

# THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Civil Rights Bill, as it passes, both Houses of Congress over the President's Veto.

Sec. 1. That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign Power, except Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary service, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, to purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all the laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as are enjoyed by white citizens; and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other; any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or punishment, pains and penalties on account of such persons having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by the reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act, and also currently with the civil courts of the United States, of all causes civil or criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunal of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person for any cause whatsoever, civil or criminal, or any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses or wrong done or committed by value or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases approved March 3, 1863, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred, on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offenses against the law, the common law as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the States wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States shall be extended, and govern the said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

Sec. 4. That the district attorneys, marshals and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with power of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such of the United States or Territorial courts as by this act have cognizance of the offense; and with a view to affording a reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States from time to time to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act.

Sec. 5. That said commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally, and collectively in term time and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made to issue warrants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provision of this act, on examination of charge, admit to bail, or commit them for trial as the facts may warrant.

Sec. 6. And such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act when to them directed, and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrants or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall on conviction thereof be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence; and the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, and the person so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or a posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to ensure a faithful observance of the clause of the constitution which prohibits slavery in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are used.

Sec. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and wrongfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, for arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting, as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet or assist any person so arrested or aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from custody of the officer or other persons legally authorized, as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whom a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall for either of said offences be subject to a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment before the District Court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

Sec. 8. That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars, in full of his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrests and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act, he shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner, as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them—such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody and providing food and lodgings during his detention and until the final determination of such commissioner; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees may be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the court of justice within the proper district or county, as near as practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States on the certificate of the district Judge within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

Sec. 9. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal and District Attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons

charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every Judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be recovered by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

Sec. 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, of such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States or of the militia as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

Sec. 11. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

### THE WAY TO SELECT FLOUR.—An exchange says:

In selecting flour, first look to the color. If it is white, with a yellowish, straw-colored cast, or with white specks in it, refuse it.—Second, examine its adhesiveness—wet and knead a little of it between your fingers—if it works soft and sticky it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dried flour against a smooth surface, if it falls like powder, it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour tightly in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. It is safe to buy flour that will stand all these tests. These modes are given by all old flour dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody—the staff of life.

A FAIR FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF ALABAMA. The ladies of Alabama propose to hold a fair, to open on or about the 1st of May, at Eutaw, Ala., for the relief of the widows and orphans of that State. We will not go into details, but suffice it to say that we have read and heard the most sorrowful accounts of the great destitution existing in that State. Thousands are suffering and dying from want. A committee composed of Mrs. Gov. Shorter, Mrs. Col. Hawkins and Mrs. Louise Reed are now making an appeal to the benevolence of our city for some aid.—We speak for their kind attention. They have made arrangements with Messrs. Kelley and Marsh, No. 333 Canal street, who will receive all packages of goods donated, and see that they are forwarded to their destination. Almost anything will be thankfully received.

SMALL-POX IN THE SOUTH.—The Charleston Courier, on the authority of a gentleman who has been recently making a tour throughout the southern States, says:

It is hardly possible to imagine the extent to which the small-pox prevails throughout the section. All large cities are more or less infected. In some places the freedmen only are the victims, while in others the white population are among the sufferers. Little attention is paid to discretion in medical treatment. Those who have the disease walk through the streets in the most indifferent and unconcerned manner. No one bids them remain within doors. In two or three places through which he passed one house in every three had the red symbol displayed. Charleston, we all know, is grievously afflicted with small-pox.

STORIES.—Samuel Lunsford, a lad about fourteen years of age, committed suicide by hanging himself last Saturday. He was an orphan, and living with female relative about four miles from Newark, Ohio. He was found in the barn with a strap around his neck, one end of it being thrown over a rafter. His feet were on the ground and his head resting on one knee, and when the body was discovered it was not yet cold. He had been reading considerable and thinking on religion, and thought a great deal about his deceased mother, which is supposed to have caused depression of mind that led to the fatal result.—Ex.

A hungry Irishman not long since in London, mistaking a barber shop for an eating house, betted in and begged to be served. The barber, supposing from the length of his beard that he wished to be shaved, knocked up a basin of suds, and placing it before him, with a wash ball in it, went to get the razor. Pat, without waiting for grace, supped up the suds and swallowed the wash ball; and on the barber's returning with the razor, coolly observed: "There is no occasion for a knife honey; your soup is very good, but your turnip was not quite boiled enough." So paying his money, he bade the astonished barber adieu.

FIRE IN CHARLOTTE.—A fire occurred in Charlotte last week, by which the smoke house and kitchen on the premises of Messrs. Gleason and Winfield were destroyed. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—Ex

# THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER, { Editors.  
ROBT W. LOGAN, }

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866.

### SALUTORY.

Most humbly do we bow! The people having been deprived since 1861, of the advantages attending the publication of a newspaper in this place, we, therefore believing it to be to the interest of the county, to have a news journal among them, have undertaken the work, with the determination to exert all our energies, for the good of the community.

We have sent our Prospectus to a number of the good citizens of this, and adjoining counties, and though we have heard, directly, from but few, yet we learn our friends are working industriously for the establishment of our paper.

Our people can not fail to see the benefits accruing from the publication of a journal in this place, and trusting in their appreciation of our work, we will issue our sheet without waiting for special intelligence from our Prospectus. Our paper is small, our type limited and, somewhat injured; these deficiencies, it is our intention to supply, provided, we can get a sufficient number of subscribers to justify the expense.

It is our desire to enlarge, and improve, our paper so that it may meet the most extravagant expectations of our friends, and patrons.

It is our earnest wish, to make the "STAR", an interesting family journal; one which the tired farmer may refresh, and improve himself with, in the quiet summers eve, when the weary work is over; one that our political friends may read and enjoy, as a journal that protects, to the best of its ability, the Constitution and the Union.

We shall moreover try to make the STAR a welcome visitor in the homes of our lady friends.

We are proud to believe that the mines of literature are as rich in North Carolina, as in any other state in the Union, though, like a truly modest lady, her merits are only discovered in cases of emergency.

During the late rebellion, when shut in from the literary world North Carolina discovered, no mean amount of talent among her sons and daughters; now we believe old Ruth-erford need not blush at her share, nay we think she may stand beside any of her sister counties, and in front of many of them. We will retain a corner for light literature,—we have already the promise of several literary correspondents, who will no doubt entertain very pleasantly our lady friends. In our third number we will commence a story entitled, "LELIA LOVE" by Kittie of Wildwood. The story is well written and quite interesting—all wishing to see the whole story, had best subscribe immediately. This will be followed by others equally good.

We are known personally and politically by a majority of the people in the community, hence no comments are necessary to acquaint them with us. As seen in our Prospectus we are true Conservatives, in favor neither of the Fire eaters or the Radicals, but for the general good of the country as a whole; for principle, not men, for the Constitution, and the Union, and all constitutional laws.

The interest of our County shall be first, next our native State, then the Constitution and the Union.

Most thankful to the good people for past favors, we will endeavor, "so far as in us lieth" to requite their kindness in such manner, that in the future, none will have cause to de-se rt us.

THE CONVENTION.—In the Tri-Weekly Standard of the 7th ult., in speaking of the Convention, it says, that body is to reassemble on the third thursday in May. Our attention was called to the above by a member of the Convention, and for the benefit of all concerned, we publish below the resolution fixing the time for the reassembling of the Convention, which it will be seen is on the fourth thursday in May:

RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO A RECESS OF THE CONVENTION.—Resolved, That when this Convention adjourned, except from day to day, it adjourn to meet on the 4th. Thursday in May, 1866, or sooner, upon the call of the Governor, and if any vacancy shall occur in the meantime, writs of election to fill the same shall be issued by the Governor of the State.

Ratified in Convention, this 17th day of October 1866.  
EDWIN G. READ, President  
Jas. H. Moore, Sec. of the Convention.  
R. C. Badger, Assistant Secretary.

We publish in another column the Civil Rights Bill as it passed the Congress over the President's Veto: Many of our readers are unacquainted with the provisions of this bill, and many of them are under the impression that it gives the negro equal rights with the white man, this, as may be seen by a careful reading of the bill, is a mistake, it only gives them equal rights to protect person and property, to sue and be sued, to buy and sell property, to heir and hold property, &c.; &c.

See L. P. Erwin's Advertisement in another column, here is a chance to get rid of your surplus Rags, Feathers, Beeswax and Bacon. L. P. will no doubt give you a bargain.

F. D. Wood, Silversmith see his advertisement, just married and of course, always at home. Persons wishing work done in his line will do well to give him a call

### SENSIBLE TALK.

We make the following excerpt, from an editorial in the Standard of the 19th ult. We meet it with a hearty approval, and recommend it to the due consideration of our readers

We hear a great deal said about "adapting ourselves to the situation" of being "hopeful as to the future" of the "bright prospects of the South hereafter," &c. &c. Now, all this would do very well, if coming from the men who foresaw our troubles, and who warned the Southern people of the madness of their course. But coming from those who counseled, any and all sacrifices of life and treasure, rather than submit to the dishonor of living under Yankee domination, it is in disgusting taste, to say the least of it—it is inconsistency—it is cant. The meaning of such language is, that the future prosperity of the South consists in honoring and promoting themselves, just as a few years since they thought the honor of the South could only be maintained by following their lead and advice.

The Southern people might as well make up their minds to a realization of their true condition. If they continue to allow themselves to be led, controlled, and directed, by those who led and cajoled them into the horrors of four years bloody war, they cannot expect to recover the confidence of conservative men either North or South. The plotters and authors of disunion must rely on nothing else than to retire from public view, and go into obscurity. Their country's good requires it. The men who were denounced and ostracized for four years, because they would not countenance the wild crusade of disunion, have a right to expect their reward. Public opinion has declared they were right then. They are the true representative men of the reaction in the popular judgment of the popular feeling.—The position of the South is a false and inconsistent one—one utterly unintelligible to the conservative men of the North—as long as they profess to have discovered the folly and madness of their course in 1860—'61, and yet select as their representative men those who were mainly instrumental in leading them into error. Peace, quiet, content, and satisfaction are not to be expected to prevail with the true conservative men of the South, as long as they see honors, rewards, and high station conferred on the very men who denounced and abused them for their opposition to secession and disunion.