

THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17 1866

NATIONAL UNION TICKET FOR GOVERNOR ALFRED DOCKERY. Of Richmond County. FOR THE SENATE, COL. C. L. HARRIS. OF RUTHERFORD. FOR THE COMMONS GEN. G. W. LOGAN NATHAN SCOGGIN

[ELECTION, THURSDAY OCTOBER THE 18TH]

To-morrow is the election, let every man turn out, be at the polls soon and work for one day as you should and victory is ours. Be on your guard the destructives are making their dying efforts in this State, they are attempting to place North-Carolina in a condition from which nothing can come, but reconstruction, negro suffrage and reorganization, we conjure you by all that is dear and dear to freedom not to be lured by these men. You well know that they told you to go for secession and it would make the South a power whose magnitude the world would envy, but what was the result! One of the most bloody wars the American continent ever beheld, and now what is our condition? It is one of degradation. When during the war there was a chance to have compromised our difficulties and saved our property, in y said no, the last man and the last dollar, or the independence of the Southern Confederacy. We well know which we obtained. Now these same men come forward and say, we are the men to settle the difficulties, we can get North-Carolina into the Union.

Well they have been in power for the last nine months, what have they done? If we could say nothing, it would be much better for us than it is, but no, they have assisted to make the breach between North Carolina and the Union wider and wider, and to-day the prospect for a speedy restoration of the Union is worse than it was at the surrender of Lee's army.

There is now before the citizens of North-Carolina two choices, the late elections in the North having resulted against us, either to accept the Howard Amendment and go back to the Union or reject it, and take the radical plan of reorganization, confiscation and negro suffrage.

Jonathan Worth, John R. Logan and M. O. Dickerson stand on one side while on the other side you will find Alfred Dockery, C. L. Harris, G. W. Logan and N. Scoggin, then choose you which you will vote for and remember that perhaps on this election will turn whether our property shall be confiscated or not.

There are but two parties at the South, the true Union Party and those who oppose going into the Union unless they can get everything they desire.

Every man, who opposes going into the Union, will vote for Worth and the candidates who support Worth, we say to you then go the polls and work when you get there, the destructives will vote for their men; therefore don't agree to swap votes with them, but vote the full Union ticket.

As we learn that Mr. John R. Logan denies making the assertion, that he would almost a soon seewar, famine and pestilence as to see the democratic rule the Country, We append the following certificates from men who are well known to the citizens of this County, as proof that he did make these assertions.

Dunbars Creek, Oct. 10, 1866.

I certify that at Green's old field when J. R. Logan, Esq., and Dr. C. Mills were canvassing this District for the Senate, that he, (Logan) used about this language, "That he had about as leave see war, pestilence and famine as to see the dissolution of the Wing party."

Signed MIZAMIN PA CA, Cain Creek, Oct. 4, 1866.

I am called on by Col. Harris to state what J. R. Logan expressed in a speech made when he was a candidate for the Senate against Dr. C. Mills, at Baldridges' old field, which is about as follows, to wit: "That he (Logan) would about as leave see war, pestilence and famine as to see the democratic party rule."

Signed JOSEPH S. WALLACE, Camp Creek, Oct. 4, 1866.

Being called upon by Col. Harris to make a statement in regard to what Mr. J. R. Logan said in a speech at Baldridges' old field. I make the following statement, viz: "That he (Logan) said that he had about as soon have war, pestilence and famine as to see the democratic rule," this was at a regimental muster.

First Road, Oct. 16, 1866. I certify that at Baldridges' old field when J. R. Logan, Esq., and Dr. C. Mills were canvassing for the Senate, I heard Mr. Logan use about this language, "That he had about as leave see or have war, pestilence and famine as to see the democratic rule."

Signed WM. McFARLAND.

We have received the October number of the "Crescent Monthly" published by Messrs Evelyn & Co., 90 Camp st. New Orleans and Wm B. Smith & Co. Raleigh. We take pleasure in recommending this Magazine to the public, as it is truly a southern work. Now is a good time to subscribe as this number is the 4th of the 1st volume.

We suppose the back numbers could be furnished. We hope friend W. B. S. will send us the back numbers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We would call particular attention to the advertisement of Messrs Sumner & Clark, and would say from actual observation that no more clever and fair dealing firm can be found.

They have everything in their line of business, and will sell at low rates, call and examine their goods, and we are satisfied that you will not accuse us of puffing too much.

See also Dr. Klines advertisements, and Rutherford & McDowell county Legal advertisements.

THE NORTH-EAST ELECTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, P. M.—As far as heard from Geary's majority will be about 15,000. Republicans gain two members of Congress.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10, P. M.—The total vote in this city totals up 30,000. An increase of 3,000 votes over any previous election.

Engelston, rep., is elected over Pendleton by 900 majority.

Indianapolis, Oct. 10 P. M.—Returns come in steady. The State ticket is generally conceded to the Republicans by about 15,000.

In the Sixth District the Democrats gained 500 votes on the vote of '64, but Colburn, rep. is elected.

The Republicans claim eight Congressmen and a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Recent Elections.

The elections on Tu-sdays last resulted, as was expected, in a triumph for the Republicans in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa.

In Pennsylvania the majority for Gen. Jno. W. Geary for Governor, over Mr. Clymer, the Democratic candidate, is between 20,000 and 25,000. Pennsylvania is entitled to 24 members of Congress. The present members stand 16 Republicans, 8 Democrats. It is known that 17 Republicans have just been elected to the 40th Congress, which will commence after the 4th of March next; and the Washington Chronicle claims a gain of 19 Republicans, which would give 13 to 5. We shall give the names of the members elected in full in our next.

The Pennsylvania Legislature is claimed to be Republican by two-thirds, which ensures a Republican Senator in Congress in place of Mr. Cowan Democrat.

In Ohio the Republican majority on the State ticket is 45,000 to 50,000. Of the 19 members of Congress 17 are Republicans. No change from the present Congress.

The Republican majority in Indiana is about 20,000. No change in the members of Congress, though some of the districts are said to be in doubt.

In Iowa all the Republicans are elected to Congress by large majorities, and the State has gone Republican by some 33,000 majority.—standard

The Adventure of Two Fenians—Their Escape from Toronto Jail.

Day before yesterday two Fenians passed through this city who had been prisoners in Toronto Jail, with some fifteen others. They were originally from Indianapolis, but were members of the company of Captain Fitzpatrick, of Nashville. At the time of their capture they were on picket, and were forgotten in the Fenian retreat from Ridgeway to Fort Erie. After their capture they were put into Toronto jail. Seventeen were in one apartment, all of whom escaped, except one who was sick with chills and fever.

One of the prisoners knew the jailor in Cork county, Ireland, and they were furnished with a new carving knife by the jailor's sister. They cut through two floors after two days' work, and found themselves in a walled cellar. It took them five days to pick the mortar out of the stones. After escaping they followed the railroad southward towards the States. After traveling 1 or 2 days they were nearly starved, and at daylight two of them obtained a couple of hens and a bucket of crackers from a friendly Irishman.

After this they separated, and all succeeded in getting to the United States. They report that hand bills were stuck up every place, offering rewards for their apprehension. They were nearly captured several times by the troops. While in prison they were fed on bread and water, and their cell was in a horrible condition. One of the prisoners died in the cell, and the body was not removed for twenty-four hours. It was their opinion that nothing would be done to discharge, but with Irish courage determined to try to escape.

[From the Charlotte Democrat]

For our own part, we can say that rather than have our State governments abolished, negro suffrage forced upon us, the property of our people confiscated or devaluated on by squads of soldiers, and the women and children starved to death or rendered homeless and homeless, we would prefer the adoption of the proposed amendment. We are as deeply interested in the welfare of the country as any man our heart is with the South, and here in North Carolina we expect to live and die.—Charlotte Democrat

That is about what Gen. Dockery's letter may be construed to mean. So long as we presume, would differ on that simple proposition of a choice between two evils. But as the Democrat or has Gen. Dockery pondered the whole question? We think not.—Haleigh Sentinel.

If Gen. Dockery occupies the position that we do, we beg permission to modestly say that Gen. Dockery is right. But in forming an opinion as to the right course to pursue, we do not take into consideration Gen. Dockery's or any other man's position—we look at the situation as it is, and calculate what may happen hereafter; and after mature reflection we repeat that, if the President fails in the Northern elections to secure power sufficient to maintain or enforce his policy, we would prefer the adoption of the proposed amendment rather than run the risk of being left to the mercy of the next Congress, and having confiscation enforced, a provisional Governor appointed, and our country garrisoned and plundered by military bands.

We do not intend to quarrel with any one about this matter. We are a friend of the President's policy—we have done all in our power to strengthen that policy—but suppose we cannot get what we want, what then? Is it not our duty to accept of the least of two evils? We are a conquered people, and our conquerors have it in their power, if we do not accept of the proposed amendment, to compel us to submit to Mr. Thad. Stevens' scheme of confiscation, negro voting, &c., which degrade and ruin every man, black and white, in the South.

It will be remembered that in 1861 we all said we would not do so and so, and in 1865 the people of the South generally declared that they would never submit to subjugation and such treatment. But it is certain that we have been compelled to do the very things we said we would not do; and many who talked most and loudest about not submitting were the first to "leave in." Therefore, considering the miserably of the time, and our past experience, we suggest that it is premature and imprudent to declare what we will do and what we will not do. Every one of our public men should remain unpledged, and be free to do what he may honestly believe will save his constituents from trouble and promote their welfare.

No one ought to predict, as some candidates are now doing, that he will never consent to the adoption of the proposed amendment. We are not aware that Gov. Worth has expressly said he will not, under any circumstances, agree to the amendment. We hope he will not say so, and we beg him and all others to reflect on the matter and not make pledges that they may hereafter find impossible to maintain without bringing complete ruin upon the State.

We do not like the amendment, but if we can do no better, we would advise its adoption.—While we do not propose to discuss its merits, we will make a short reply to the following questions of the Raleigh Sentinel:

"Where is it said in that amendment, that the Southern States will adopt it, that it will settle all disputes and bring about reconciliation? Where is it so declared in the action of Congress? What prominent man in the Republican party has said anything like it? * * * Does the Tribune, or the Times, or Forney's Chronicle, say so? Not a word of it. Does any Senator or Representative say so, who voted for the Howard amendment? Who is it so said? Not one."

In reply to the above, we copy the following extract from Address to the American people recently issued by Horace Greely, Editor of the N. Y. Tribune, and 16 others who speak for the radical party:

"That plan [the Constitutional amendment] has been matured. It has passed the Senate by 33 to 11 and the House by 137 to 36. It is now fairly before the country having already been ratified by the Legislatures of several States and Tennessee has been formally restored to all the privileges she forfeited by rebellion, including representation in either House of Congress. And the door thus passed through stands invitingly open to all who still linger without."

So the Sentinel will see that the Tribune and several prominent men of the Republican party declare that the adoption of the amendment will bring about reconciliation.

BISMARCK AND THE JEW.—

Out of Nikolburg comes the story of a Prussian soldier having been vigorously thrashing a Jewish resident when Count Bismarck happened to pass. "What, then, has he done?" asked the Count, as the soldier stopped to salute him. "He was abusing the Prussians," replied the soldier. "Not so," cried the man; "I spoke well of the Prussians—only of Bismarck." The tittering of the bystanders revealed to the unhappy Jew the mistake he had made.—"Let him go," said Bismarck quietly; "greater men than he have done that."

Dr. Mason once said to an infidel who was scoffing at Christianity because of the misconduct of its professors. "Did you ever know an unprovoked to be made because an infidel went astray from the path of morality?" The infidel admitted that he had not. Then don't you see, said Dr. M., "that by expiating the professors of Christianity to be holy, you admit it to be a holy religion, and thus pay it the highest compliment in your power!" The young man was silent.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

Day of Thanksgiving Appointed.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President of the United States: Almighty God, our heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us a people another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security, and progress. That year has, moreover, been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war that so recently closed among us, has not been anywhere repeated.

Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension. In tranquil peace has been benignly mitigated. Domestic tranquility has improved. Sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed, and the affections of loyalty and patriotism have been widely revived. Our fields have yielded quite abundantly. Our mining industry has been richly rewarded, and we have been allowed to extend our railroad system far into the interior recesses of the country, while our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas.

These great national blessings demand a national acknowledgement. Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the 20th day of November, next, be set apart and be observed everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States by the people thereof, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God.

With due remembrance that "in His temple doth every man speak of His honor," I recommend also that on the same solemn occasion, they do humbly and devoutly adore Him to grant to our National Councils and to our whole people, that divine wisdom which shall enable us to follow the paths of duty and peace.

In offering these National Thanksgiving prayers and supplications, we have the Divine assurances that "the Lord remembereth King forever; them that are weak shall be guided in judgment, and such as are gentle shall He learn His way." The Lord shall give strength to His people, and the Lord shall give to His people the blessing of peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 18th day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL] sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States, the ninety-first.

ROMANCE OF WAR.—

The Tallahassee Sentinel relates the following: "During the late war, a corporal in Wheeler's famous cavalry corps obtained a young recruit for the company to which he belonged, who for nine months fought bravely and endured hardship and privations which would have done credit even to the most hardened veteran to have undergone. At the battle of Bentonville, in North Carolina just prior to the surrender of General Johnston's army the corporal was struck by a minnie ball, fell from his saddle, and instantly expired. The young recruit, immediately dismounted, and clasping the lifeless form that lay on the ground declared that he was her husband! She proved to be a young woman who lived in North Carolina, but who having been despoiled of her home by the "Great Fire Arson," had determined to enlist in the army and remain during the war with her husband. Now that he was dead, she expressed a desire to return to her friends, and was allowed to do so.

THE PRINTER'S LITANY.—

From want of gold, from wives that sold, from maidens old, by shapers "scold"—reserve us! From fopish sneers, mock auctioneers, woman's tears—deliver us! From siring flies, from coal black eyes, and babies cries—protect us! From s-eddy coats, protest d notes, and leaky boats—protect us! From creaking doors, a wife that snores, and all such bores—defend us! From shabby hats, and torn crava's, and flying brickbats—save us! From the landlord's hand, a greedy band, now infesting our land—preserve us!

AN INCIDENT IN A RAILROAD CAR.—

Monster—Don't afraid I'm sitting on your criminal's mug! Affable Young Lady—O, never mind, sir, it's of no consequence, you can't hurt it. Monster—No, ma'am, it's not that, but the thing beris me.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—We learn from a gentleman living in the neighborhood of Seuffleton, Pitt county that two very mysterious murders have been committed in that vicinity lately. It seems that a man named Patrick was shot and killed on Tuesday night last, under what circumstances our informant failed to give us. On Wednesday night a party of some dozen or more men went to the house of Jesse Hart, of the firm of Cannon & Hart, well known in this city, took him out of his house, and after carrying him a short distance, shot and left him. No clue has been obtained as to the parties committing either murder, but it is supposed that the last murder had some connection with the first one. A double barreled gun was left near where Hart's body lay, and may lead to the identification of some of the parties engaged in the affair.—Northern Commercial.

An old lady, recently dead, in post-mortem, made a vow at the age of thirty five that she would never speak another word in her life, and kept it for the remaining thirty-five years that she lived! What an example to her sex did the blessed old lady give!

Manhood: How Lost, how Restored.

JUST published, a new edition of Dr. J. C. WELLS' CELEBRATED ESSAY on the medical cure (without medicine) of Spent Force, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impairments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance. Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, of two post stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office box 4,586. 25-17—[S. M. P. & Co.,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. McDowell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Fall Term 1866.

Martha Burgin, Ex'rs, Petition J. D. W. Burgin, Ex'r, to sell real Estate of Jesse Rugin, deceased, for the payment of Debts.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Biddy Burgin wife of Benjamin Burgin, dec'd, and the children of the said Benjamin Burgin, (names not known) Daniel H. Burgin and Robert Wimpey and wife Caroline, are non-residents of this State. It was therefore ordered that publication be made in the Rutherford Star, a newspaper published in the town of Rutherfordton, N. C., notifying said non-resident defendants to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of McDowell at the Court House in Marion, on the 3rd Monday in December next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition or judgment pro-offesso will be taken against them, and the prayer of petitioners granted.

Witness, Alfred M. Finley, Clerk of said court at office in Marion the 4th Monday in September 1866. A. M. FINLEY, C. C. C.

State of North-Carolina. Rutherford County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term 1866. N. E. & D. D. Walker, Attachment levied on Henry Lomas, Land.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Lomas the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Rutherford Star, a newspaper published in Rutherfordton, N. C. for six weeks, notifying the said Lomas to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Rutherford at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 3rd Monday in March next, and reply and plead to Plaintiff's action, or judgment, that will be entered against him and the land levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.

Witness J. B. Carpenter, Clerk of said court at office in Rutherfordton, the 3rd Monday in September, A. D. 1866. J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. C.

RUTHERFORDTON MARKETS CORRECTED WEEKLY BY L. P. ERWIN. Bacon, per lb. 25 cts. Butter, " 20 " Beans, " 25 " Cotton, " 25 " Chickens, each 10 to 15 " Eggs, per doz. 10 " Flour, per lb. 8 " Feathers, per lb. 40 " Peas, per bu. 75 " Rye, " 1.50 " Wheat, " 3.00 " Tobacco, per lb. 12