SECTIONALISM.

Republican Fallacies Dissected by the Leading Commercial Journal of the United States.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 20, 1880.

Senator Conkling is nothing if not sectional. His Academy of Music speech is saturated with sectionalism. From beginning to end it is an effort to embitter the North against the South by burning appeals to old sectional jealousies and hates. Why does the Senator hate the South? The civil war ended fifteen years ago. The Senator is not a weak sentimentalist. He does not cherish an unmanly, implacable hatred of a vanquished foe. He does not hate the South on account of slavery; for slavery is as dead as the lost cause. He has but one reason for hating the South, and this he does not state, for it would be the instant antidote of all that is baneful in his speech. He hates the South, because her people, by a very considerable majority, are opposed to Mr. Conkling's party. Mr. Conkling chooses to regard this opposition as personal to himself, as, in some sense, it is. He is the bright and shining light of Republicanism. He is the exponent and oracle of Republican methods and aims. He is a standing Republican candidate for the presidency. To-day he is, by all odds, the leading Republican of the country. The South is politically hostile to him. Therefore he hates the South with all the intensity of his nature.

How different it would all be if the South were Republican to the extent of its present Democratic majority. Then Mr. Conkling would love the South. Then he would not taunt her with a decline in population, with poverty and with ignorance. Then he would not fling in her face her misfortunes such as they are. Then he would make "the solid South" a term of praise. Then he would point to her Republican unanimity as a model for the doubtful North. Then he could not commend too warmly the political enthusiasm of all Southerners. Words would fall even him in flattering the devotion of the South to politics—if its variety were only Republican. We can imagine the eloquent Senator contrasting the profound interest taken by the South in politics—the profoundest of all by her ablest men—with the languor and indifference of the North, where our most capable citizens too often shun politics as a pestilence. But, alas, circumstances alter cases. The South is overwhelmingly Democratic. Therefore Mr. Conkling hates her, and tries to make everybody else hate her. Cold-blooded policy harmonizes with his personal feelings. In pouring out his vials of hatred upon the South he runs no risk of losing electoral votes down there. The Republicans expect no votes from the South. They are making no contest in that field. Their only battle ground is the North. And they hope to win here by arraying a majority of Northern people against what they call a solid South. Their weapons are those brandished by Mr. Conkling in his great speech—misrepresentations, taunts, sarcasms. This is sectionalism, as cruel and unjust in its way as any that preceded the late war on either side. And it is full of dangers, as sectionalism ever is. Southern slavery has ceased to exist. But, if Northern sectionalism is to take its place as a disturbing element, the peace of the country is again threatened.

We repeat that Senator Conkling is nothing if not sectional. He is no more national than he is a statesman. He is a brilliant politician with narrow sectional views. If he were a Southerner he would make to Southern audiences red-hot speeches full of hatred of the North. He would juggle with facts and figures, and be as voluble in depreciation and sneers at the expense of the North as he is now with the South as the target of his eloquence. Mr. Conkling now pretends to fear that the South may obtain entire control of the government. But if he were a Southerner, he could lay tremendous stress on the fact that the North has had complete possession of the government for nearly twenty years. He could and would demand that this sectional monopoly be overthrown. He would appeal in glowing sentences to the pride and self-interest of the South, and summon her to resist the continued domination of another section. As a Southerner the Senator, with his peculiar qualifications, would shine more lustrously than as a Northerner. The fiery nature of the Southrons would respond to his invectives more readily than that of the cooler Northerner. He is the right man in the wrong place.

Suppose an accident of birth had made Mr. Conkling a Westerner. He would have hated the East as thoroughly as he now hates the South. He would have been the very man to plead the Western movement, which is fast gaining strength against Eastern interests and pretensions. The whole strain of his argument on Friday night would apply almost as well to the New England States as to the South. New England makes as little progress in population as the South. Compared with the mighty West she is weak in numbers of men. The West and not the East is the great center of national wealth. And yet the New England States will not relinquish their desire and purpose to control, as far as they can, the policies and destinies of the nation. In this resolve New England sets up to a noble ambition. Though she may be overshadowed by the rising power of the West, she is still the prolific mother of political ideas, and she has sons with brains and energy enough to impress themselves upon the national character. So has the South. Why should one section be denounced for ambitiously striving to make her influence felt, while another section is praised to the skies (by Eastern men like Senator Conkling) for doing the same thing? Truly, circumstances do alter cases. New England, which will read and doubtless admire the Senator's speech, may congratulate herself that he is not a Southern or a Western man using all his eloquence to inflame the passions of other sections against herself.

There is but one means left of putting down sectionalism wherever it lifts its head. That means can only be supplied by a Union party. There is but one Union party in the country and that is the Democratic party. The Republican party, which is alive and prospers in sections of the land. It has its faults, but the greatest fault of all—sectionalism—cannot be imputed to it. Its strength is here in the North than in the South. It has nearly twice as many voters here as there. In these sections Northern States it shows the Democratic strength. The Republicans can elect even a few electoral votes in the solid South. This is the party which, even after the last, that is the party which knows no North, no East, no West, and possesses the reality of national unity. It has the power to prevent)

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Digested by W. W. Fuller, Attorney at Law.

SMITH, C. J.:

Ryan et als. vs. McGehee, from Guilford county. Reversed. New trial.

A deed to "A, in trust for B and others, as aforesaid, and their heirs," passes the fee.

The proof of the making and registration of a deed is the production of the deed itself, or a copy in case of loss or destruction, and admissions, written or oral, cannot be substituted as evidence so as to dispense with the production of the deed itself, or an explanation of its absence.

An affidavit, which is unobjectionable as the declaration of one whose testimony has been used to induce certain action on the part of the court for the benefit of the defendant, and to which he has thereby given credit, is for some purposes incompetent to establish the fact in support of which it is introduced.

SMITH, C. J.:

Elliott vs. Higgins, from McDowell county. Reversed.

When parties beneficially interested recognize the agency, and seek to take advantage of what was done by their agent, they are legally bound by all his acts in their behalf done in good faith and intended for their benefit.

A discharge in bankruptcy is ineffectual against a debt created while acting in a fiduciary character, but a bond given by a defaulting public officer for the amount of his indebtedness, and reduced to judgment, is not a debt created by his defalcation, but by his own voluntary contract, and is barred by the discharge.

DILLARD, J.:

Moore vs. Woodward, from Duplin county. Reversed.

The act of 1876-77, chapter 91, cannot be evaded by taking a distinct bond for interest and a mortgage to secure it.

Under this act, a stipulation for usurious interest ought to bar the direct collection of the same by action thereof, and also its indirect collection through a recovery and sale of the chattels mortgaged for its payment, on the ground of such distinct securities being executed in contravention of the act, and subversive of its policy and purpose.

Gen. Hancock's Good Taste.

A New York letter to the Philadelphia Ledger says: "An earnest effort has been made by prominent Democratic politicians to pursuade General Hancock to be present at the Tammany Hall Democratic demonstration to-morrow evening, but it has not been successful. With commendable good taste, the General has given the committee to understand that he is still any member of the United States army, and that, though there might not be no impropriety in the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Gen. Arthur, attending the Academy of Music meeting the other evening, to listen to Mr. Conkling, he being differently circumstanced, could not see the way clear to an imitation of his example. There is something due to the dignity even of the candidate of a great party for the presidency, apart from the military office, and upon this Gen. Hancock is naturally disposed to insist. Public opinion, without regard to politics, it is morally certain, will sustain him. The circumstance is worth mentioning, if only as another of the many proofs the General has lately given his Tammany friends that he has a mind of his own, and that, under circumstances, he is determined to carry out himself."

Suicide by Starvation.

A sad case of suicide by starvation comes from near McDonough, Ga. Tuck Jackson, a man thirty-five years of age, conceived the idea that he had committed an unpardonable sin, and one morning at breakfast announced to his wife and his father's family that he would never eat another meal. They took but little notice of his rash remark until he continued to refuse food of any character, although persistently pursuaded by the family and all others of his old friends who visited him. The fact of his fasting was reported to all the neighbors, and they came to see him in large numbers every day. At times he would manifest a great dislike to all persons who came into his room, and, at other times he would show a great fondness for some who might be a stranger, and would absolutely require them to remain with him one or two days at a time. He repulsed all efforts to force food down him. Gradually he dwindled away and became demented in mind, until finally his body was completely emaciated, and on the seventeenth day he died. He said all the time during the fast that he had committed a great and unpardonable sin, and that he was trying to atone for it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Boy, Sylvanus Cobb [may] come in the Boston Christian Freeman.—We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." During the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a bottle.
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Do You Want Health?

Why will ye die? Death, or what is worse, the inevitable reach of continued suspension of the menstrual flow. It is a condition which cannot be trifled with. Immediate relief is the only safeguard against established ...