving enough to reward the boys for their commendable honesty. mar14-31

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