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H. H. THOMPSON, Agent,  
New Berne.

# NEW BERNE REPUBLICAN

VOL. III.—NO. 51. NEW BERNE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1868. PRICE 5 CENTS.

## AN ORDINANCE To lay Taxes and Provide for the Support of the City Government.

Section 1. It is ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of New Berne, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, a tax of one per cent upon the value of real estate within the limits of the corporation, to be levied and collected as is by law provided.

Section 2. It is further ordained, That from and after the 1st day of April, 1869, no person, firm or corporation shall be permitted to carry on either of the trades or occupations mentioned in Section 6 of this ordinance, until he or they shall have obtained a license therefor in the manner herein provided.

Section 3. It is further ordained, That every person or persons desiring to obtain a license shall register with the City Clerk, first, his name, or their name or style; second, the trade or occupation for which a license is desired; third, the place where such trade or occupation is to be carried on; fourth, if an inn-keeper, the yearly rental of the house and property to be occupied for said purpose, and thereupon, upon payment to the City Clerk, or other person authorized to collect the tax herein provided, shall make out and deliver a license for such trade or occupation, which license shall continue in force for one month, at the place or premises described therein.

Section 4. It is further ordained, That if any person or persons shall exercise or carry on any trade or business hereinafter mentioned, for the exercising of which a license is required, without taking out such license, as is in that behalf required, he, she, or they shall, for every such offence, respectively forfeit a penalty equal to three times the amount of the sum of money imposed for such license to the use of the city.

Section 5. And be it further ordained, That in every case where more than one of the pursuits, hereinafter described shall be carried on by the same person, at the same place at the same time, except as therein mentioned, license must be taken out for each, according to the provisions herein provided.

Section 6. And be it further ordained, That on and after the first day of April, 1869, for each license granted the City Clerk, the license fee shall be respectively and monthly paid. Any number of persons carrying on any business or coming within the purview of this ordinance, in partnership or otherwise, shall be deemed as one person, under such license, and not otherwise.

(1) Bankers shall pay ten dollars for each license, and every person shall be deemed a banker within the meaning of this Ordinance, who keeps a place of business where credits are opened in favor of any person or firm, by the deposit or collection of money or currency, and the same, or any part thereof, shall be paid out or remitted upon the draft or check of such creditor.

(2) Auctioneers shall pay ten dollars for license. Every person shall be deemed an auctioneer whose occupation it is to offer property for sale to the highest bidder.

(3) Retail Dealers in liquors, including all distilled or fermented liquors, and wines of every description, shall pay five dollars for each license. Every person who shall offer for sale such liquors in less quantity than one gallon at one time, to the same purchaser, shall be regarded a retail dealer in liquors.

(4) Retail Dealers shall pay one dollar for each license. Every person whose occupation it is to sell or offer for sale groceries or any goods, wares or merchandise, or foreign or domestic productions, in less quantities than a whole original piece or package, at one time to the same purchaser, or to manage business in quantities of more than one gallon, shall be deemed a wholesale dealer.

(5) Wholesale Dealers shall pay four dollars for each license. Every person whose occupation it is to sell or offer for sale groceries or any goods, wares or merchandise, by one or more original packages or pieces at one time, to the same purchaser, or to manage business in quantities of more than one gallon, shall be deemed a wholesale dealer.

(6) Hotels, Inns and Taverns, shall pay five dollars for each license. Every place where food and lodging are provided for and furnished to travelers or sojourners, in view of the payment therefor, shall be regarded as a Hotel, Inn or Tavern.

(7) Brokers and Commission Merchants shall pay four dollars for each license. Any person except one holding a license as a wholesale dealer or broker whose business it is to purchase or sell stocks, money, goods or merchandise, or seek orders therefor in original or suboriginal packages, or to manage business for the owners of vessels, or consignors of freight, or whose business it is to purchase, rent or sell real estate for others, shall be regarded as a Broker or Commission Merchant.

(8) Theatres, Circuses and Jugglers shall pay a sum not to exceed two hundred dollars to be fixed by the City Council in each case.

(9) Bowling Alleys or Billiard Rooms shall pay four dollars for each license.

(10) Horse Dealers and Livery Stable keepers shall pay four dollars for each license.

(11) Peddlers shall pay fifty cents for each license. Any person, except persons peddling newspapers, or domestic produce as their own producing, who sells or offers to sell at retail goods, wares or commodities, travelling from place to place in the streets shall be deemed a peddler.

(12) Manufacturers shall pay two dollars for each license. Any person except one holding a license as a wholesale dealer or broker or firm who shall manufacture by hand or machinery, and offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandise exceeding annually the sum of one thousand dollars shall be deemed a manufacturer.

(13) Lawyers, Physicians, Dentists, Photographers and Printers, shall pay one dollar for each license.

(14) Express Companies shall pay five dollars for each license.

(15) All public drays shall pay twenty-five cents for each license.

(16) Cart-horses shall pay two dollars for each license.

Section 7. And be it further ordained, That all Ordinances and parts of Ordinances conflicting herewith, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

JOHN S. MANIX, City Clerk.  
Newberne, N. C., March 30th, 1868.

## The New Berne Republican. NEW BERNE, SEPTEMBER 16, 1868.

### Protest of the Expelled Colored Members of the Georgia House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 8, 1868.

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives.

This House having decided by a vote this day to expel the undersigned members from the seats to which they have been legally elected, for no improper conduct on their part, and for no other legal reason, or pretended cause, except their color, the undersigned, ardently desiring the peace of society and the prosperity of the State, and determined to do all in their power to avoid bloodshed or war of races, have decided to suffer wrongs for a time, rather than attempt to redress them in a manner that may, in this time of high political excitement, produce civil strife.

For these considerations the undersigned will abide by the decision of this House, and will peacefully retire from the seats to which they consider themselves legally entitled. But before doing so, the undersigned, as the representatives of their race, consisting of over 500,000 citizens and over 90,000 legal electors of this State, in the name of the State, whose peaceful citizens they are, whose laws they have obeyed, and whose white women and children they supported and protected, when their husbands, fathers and brothers were upon distant battle-fields in the service of the Confederate States; in the name of justice and that equality before the laws to which they are entitled; in the name of peace and humanity, without which anarchy and confusion must take the place of good government, stability and protection of life and property, and in the name of that friendship and good understanding, which it is their interest and their ardent desire to cultivate with the white race, do hereby enter their solemn protest against the outrage perpetrated upon their rights by the action of this House; and they hereby give notice that they will appeal at the proper time to the Congress of the United States and the justice of the American people to redress the grievances to which they are subjected by the intolerant and oppressive conduct of the dominant party in this House; who, while part of their members were in danger of losing their seats on account of ineligibility and under the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, met the colored members of this House in a spirit of conciliation and kindness during the investigation, but who, when they had obtained an erroneous decision of the House in their favor, which enables them to retain seats to which, under the Constitution of the United States, they are entitled on account of the participation in the rebellion, forget that Congress has power under said constitutional amendment to pass all laws and establish all courts or tribunals necessary to carry out said amendment, and that, by the judgment of such tribunals, they may yet be compelled to vacate seats illegally held by them, and who now make war on the right of colored members and drive them from the hall. The undersigned respectfully demand that this their protest may be entered upon the journal of the House.

Here follow the names of twenty-seven colored members who were expelled, and of twelve white radical members who join in the protest against the expulsion of the black representatives.

BRICK POMEROY ON SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.—This sagacious "statesman" and editor is an authority in the Democratic Party. His paper of July 6, when he was bitterly opposed to the nomination of Blair, said:

What have the Blairs in common with the Democratic Party? They all contributed to the extent of their ability, to widen the gulf and increase the bitterness between the North and the South, which led to the late tremendous convulsions. It is this Blair family, whose history is thus truthfully sketched, which now claims position and a voice in the Democratic Party, and even assumes to dictate its nomination for the Presidency. In fact, it has the modesty to claim the nomination for one of its own members—the butcher of St. Louis—the nice young gentleman who so ardently balanced between the speakership and a Brigadier Generalship, and to whom Lincoln so kindly tossed the latter when the former was not to be caught. Has the Democratic Party fallen so low as to be used by such creatures? Is it so craven as to allow such fellows to say what it shall do, or what it shall not do?

In regard to Horatio Seymour, the same writer in his paper of June 2, said:

What a beautiful fix we should be in were we to adopt Governor Seymour's views, reaffirming in substance the Jacobin platform upon the financial question. How grandly we could rally the masses! Out upon the thought! Spurn all such suggestions! Treat as enemies all who would counsel such suicidal policy! Away with the insidious advice of those who would delude, betray, and ruin us! It is false to Democracy! It is treason to the country! It is death to liberty!

MILLS REBUILT.—We are pleased to learn that the Cotton Factories of Eagle Hills and South Troy, Ireland County, burned down by Stoneman's raiders of April, 1865, have been rebuilt. The machinery for Eagle Mills has been delivered at the place, and will soon be set up and put in operation. South Troy, half a mile below, is not so far advanced. The proprietors of these Mills, we learn, have erected better buildings than those which were destroyed.—*Salisbury North State.*

M. S. Robbins, of Randolph, has been selected as the Seymour and Blair candidate for elector in the 5th District.

## The Rosecrans-Lee Manifesto—A Rebel Democrat Confesses, and is Disgusted with all Connected with it.

So far, the military man has proved irresistible in every walk of notoriety in our country, and it has been impossible to force him into obscurity. He is still the painful figure, the affected master, the insolent intruder, who thrust himself into the political councils of the country, putting aside old and trusted friends, qualified by experience, and speaking in the most intricate topics, which have heretofore baffled our most educated statesmanship. He is loud, insolent, conceited, and has all the confidence of the raw adventurer in his new profession.

But of all these exhibitions of impertinence of military men, we doubt whether any has been quite as absurd and misplaced as the self-imposed mission of a certain Federal general of Chickamauga, mounted on the mountains of Virginia. The political reasonings at the White Sulphur Springs have been constituted by some adroit paragraphing in the newspapers one of the most foolish and exaggerated sensations of the times. General Rosecrans and his round table of military men putting on a political manifesto, constituting themselves a political council of the nation, presuming to represent public opinion in a little coterie of epaulets, would have been thought years ago an incredible effrontery in a political campaign. Who is Gen. Rosecrans, that he should advise our political subjects? The war has made many changes, and exhibited some curious freaks in its translations of a certain public opinion, but it has been scarcely so effective in its translations of a certain public opinion, as a high political councillor, a man who formerly a wandering fur-trader in the mountains of Virginia, and in the war was best known as the scapegoat of Chickamauga.

We regret to find Gen. Lee in the company of military common-places, weak notoriety hunters, intruding themselves into political life. Gen. Lee has no right to speak for the public mind on questions of politics; he is honored in a certain career sufficiently to satisfy the ambition of any man; and it is obvious that he has placed himself in a false and ungraceful position when he assumes to make one of a political council, and to publish manifestoes in a party campaign.

It is the spectacle of military men affecting an importance which public sentiment will not uphold, and making themselves ridiculous in an excess of intoxicating conceit. Where did all these military visionaries of the White Sulphur Springs obtain the wisdom of a statesman, and by what title are they qualified to make themselves public advisers? One difficulty in doing this is the temper and vanity which the soldier unfortunately derives from his profession. Those who have been successful in a military career, and have worn the garish glories of war, are scarcely content to be chimney-pieces in summer. They prefer to be statesmen, and legislators, and judges.—*Pollard's Political Pamphlet.*

MR. BOYDEN ON THE STUMP.—We learn that Mr. Boyden addressed the people of Davie county, at Mocksville, on Tuesday, in an able and ingenious speech of two hours length, devoted in a large measure, to a defence of his own course and his own consistency. He dealt both parties some pretty hard blows, expressed his approbation of nearly all the radical measures, but finally said that this was a contest between Radical Democracy and Radical Republicanism, and that between the two he rather preferred the latter. He said, as we learn, that he had been all his life opposed to "the Democracy" and that he was opposed to it yet. His prejudices against the name of Democrat seem to be so great that he cannot possibly overcome them, and in making these declarations many thought that he exposed the key to his whole course since the adjournment of the New York Convention. We learn that his speech elicited no applause except from now and then a scattering Radical in the crowd, who were pleased with his hits at "the Democracy" while they were very sore at the thrusts which he made at radicalism.—*Salisbury North State, 10th.*

## An Address to the Freedmen of North Carolina.

Patriots! Republicans! The country is in danger. The times of 1860 are again upon us. We are upon the eve of another war. The Democratic party has declared its intention to usurp power by tampering with Congress and the Supreme Court and to overthrow the State government of North Carolina by force of arms. This they will attempt to do if Seymour and Blair are elected. This attempt will be resisted by every means both offensive and defensive which God and nature have given us. If this war should be begun, who can say what horrors will not be enacted? Friends of your country and government, hasten to the rescue. Men who have never faltered loyalty in the dark days of the rebellion, rally once more in the defence of the Constitution, the laws and the flag. Save us from the dreadful calamities of another war. General Grant says "Let us have peace." The Republicans say "Let us have peace." On the 16th of this month there is to be a State Mass Meeting in the city of Raleigh. The object of that meeting is to organize more thoroughly the friends of peace and stable government. The undersigned have been appointed a Committee to invite all friends of Grant and peace to attend that meeting. We shall not stir up the evil passions of men to excite them to crime. We shall not attempt to intimidate or disturb any one. All hope lies in reason and judgment and not in the revolver and the Bowie knife.

One more effort and all will be well. The election of Grant will give us that long desired and expected blessing, PEACE. Republicans! You have a duty to perform. You have the power, and upon your heads will be the responsibility if damage comes upon the State. Put forth that power. Work for General Grant. Undergo fatigue, hardships and danger, if need be, to secure his election. Spare no pains. Avoid no labor. The issue is tremendous. It is Peace or War. It is prosperity or ruin. In one word it is Seymour and Blair or Grant and Colfax. There is no middle ground. There can be no neutral ground in this contest. Let the legions of loyalty cry "to your tents, O Israel," and be ready to move down upon the enemy in solid column in November.

W. M. COLEMAN, Committee.  
C. L. HARRIS.

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY MEANS THE MURDER OF SEVENTEEN THOUSAND. The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Union of the 15th of August, 1868, admonishes the rebel generals and their friends not to be too hasty, and says: "Suffer any and all taunts of tyranny until after November, and then—well, we would rather be a nimble squirrel than a white Radical."

## Profits of Farming.

Much discussion and conversation have been had upon this subject, and I do not mean to enter at large upon a discussion which requires to be examined in various aspects and relations in order that an enlightened and well-founded judgment may be made up, and especially in order that I may not lead to any false inferences of its unprofitableness, nor encourage any fallacious expectations as to any advantage—I mean pecuniary advantage—to be derived from it.

The erroneous opinions and calculations which have been formed in this matter, have led to most painful results, to serious losses, and to bitter and vexatious disappointments. I know a gentleman who tried farming on an extensive and experimental scale, who is often quoted as having proved "that in agriculture two and two do not always make four."

I understand it to be implied by this calculation, respecting the profits of farming, or a fair return for the expenditure of labor and the investment of capital, as not so likely to be verified as in the other business pursuits of life. I do not admit this axiom in any fair sense. I do not believe that it does justice to agriculture, and no small experience and some observation convinces me that, circumstances being equal, farming will furnish as ample a compensation for labor, as ample a dividend upon capital invested, as the common trades which men engage in, and even the ordinary pursuits of mercantile and commercial life. Of course I except all extraordinary cases of good fortune, and all matter of gambling and speculation.

The returns of most crops strike one sometimes with astonishment, and would, if taken as a test, lead to the most delusive speculations. A grain of seed sometimes returns one hundred fold; and this being sown a second year, would perhaps give ten thousand fold, and so on in geometrical ratio. Seventy bushels of potatoes planted will yield four hundred, or twenty for one; a bushel of wheat sown will yield thirty bushels, or thirty for one; a peck of corn planted will yield sixty bushels, or two hundred and forty for one; a pound of carrot, beet, or ruta baga seed will produce six to nine hundred bushels, worth one hundred dollars.

The proceeds in these cases seem to be enormous, yet they are constantly realized, and that too, in many cases, at comparatively small expense. But no consistent conclusions of the profits of farming are to be drawn from such results as these, so many untold circumstances of abatement enter into the cost, that if these were the only elements given in the case, the solution of the problem would give the most erroneous and deceptive results.

We are not to look to agriculture for any extraordinary or sudden gains, as for example the drawing of a prize in a lottery, or a shrewd speculation in stocks.

If we will take ten merchants with a fixed amount of capital, and ten farmers with the same amount, we will find that at the end of twenty years the farmers have the greatest increase of capital, and that the increase is more evenly divided among them than among the merchants. Farming is also far safer and more certain to secure a competency than mercantile pursuits. I venture to say that twenty merchants fail in business to one farmer, and this ought to open the eyes of young men with small capitals about going into business.—*Germanorum Telegraph.*

## THE STARVATION OF THE UNION PRISONERS.

Hon. Leonard Myers, in a speech at Philadelphia last week, made the following statement:

"The vilest thing yet is the attempt to fasten on Gen. Grant the responsibility for the starvation of our prisoners, and to do it they call on the rebel Gen. Meade, who even intimates that their prisoners were treated no better. Now I want your attention to a statement which has never before been made public. When Jeff. Thompson, the rebel, was exchanged, he passed through Andersonville. He had the heart of a man; he had been treated by us with great kindness, and he waited on Jefferson Davis to beg better conduct toward our prisoners. Davis replied: 'We can tell them that they may much quicker than in fact.' He is the stern statesman who was fed on fried oysters, has been cheered in England by our 'free trade' friends, and stands about as much chance of hanging as John H. Surratt. Let modern Democracy call up Jeff. Thompson as their next witness."

REIGN OF TERROR IN ARKANSAS—19 REPUBLICANS ASSASSINATED IN ONE COUNTY.—LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 4.—Nineteen Republicans have been assassinated in Columbia County within ten days. One man was shot with eleven bullets for shouting for Grant. A reign of terror exists in the few counties where there are large Rebel majorities, but all the best chance of hanging is where there are Republican majorities, and also in Rebel counties where the Mountain Feels live.

HORATIO SEYMOUR'S "FRIENDS" IN 1863 burned the colored orphan asylum of New York. In 1868 they are shooting down Union men in the South, white and black. See accounts from Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee.

All doubt about the position of Gen. John A. Dix, our Minister to France, has been removed by the receipt of a letter to Washington from him, in which he hopes that Grant and Colfax may be elected.

It is reported that Jeff. Davis will be tendered the presidency of Randolph Macon College, at Ashland, Virginia, so soon as he is freed from the legal embarrassment by which he is now fettered.

Let us have war—Blair.

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One square, one insertion	10 cts
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Bank of Cape Fear	100
Bank of Charlotte	100
Bank of Goldsboro	100
Bank of Greensboro	100
Bank of Raleigh	100
Bank of Salisbury	100
Bank of Thomasville	100
Bank of Washington	100
Bank of Weldon	100
Bank of Fayetteville	100
Bank of Yanceyville	100
Bank of Clemmons	100
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In the latest style and short notice.

One of these Advertisements will be accepted as ONE DOLLAR on every CASH PURCHASE amounting to Twenty Dollars, and at the same ratio on larger or smaller Purchases.  
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