

The Star,

J. B. CARPENTER,
EDITOR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867.

To the Patrons of the Star.

We have published the STAR for near twelve months, almost entirely at our own expense, and have endeavored to give you as good a paper as was in our power to do, taking all things into consideration. Almost all of you promised to pay us in the Fall, either in cash or country produce; Fall has come and gone, your crops have been gathered and sold and we have not as yet received our pay. Perhaps you have all forgotten us, or it may be, you have our portion laid aside and intend at some "convenient season" to bring it in, if so we assure you, with us that, season has already arrived, and we are very much in need at the present time, and would like to get our portion soon. We need money to buy our paper, to pay our workmen, to pay for house rent and fire wood, and would be glad that all who are indebted to us, either for Subscription, Advertising or Job Work would call in and square up, either at or before next court. If you cannot pay us the money bring along your produce, we will take it and give you the market price for it. Live and let live!

We also ask, as a favor to us, that you would all exert your influence to get us more subscribers. Since the 1st of January, 1867, our list has been considerably increased by the influence of a few of our friends, and we would be glad if more of them would take such an interest in their County Paper, for if they would patronize us as they should we would soon be able to give them a much larger paper. We are confident that the citizens of Rutherford County are as liberal and generous hearted people as live in any county in the State. We hope at our next Court to be able to collect all arrearages and increase our subscription list several hundred.

Reconstruction.

In another column will be found the bill which passed both Houses of Congress, for placing the South under military government preparatory to their admission into the Union. It is thought that the President will veto the bill, as there is no doubt about his being opposed to it. yet he may not do so, believing it to be the most liberal terms that will be offered to the South by Congress.

The Key-Stone.

We have received from the publishers the March number of this valuable Masonic Monthly, and take pleasure in recommending it to the craft. We will receive and forward the the money for any of our friends who desire to subscribe for the work. Terms \$2, per year.

W. C. & R. Railroad.

The Stockholders of this road met at Wilmington last Monday but we have not heard anything of their proceedings as yet.

John H. Surratt.

The steamer Swartara arrived at Washington on Tuesday, the 19th ult., having on board John H. Surratt, who is charged with being one of the assassins of President Lincoln. He was delivered over to Marshal Gooding by Admiral Radford and is now confined in the city jail. Surratt was arrested some time since in Alexandre, Egypt.

Don't read this in case we use it for fill in our column.

Remedy for Dull Times.

The following extract, taken from the Augusta Press, is a great remedy for dull times, and we advise the Merchants of our town to cut it out and pin it in their hats so they can see it often:

"Nothing is more comon than to hear the remark 'Oh, it is useless to advertise—the time are too dull,' and the philosophers who adopt this policy, content themselves to play enchte in the back store or stand on the curb and watch the ladies as they flaunt by, arrayed in dry goods, most probably bought from a dealer who keeps his name before the people. Instead of keeping the name of their wares tempting before the public, they are content to plod along waiting for customers to find them out; as though it were the duty of the buying public to issue a search warrant to find that they have the goods Desired. Old Stephen Girard the model of prudence, as well as of success—adopted a different policy. He kept his name before the public in the dull season as well as when trade was active. Indeed he said it was more necessary to advertise out of the regular pressure of business than at any other time.

A few Stephed Girards mixed in with our mercantile community just now might put a different aspect on buisness. Who knows?"

The Lady's Friend.

For March.—"The Truent's Return," a beautiful Steel Engraving, leads off th is number of the "Queen of the Monthlies." Then we have the usual elegant and refined Steel Fashion Plate and a number of Patterns for Spring Dresses Promenade Toilettes, Caps &c An Engraving of a noted French Aquarium in Paris show the large style in which they do things in the Old World, The Music this month is "Tillie's Passed Away. The Literary Matter is made up of the continuations of the novelets of "Orville College," by Mrs. Henry Wood, and "How A Woman Had Her Way," by Elizabeth Prescott—both of which increase steadily in interest and attractiveness—with shorter artoles such as "Travelling with Half a million," "Doctor Dalhousie," "A Bull-Fight at Madrid" (Illustrated), "Aunt Julia's Visit," and Editorials, Receipts, Fashions, &c. The publishers announce in addition, novelets by Amanda Douglass and Frank Lee Benedict. They also announce, in addition to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Macines, a Splendid List of new Premiums, including Silver-Plated Tea Sets, Cake-Baskets, Ice-Pitchers, Silver and Gold Watches Guns Rifles, Clothes Wringers, Melodeons and Organs, Appleton's Cyclopaedia &c. A beautiful Steel Engraving 29 inches long by 20 inches wide called "One of Life's Happy Hours," will be sent gratis to evry single (\$2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club. Specimen number of the magazine containing the particulars of the premium offers and the reduced price to clubs, will be sent on the receipt of twenty cents.

Price (with engraving) \$2.50 a year; Four copies (with one engraving) \$9.00; Eight copies (with extra magazine and an engraving) \$12.00; One copy of Lady's Friend and one of Saturday Evening Post (and one engraving), \$4.00. Address Decon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street Philadelphia.

New Advertisements.

See Card of Dr. Padgett in another column, and should you need any work in his line, give him a call and we are shure he will do the very best he can for you.

See also the advertisement of Messrs. McArthur & Carpenter.

The Crescent Monthly.

The extent, variety and character of the contents of THE CRESCENT for this month, are remarkably fine. Probably the most interesting article is the "Litterateurs of the South," by JAMES WOOD DAVIDSON, Esq. This is the first paper of a series; opening with Augusta J. Evans, Paul H. Hayne and Mathew Fontaine Maury.

Then there is a good paper upon "Wordsworth—Old Objections Revived and Answered;" by Paul H. Hayne, Esq.; and "Extracts from a Literary Note Book," from the same pen. The other original articles are: "Jean Ingelow," by Mr. Davidson; "Judith," by Miss Clara V. Dargan; "The Portraits of Stonewall Jackson;" "My Old Chum, Tom Atherton;" "A Chapter on Puns;" three poems "Killed," by Mrs. Edwards; "The Bride's Secret," by W. B. S.; and "A Farewell," by Miss Dargan—and the "Editorial Notes" and Book Notices.

There is one translation—a sweet little story from the German—"The Broken Vase," by J. G. Wilson, Esq.

The selection are: "A Night Adventure on the Hooghly," from the Leisure Hour; Petofi, the Hungarian Poet, London Review. "The Conventional Laws of Society," Fraizer's Magazine; and "The King of Abyssinia," Chambers's Journal.

RECONSTRUCTION!

Plan Proposed by the Congress of the United States!!

THE BILL AS IT FINALLY PASSED CONGRESS!!!

The following is a correct copy of the act "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," as it passed:

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas, and whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North-Carolina and South Carolina the second district;—Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas, the fifth district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier-general and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions; Provided, That no sentence of death under the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of the aforesaid rebel States shall have formed a constitutional government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty Ninth Congress, and known as article 14 and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State: Provided; That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be, by law, admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none other, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

The following editorial comments, taken from the N. Y. Tribune of the 21st inst., explanatory of the above bill, is hereto appended:

"The immediate responsibility now rests with the President, and after him with the Southern States. He may veto the bill, and they may refuse its offers. But should it become a law the effects will be these:

I. The Rebel States will retain their present governments, but merely as provisional governments, under which no person who, as the third section of the Constitutional Amendment enacts, "having taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States," shall have aided the Rebellion, is eligible to office. And also under such governments no discrimination in regard to color shall be made in the elective franchise.

II While these provisional governments exist the rebel States are to be divided into military districts governed by officers of the army, with power to organize military courts superior to State authority.

III. The people of the Rebel States whenever they are tired of this government may, by a vote of all their citizens without respect to color, except those disqualified from holding office by the Constitutional Amendment elect delegates to a Convention to form State Constitutions. When these Constitutions are established upon the basis of impartial suffrage, and are ratified by the people and when the State thus organized have adopted the Constitutional Amendment they shall be admitted to representation in Congress, when military rule will cease and South-Carolina and Texas will hold the same place in the Union as New York and Massachusetts, Nor is there want of cause to hope that this result may soon be reached for those provisions of the bill which at once establish Impartial Suffrage make the freedmen equal participants in the work."

The proposition to change the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church South submitted to the Annual Conference by the General Conference has been defeated. From the same source we also learn that the Lay Delegation proposition stand a chance of sharing the same fate.

It has been ascertained by a chemist that turning down the wick of a kerosene lamp for the purpose of leaving a low flame on going the bed or on leaving the room of an evening is highly unsafe. The low flame generates a poisonous air in the room different from, but quite as bad if not worse in effects than gas from a coal stove.

TENNESSEE, ALL HAIL—Gov. Brownlow sends us the following conclusive dispatch:

NASHVILLE Feb. 18;
To Hon. J. W. Forney:
The negro suffrage bill has passed the Senate—yeas 14: nays 7. It is now the law of the State. My respects to Andrew Pharoah.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.
—Washington Chronicle,

The President stated on Thursday that his nominations in future would be such as he could expect the senate to confirm.

—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, tenders his advice to the public as follows: "Never buy goods of those who don't advertise. They have so little to sell that they have to sell dear."

—Sliggins saw a note lying on the ground, but knew that it was counterfeit and walked on without picking it up. He told Smithers the story, when the latter said: "Do you know Sliggins you have committed a very grave offence?" "You have passed a counterfeit bill."

The Patent Office is self-sustaining and now has on hand a fund of \$280,000, after paying all expenses.