

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, ruddy, flushed face, she had a soft rosy complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CINCINNATI BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet un surpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the outside it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by W. E. CLARK & CO., Chemists, No. 3 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same. May 2-1-13.

KNOW THY DESTINY.

MADAME E. P. THOMPSON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrist, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thompson possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychoscope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can attest. She will send when desired certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, MADAME E. P. THOMPSON, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y. May 2-1-13.

NEW AND GRAND EPOCH IN MEDICINE! DR. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System. The quantarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and vitality, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most violent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specialties of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Magguel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Magguel's Pills are not of the class that are followed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Magguel's Pills suffice to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no gripping and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfected power of Magguel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that MAGGUEL'S BILLOUS, DYSPPEPTIC AND DIARRHOEA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all sores of the skin MAGGUEL'S PILLS is infallible. Sold by HENRY McLEIN, No. 23 Pollok st., New Bern, N. C., and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

COUNTERFEITS! COUNTERFEITS!—All readers of this paper are warned not to purchase MAGGUEL'S PILLS or SALVE, unless the name of J. HAYDOCK, proprietor, in addition to the name of Dr. J. MAGGIEL, is on the engraved slip surrounding each box or pot. June 6-16-14.

Wonderful but True.

MADAME REMINGTON, the world-renowned Astrologist and Somnambulist Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychoscope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can attest. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information. Address in confidence, MADAME GERTHURD REMINGTON, P. O. Box 267, West Troy, N. Y. May 2-1-13.

Free to Everybody.

A large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes. It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved. No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their address, and receive a copy, postpaid, by return mail. Address P. O. DRAWER 21, Troy, N. Y. May 2-1-13.

P. MERWIN & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries & Provisions, Foreign and Domestic WINES AND LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c. South Front Street, OPPOSITE THE GASTON HOUSE. NEW BERN, N. C. P. MERWIN. W. S. WALKER. May 2-1-13.

J. Laughlin,

DEALER IN GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, MIDDLE STREET, NEW BERN, N. C. May 2-1-13.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

OFFICE NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, JANUARY 1887. The Board of New York Underwriters have appointed Mr. J. A. LELAND, of the firm of Leland, Riggs & Co., their Agent for New Bern, and place on the Names and Famulo Rivers. ELWOOD WALTER, Secretary Board of Underwriters. OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF THE NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, NEW BERN, JANUARY 1887. The undersigned respectfully gives notice that he is the authorized Agent of Underwriters in New York for examining and appraising Vessels and Cargoes insured there arriving at this port damaged by sea perils, and also for authenticating proofs of loss. In order, therefore, that no fault or blame may attach to him, he respectfully notifies parties in charge of property insured in New York, Baltimore and Boston, and upon which claims for loss may be made, of his readiness to perform the duties required of him by the Policies issued by the Companies he represents, so that, in case of any imperfection in proofs, or irregularity of proceedings, the Underwriters may be exonerated from the consequences thereof. J. A. LELAND, OF LELAND, RIGGS & CO., NEW BERN, N. C. New Bern, March 8, 1887. By authority vested in me, I hereby appoint H. J. MINGLER, of the firm of MINGLER & Co., to act in my place during my absence from the city. J. A. LELAND. May 2-1-13.

The New Bern Republican.



UNION, LIBERTY, AND EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

NEW BERN, JUNE 18, 1867.

Reading matter on every page.

NEWS SUMMARY.

AMERICAN.

The Burratt trial commenced at Washington on the 10th inst. General Sherman has resolved to guard the Pacific Railroad, protecting passengers and freight; he is sanguine of clearing the Platte Valley of Indians in two weeks.

Mexican advices of the 2d inst, say that Miramon is still dangerously ill from wounds. Mendez was executed by order of Escobedo, on the 16th ult. Campres was shot a few hours after the amputation of his leg.

When Maximilian gave up his sword to Escobedo he said: I surrender to you my sword, owing to an infamous treason, without which to-morrow's sun would have found you in my hands. Escobedo ordered a court martial to assemble on the 29th of his trial.

The Emperor Maximilian sent, through Diaz, a telegram to the Prussian Minister at the City of Mexico, together with Mariano, Riva, Pueblaito, Licentiate, Martezzi and De La Fone, to defend him.

The following is Maximilian's proclamation:—

Countrymen! After the valor and patriotism of the republican forces have destroyed my sceptre in this place, which, though tenacious of defence, was indispensable to save the honor of my cause and my race, and after the bloody seige in which the Imperial and Republican soldiers have competed in abnegation and boldness, I will explain myself.

Countrymen, I came to Mexico, not only animated with the best of faith, insuring the felicity of all and each of us, but called and protected by the Emperor of France, Napoleon Third. He, to the ridicule of France, abandoned me cowardly and infamously by demand of the United States, after having uselessly spent forces and treasure, and shed the blood of her sons and your own.

When the news of my fall and death reaches Europe, all the monarchs of Charlemagne's country will demand of the Napoleon Dynasty an account of my blood, and of the German, Belgian and French blood shed in Mexico. Then will be the end. Soon before the whole world Napoleon Third will be covered with shame from head to foot. To-day he has already seen his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, my August brother, praying for my life to the United States, and myself a prisoner of war in the hands of the Republican Government, and with my crown and my head torn in pieces.

Countrymen! here are my last words: I desire that my blood may regenerate Mexico, and serve as a warning to all the ambitious and incautious; and that you will act with prudence and truthfulness, and enable with your virtues the political cause of the flag you sustain.

May Providence save you, and make you worthy of myself.

(Signed) MAXIMILIAN.

In the Circuit Court at Raleigh, Chief Justice Chase has ordered that no distinction of color shall be made in summoning the Grand and Petit Juries.

General Griffin issued an order on Saturday, discharging the entire police force of Galveston, and appointing new ones, five of whom were colored.

There was a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday last, at which the action of the District Commanders was under consideration. Nothing definite has transpired.

The New York Tribune of the 11th instant says: "Let Sheridan or Sickles, for instance, be removed, and a summer session of Congress will be inevitable. With the summer session the President's functions will be most assuredly so limited that it will not be in his power afterwards to remove any General Commanding."

White men having refused to accept re-appointment to the City Government of Mobile from General Pope, General Swayne has directed the vacancies to be filled with colored men.

FOREIGN.

On the 8th of June, the Emperor and Empress of Austria were crowned King and Queen of Hungary with medieval pomp and splendor. The usual oath of office, which is broken almost simultaneously with the obligation, was taken by Frances Joseph.

Napoleon will visit the King of Prussia in September next.

HAVE DONE WELL, BUT MUST DO BETTER.

We feel gratified at the marked success already attending the REPUBLICAN. At the time we ventured our bark upon the political billows we thought we could clearly discern the urgent necessity for a thorough and sound Republican journal in our midst, and we have not miscalculated. That our paper is now perused with avidity by a large number of Southern people who do not acknowledge themselves as being connected with the Republican party is the best possible proof that we are constantly furnishing matter sufficiently instructive and interesting to attract attention. Before the campaign is ended, we hope to correct many of them. That our true and reliable Republican readers are highly pleased with the course we have taken, there is the most abundant evidence.

What we now desire, is the extension of our circulation. We have a wide field for this in Eastern North Carolina, and we call upon our friends in all direc-

tions to come forward and give us their hearty and active co-operation. We trust those who now take the paper will exhibit it to others who do not, and get them to subscribe. With a little time and effort by those we know to be true to our party and its glorious principles, the number of our patrons can be largely increased. Hundreds have time and opportunity to read a paper who are unable, at the present busy season, to go and hear political speeches. Let those, then, who mean to stand by Republicanism make a vigorous effort to place our paper in the hands of every reading person in the community. We have taken our position and do not entertain the slightest idea of taking "a step backward." This appeal is intended, especially, for the eye of every one who claims the proud title of Republican.

REGISTRATION FIRST, THEN VOTING.

The vital importance of thorough and efficient preparation for the registration of legal voters cannot be over estimated by our Republican friends in every direction. Let it be distinctly understood that when election day finally arrives, no one will be allowed to vote unless he has previously had his name registered, or in other words, that registration comes before voting. This is a matter we are confident our colored friends will especially take into consideration. The election for members of the coming constitutional convention will be the first opportunity to vote, on the part of almost every freedman, and we believe the important privilege will be greatly appreciated. With all the cunning and crafty appeals that may be made to secure the vote of the colored man against the great party that liberated him from bondage, we do not believe he will be misled. That the colored man should be a Republican and vote with the Republican party, is the most natural result in the world.

How any sane or reasonable man can expect the freedman to voluntarily and willingly vote to sustain a faction or a party that always persistently labored to keep them from even enjoying the benefits of freedom is most inexplicable. If it was understood that enfranchisement was to be a mere cheat, that the freedman has still, practically, to renounce all conception of true manhood, that he is expected, as in the days of slavery, to become a passive instrument, utterly incapable of thinking or acting for himself on subjects of the deepest political importance, then the cant plea that he ought to vote with his old master and those with whom he "fished and played in boyhood," would seem to have some force. Upon the contrary, old masters ought to bear in mind that enfranchisement and emancipation are living palpable realities, and that the colored man, in a political and civil point of view stands exactly in his own position, or where he formerly stood. The colored man may, if he chooses, vote directly in opposition to the political opinions and sentiments of his old master, and yet, no ground whatever exist for charging him with ingratitude.

In short, it is plain to every one that if the colored man cannot vote as he pleases and think as he pleases, he is not really a free man. From anything we say on this and kindred topics, there is no excuse for reiterating the stale accusation that we are trying to array the colored man against his "best friends." It is a matter of judgment, conscience and patriotism, and we again repeat our injunction as to the vital importance of registration.

CRIME MUST BE PUNISHED.

There is, and ought to be but, one sentiment with all well disposed persons in our community in relation to the prompt and rigid punishment of the flagrant crimes now and then perpetrated in this and adjoining counties. We trust there will be no further occasion for crimination or recrimination as to whether the desperadoes who commit these monstrous outrages are white or colored; let a universal sentiment prevail among all classes, indiscriminate of race, that murder, highway robbery and theft must be punished and put down at all hazards.

When the officers of the law, civil and military, are earnestly seconded and sustained with a feeling of this kind in the community, we believe that crime will rapidly decline. We deeply deprecate the disposition that seems to have existed to some extent to spring the question, as soon as a murder or robbery was heard of, whether the author or authors of the crime were white or black. Every such feeling as this should be reprobated and denounced. Justice never can be done and crime properly punished while men stop to chaffer and dispute about the complexion of those who now and then startle the community by desperate deeds.

The utmost care should undoubtedly be observed, on all occasions, to prevent

injustice from being done to any human being, but that crime cannot and must not be tolerated, should be the universal verdict among our people. The moment a robbery or outrage is heard of, let every one, white and colored, be on the alert and give prompt aid and assistance in the speedy arrest of the criminals.

A "CONSERVATIVE" LETTER.

Mr. Henry R. Bryan, a member of the New Bern Bar, has written a letter which fills over three columns of the Newbern Journal of Commerce. The letter originates, we are informed, from the request of four gentlemen from Bay River, who ask Mr. Bryan's "opinion relative to registering and voting under the present circumstances of our country."

Mr. Bryan's opinion relative to registering is given to the gentlemen from Bay River and the readers of the Journal in a few very words. He agrees with Mr. Stanbery, and goes a step farther. The Attorney-General is of opinion that nearly all rebels can vote, and is in doubt as regards the rights of others. Mr. Stanbery says that the oath required to be taken explains the qualification of the voter, and refers to the liability of prosecution for perjury of those who may take that oath falsely. Mr. Bryan, however, seems to have less doubt than the Attorney-General. He says: "If you are not clearly excluded, go to the appointed places and register your names." He further tells his friends that "almost every person can take the oath required," and that "all the difficulties upon that score are now put to rest."

As to Mr. Bryan's opinion relative to voting under the present circumstances of our country, we fear his Bay River friends are no more enlightened than they were before they sought the information. They are not told who to vote for or what to vote for, but are advised to register, in order that they may "have the privilege of voting for or against any Constitution that may be adopted by the Convention, and deal a telling blow for their country's cause."

To this latter subject—"their country's cause"—Mr. Bryan devotes the main part of his letter. Although the four gentlemen from Bay River have not solicited any light on that subject, Mr. Bryan feels it his patriotic duty to illuminate them. Our country cousins are told, what no doubt they have heard upon several other occasions, that their country is anything except the United States. Mr. Bryan reverberates a few very nice things about State's rights, said to have been born out of Mr. Calhoun in 1832. In justice to Mr. Calhoun's memory, however, it is fair to state that the echo has become rather faint and indistinct.

Knowing Mr. Bryan to be a lawyer and a gentleman of education, we were surprised at his letter; firstly, at the bitter and vindictive spirit displayed by him, and secondly, at the utter want of argument or logic in a public opinion on a politico-legal question. Contradicting himself by making assertions totally inconsistent with each other, the entire letter is filled with denunciations against the Government of the United States, and the most venomous invectives against the people of the North and the Southern Unionists. Not a single argument is advanced in defence of the compilation of assertions. From a gentleman of Mr. Bryan's reputed education we had expected something better, in an attempt to take a public part in politics, than a rehash of all the worn-out epithets of sectional hatred which the heat of war or the malignancy of the libeller and slanderer could invent.

Self contradictions in Mr. B's letter stare us in the face in nearly every other sentence. He tells us "Six years ago with bright hopes and full of vigor and determination to succeed in the great work that was begun, the men of North Carolina at the call of the Convention buckled on the sword and went forth to make good the ordinance that declared us a separate and distinct people from those north of Mason and Dixon's line."

After landing this attempt to absolve themselves from all allegiance to the United States, Mr. Bryan coolly says: "Finding that all was lost, we accepted the situation and claimed the rights which were entitled to us as American citizens."

We italicise the word rights in order to give its use in this connection prominence. After four years of war, the rebel who has drenched the land with fire, made widows and orphans, caused mourning and wail all over a once happy country talks of his rights as a citizen of a nation he has disgraced and sought to ruin.

Again in parallel to the chivalric announcement that the men of North Carolina "buckled on the sword and went forth," we will place the following which occurs within three or four sentences of another.

Acting upon this notion of the indissolubility of the Union, North Carolina, in Convention assembled, struck from her fundamental law all that was supposed to be objectionable to the people of the North."

We white Unionists are disposed of and disgraced by calling them abinoes or

negroes, and the negroes are told that the white Unionist is "the natural enemy of his race," &c., &c., ad finem.

Mr. B., in conclusion, tells the gentlemen who sought his advice, "Reflect, my friends, seriously upon these things that I have written unto you."

Which is good advice and has scriptural ring to it that is refreshing. Let them reflect, and satisfy themselves whether they will spend the balance of their days in tooth-gnashing and lamentations over the lost cause, or be an integral and live part of a peaceable, happy and prosperous nation.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The 4th of July, with all its hallowed and patriotic recollections, will soon be here. We learn of no arrangements, up to this time, for any general celebration. We hope, however, that the day, in New Bern, will not be suffered to pass unheralded and unnoticed. Let it be remembered, on that occasion, that ninety-one years will have passed since the great truth was formerly proclaimed, that "all men are created equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

If no definite or regular arrangements are made for celebrating, we trust that all business houses will be closed for the day; that the troops at the garrison, commanded by Major Van Horn, may be allowed to parade through our streets, and that every one who has an American flag will unfurl it to the breeze.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.—We see by a short announcement in the Republican, that Major Palmer has been appointed Mayor of this City. This completes the new Board, under the provisional military system of the reconstruction bill. A fine Board, certainly, for a Southern City! But a single Southern man, from the town Sergeant down to the Mayor! Police City Clerk, City Physician, Sanitary Inspector, Councilman and Mayor, all of the Radical Association, or Union League of this City. Not one of these having any more interest in the welfare or prosperity of the City of New Bern, than any other migratory class. Was ever such monstrous outrages inflicted on any people!

The above paragraph is from our neighbor of the Journal of Commerce. The last sentence (in italics of our own) is a cool specimen of his irony in writing, and is very refreshing to us now, since the editor's recent commission to radicalism. "But a single Southern man, from the town Sergeant down to the Mayor"—and that man a "North Carolina radical."

"A fine Board, certainly, for a Southern City!" Why not? "Police, City Clerk, City Physician, Sanitary Inspector, Councilman and Mayor all, all radicals of the purest water—the Mayor being chairman of the Radical Association, or Union League of this City!" All true except, perhaps, about the chairmanship of the League. Will not our neighbor apply for admission into the League, and learn, in their godly company of near a thousand loyal memberships, that loyal men will rule, as in our city they do now rule?

An association with the League will, we assure him—they tell us—strengthen and confirm one in every good radical word and work.

Now, some rebel sorehead complainant who yet thinks the flag of the Union should not wave over the Mayor's office, may possibly think our neighbor either not ironical or not consistent. Not so. None know better than he that all those who have the charge of our City Government are not a migratory class. All are here animo manendi. All have been here longer than our neighbor, and most of them have more interest in the welfare and prosperity of the city than—some other people who could not hold or obtain the city offices.

Our neighbor is consistent. Some time since he expressed a very decided preference (he could not prefer rebels) for Northern radical men over North Carolina radical men. A majority of the former control the City Board—to the editor's liking.

Major W. L. Palmer, our Mayor, is "one of our most substantiated and worthy citizens"—a gentleman of intelligence—"of very loyal principles, moderate in everything, and who will discharge the duties of Mayor with an impartiality which neither race nor color will challenge."

The Councilmen, as a whole, are far more loyal, and at least as competent, honest and capable as the late Board. Our neighbor was only ironical, and he is consistent.

On May 1, 1867, the amount of the national debt, less cash in the treasury, was \$2,500,796,096.25. June 1, 1867, the amount of debt, less cash in the treasury, is \$2,515,615,930.99;—a reduction of five millions in the amount of debt, or five millions of dollars is about the amount of reduction of the old debt of the United States achieved by the Democratic administrations of former times in a whole year—the administrations of those wonderful financial exploits we are hearing so much now. Five millions a month, in spite of Mr. McCulloch's gloomy letter, is not so desperate a ratio of liquidating debts after all. We present this month's statement of the Treasurer of the United States to the country as the instalment of Radical ruin for the month of May. At this rate we shall clear off sixty millions a year, which is enough. If the Democracy, instead of abusing Congress and the people, would honestly turn their efforts to enforcing the liquor revenue law, we should cancel our entire debt in five years.—Pitt. Press.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW BERN MONEY MARKET.

Table with columns for BANKS, BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, BANK OF VIRGINIA, BANK OF GEORGIA, BANK OF ALABAMA, BANK OF MISSISSIPPI, BANK OF LOUISIANA, BANK OF TEXAS, BANK OF CALIFORNIA, BANK OF WISCONSIN, BANK OF ILLINOIS, BANK OF INDIANA, BANK OF OHIO, BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, BANK OF NEW YORK, BANK OF MASSACHUSETTS, BANK OF VERMONT, BANK OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, BANK OF CONNECTICUT, BANK OF DELAWARE, BANK OF MARYLAND, BANK OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BANK OF VIRGINIA, BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BANK OF MISSISSIPPI, BANK OF ALABAMA, BANK OF LOUISIANA, BANK OF TEXAS, BANK OF CALIFORNIA, BANK OF WISCONSIN, BANK OF ILLINOIS, BANK OF INDIANA, BANK OF OHIO, BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, BANK OF NEW YORK, BANK OF MASSACHUSETTS, BANK OF VERMONT, BANK OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, BANK OF CONNECTICUT, BANK OF DELAWARE, BANK OF MARYLAND, BANK OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PRICES CURRENT.

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., South Front Street, opposite Gaston House.

Table listing prices for various commodities including Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Oil, and other goods. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Sanitary Notice!

Ordinance for Sanitary Purposes.

- 1. It is ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of New Bern, that the occupants of each and every lot in the city (and in case the lot is unoccupied the owner thereof) are hereby ordered to collect and deposit in barrels, or other suitable receptacles, all refuse matter, garbage, ashes and filth of every description, that may accumulate on their respective lots, dwelling places, or business stands, and to place such barrels or receptacles on the sidewalks in front of their respective lots, on Monday and Thursday mornings of each week, before the hour of 8 a. m.
2. It is further ordained, That all decayed animal or vegetable matter or offal, garbage or sweepings of any kind, collecting in or around the stalls of any public or private market, shall be deposited by the occupants of said stalls in fit and proper receptacles, and placed in convenient localities for removal before the hour 2 o'clock p. m. of each day.
3. It is further ordained, That all persons are prohibited from throwing any offal, rubbish, garbage, sweepings or refuse matter of any kind, whatever, into any of the streets, docks around the city, or upon the sidewalks, streets, lanes and public highways within the city limits.
4. It is further ordained, That hereafter no shafts or privies shall be dug or excavated for more than two feet from the surface of the surrounding ground.
5. It is further ordained, That each and every property owner within the City limits shall have all sinks, water-closets or privies which may be upon his property, cleaned out or disinfected by the use of copperas, chloride of lime or other suitable disinfectant, whenever such cleaning or disinfecting may become necessary, or whenever notice to that effect may be served upon such property owner by the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Council.
6. It is further ordained, That no person shall feed, water, wash or clean any animal within fifteen feet of any of the public walks of this City.
7. It is further ordained, That all persons are prohibited from throwing anything into any of the public pumps, wells or reservoirs of the City, or impair their utility in any manner.
8. It is further ordained, That no person shall convey to, sell or offer for sale any damaged or spoiled meat, fish, corn, wheat, rye, oats, peas or other articles of food within the jurisdiction of the City authorities.
9. It is further ordained, That no cattle or swine shall be slaughtered within the City limits.
10. It is further ordained, That all persons are prohibited from keeping any live dogs within the City limits from the 1st day of May to the 31st day of October.
11. It is further ordained, That no grave shall be dug in any of the Cemeteries in and around the City, unless it be at least five feet deep.
12. It is further ordained, That no corpse shall be removed from the Cemetery, in and around the City, without special permit from the Sanitary Committee of the City Council.
13. It is further ordained, That any person violating any of the foregoing ordinances shall, upon conviction before the Mayor, be fined a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each and every offence, and if any person shall fail to pay such fine he shall be ordered to work upon the public streets a sufficient length of time to compensate for the amount of such fine in accordance with the law of the State for such cases provided.
14. It is further ordained, That all previous Ordinances passed by the City or Town Government and conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.
June 6, '67.—J.

LOST.

ON the 2nd inst., a small WALLET containing about \$100 was lost by the writer. The finder is requested to send it to the office of the "REPUBLICAN" at New Bern, N. C.