

NEW BERNE REPUBLICAN

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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THE REPUBLICAN WHO WILL EXERCISE THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE BY TEAM-PLING INTO DUST THE USURPATION OF CONGRESS, KNOWN AS THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS. I WISH TO STAND BEFORE THE CONVENTION UPON THIS ISSUE, BUT IT IS ONE WHICH EMBRACES EVERYTHING ELSE THAT IS OF VALUE IN THIS LARGE AND COMPREHENSIVE RE-SULTS. IT IS THE ONE THING THAT INCLUDES ALL THAT IS WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION, AND WITHOUT IT, THE CONTEST, AND WITHOUT IT, THE STRUGGLE, IS A FIGHT FOR NOTHING. Your friend, FRANK P. BLAIR, COLONEL O. BROADHEAD.

THE NEW BERNE REPUBLICAN.

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AN ORDINANCE

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

Sec. 1. It is ordained by the Mayor and Council of the city of New Bern, That for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1868, a tax of one per cent upon the value of all real estate within the limits of the corporation, be and the same is hereby laid to be collected as is by law provided.

Sec. 2. It is further ordained, That from and after the 1st day of April, 1868, no person, firm or corporation shall prosecute or carry on either of the trades or occupations mentioned in Section 5 of this ordinance, until he or they shall have obtained a license therefor in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 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 such trade or occupation, which license shall continue in force for one month, at the place or premises described therein.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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 in the same place at the same time, except as therein mentioned, license must be taken out for each, according to the rates severally prescribed.

Sec. 6. And be it further ordained, That on and after the first day of April, 1868, for each license granted the sum herewith stated, shall be respectively and monthly paid. Any number of persons carrying on any business coming within the purview of this ordinance, in partnership may transact such business at such place, 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 name, or any name, 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 four dollars 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 person not including wines, spirituous or malt liquors, shall be regarded as a retail dealer.

(5.) Wholesale Dealers shall pay four dollars for each license. Every person whose occupation or business it is to sell groceries or any goods, wares or merchandise, by one or more original packages or pieces at one time, to the same purchaser, or wines and liquors 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 travellers or sojourners in view of 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 wholesale dealer or banker whose business it is to purchase or sell stocks, money, goods or merchandise, or to purchase or sell in whole or in part, or to manage business matters for the owners of vessels, or consignors of freight, or to purchase or sell real estate for others, shall be regarded as a Broker or Commission Merchant.

(8.) Theaters, 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 Alms or Billiard Rooms shall pay four dollars for each license.

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

(11.) Peddlers shall pay fifty cents for each license. Any person, except persons peddling newspapers, books or domestic produce of 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.

The New Bern Republican.

NEW BERNE, SEPT. 26, 1868.

[From the Press.]

OUR THUNDER.

(A Campaign Song.)

BY HIRAM TORREY.

When it begins to thunder,

'Twill thunder all around;

The Democrats will wonder,

And tremble at the sound.

And when they ask what this is,

That's roused the nation's voice,

We'll point to our Ulysses,

The country's noble choice.

And we'll march right on,

Till the victory's won,

Hurrah, boys, hurrah!

No Copperhead secession

Can stop our grand procession,

Hurrah, boys, hurrah!

Over every hill and valley

'Till all the people rally,

For Grant, Colfax, and peace.

The "rebs" may call him "tanner,"

Or any other name;

He holds the winning banner,

The brightest known to fame.

So we'll march right on,

Till the victory's won,

Hurrah, boys, hurrah!

No Copperhead secession

Can stop our grand procession,

Hurrah, boys, hurrah!

No man through all the ages,

Has more of glory won;

Grant, on our history's pages,

Will rank with Washington!

In war, as our defender,

He made the rebels yield,

And again in November,

Will be master of the field!

So we'll march right on,

Till the victory's won,

Hurrah, boys, hurrah!

No Copperhead secession

Can stop our grand procession,

Hurrah, boys, hurrah!

"THE AERIE," Wassahickon, Sept., 1868.

SIGNS.

The prospects of an overwhelming triumph for the Republican party in the skirmishes of October, and in the grand charge all along the lines of November, are not more grateful, as matter of contemplation, than the fact that amid the scuffling and bubbling of the campaign that party is daily and hourly growing by accretions from the ranks of the opposition.

That this is a fact we take not for granted. Evidence pours in on every side to force home the conclusion. It is the purpose of an enemy, skilled as the Democracy is in all the subtleties of the situation, to conceal what it cannot avert. But with all its stoical composure; with all its persistent suppressions of a fate inevitable, that stares it in the face, thousands refuse to be deceived, and like those erolites that leave their parent body and shoot with splendor across the sky, they give up old and threadbare convictions, and seek to embrace those more congenial and practical.

We will entertain a respect for the popular will, and many adroitly square their convictions with it. Its every manifestation then operates as a powerful moral lever, and political as well. The deadly sleep into which the Upas of Democracy had lulled its unsuspecting victims has been

Mene, written for them on the walls of public opinion and popular suffrage.

The World has given up its meretricious arithmetic, as if ashamed of its beguiling arts, and has at last in substance said: "What if the Republicans did gain a big victory in Maine, didn't Fremont carry the State, and didn't Buchanan carry Pennsylvania for all that?"

From every section of the West there is but one sentiment. Every call for Republican meetings is responded to with enthusiastic accord. A chilling dampness hangs over every Democratic pow-wow. Judged by their size, frequently, and ardor, these meetings lead us to believe that this section of the Union will teach treason a lesson in October and November quite as forcible in its terms as any during the war.

The effect of these happy indications, these consoling facts, should be to add firmness to that resolve which the nation seems to have made, never to let our flag trail in the dust to which rebellion would have consigned it. Work has been done, and well done; but no muscle should be relaxed until the vespers of November 3.

Accept the current of opinion, the large accessions to our ranks, the brilliantly illuminated perspective, as sufficient remuneration for the labor done and press the enemy closer—entirely to the wall. The premonitions of their fate are as plain to them as to us. The rivolets that now increase the great Republican current will soon become torrents. As the reasons for a proper economy, an enlarged statesmanship, liberal institutions, a closely corporate and potential Government, without selfishness, but with a magnanimity embracing the rights of every citizen within its domains, break upon the minds of those who have hitherto suffered from doubts or gone entirely astray, the acclaim for Grant and Colfax will become a unanimous outburst, and the Democratic party—acepholous, amorphous, congealed and despised—will find a fitting burial place amid the ruins of its own temples.

In his signis vincimus.—Philadelphia Press.

Everything Beautiful in Season.

Men, generally, are quite ready to recognize the eternal fitness of things, everywhere but in the experience of human life; to acknowledge the perpetual action of a beneficent Providence everywhere but where that faith is needed most. If, for instance, we put ourselves under the guidance of science, and are led through the various and progressive erae of creation, we are awed by the wisdom that has given them such complete adaptation to present purposes and ulterior ends. Every atom there has an entire finish, every grain of dust is perfectly moulded by the action of a constant law, and is related to the silent constellation that keeps its solemn vigil on some distant outpost of the firmament. Age after age is a progressive symbol of the single Will that wrote on all material things its beneficent designs.

And, at last, when gradation after gradation of animal life, each higher in the scale of being than the last, had wrought its mission on the globe, and made the world complete, man was placed amid this marvellous magnificence, where everything attests this unity and reveals a universal beauty. The morning, for instance, has its own peculiar loveliness.—Slowly, and with right royal robes, the day assumes its kindly empire, and keeps the miracle of the creation ever new; and, as it mellows into evening, the clouds blush with the consciousness of their great mission, as they bestow the Father's benediction on a weary race—and the holy night, when we see God's mighty, star-mailed messenger, treading, with majestic step, on those celestial heights, and offering their knightly successor to our weakness, surely in these there is a wealth of beauty, which the most uncultured spirit recognizes.

And so the yearly changes of the seasons, twining the earth with varied loveliness, bringing spring, with its silent trophies of a life that winter could not crush, and summer, green-robed and passionate, and autumn, sombre with frowning clouds, but rich with infinite bounty, and winter, with its flashing coronet and spotless ermine, these are all the beautiful.

And going higher, each stage of man's existence is a thing of beauty in its season, unless the laws which are ordained to govern it are violated, and its purposes contracted. Childhood is the messenger and illustration of supreme beauty, touching even all external things with a brighter and serener loveliness. It is the embodied beauty of touching weakness and unselfish faith, and uncorrupted innocence. Passing into youth, when the heart glows with rich hopes and high ambition, and into manhood, grand in its integrity and consecrating its developed energies to holy purposes, and into old age, when the hand weary with sacrificial labor or fierce conflict in behalf of right and truth, sinks gently to the welcome rest of a life on which no shadow of sin and sorrow ever come, still and ever, human life is very beautiful.

And analogy teaches us, that, if all other experiences are thus beautiful, if all external spheres of life manifest the steady and unimpeded action of a single and kindly will, we should accept the sadder ministries of sorrow and death, so often mysterious, and which are the common lot, as, in their deeper significance clothed about like all things else, when rightly viewed, with this attribute of beauty. They do not linger amid

a thousand trophies of loveliness and affection, as the ceaseless agencies of a spirit at enmity with man. Nay, the scenes of human suffering have been the scenes of its sublimest glory. The strains of music that linger longest on the earth are the speech of some soul smitten with sorrow, or suffering for the sake of truth, or triumphing amid heroism, the words of saints and martyrs and heroes that have been victorious over all things. And death is not the blighting action of a perpetual curse, to be associated only with thoughts of corruption and chill and darkness. Nothing perform for us such grand and holy offices as that. How frequently, indeed, its coming is beautiful—beautiful because so fit and reasonable. When, for instance, the old man has survived the changes of life, that have taken away from his side one after another, and the ancient memories are translated into future hopes; when his work is done, and his hand grows nerveless, he feels almost alone, and familiar voices reach his ear—deaf the sounds this side the grave—

from another land, then how fit it is, that death should lead it forth to the youth of an immortal life, and the fellowship of the loved and lost. And, correctly estimated, death is always found to be a beautiful ministrations, though it breaks up, sometimes, the dearest human relationships. How often does the soul welcome it when the body is racked with torture. How often does it come as the agency which lifts all stages of life from pains and temptations which were waiting to meet them on their earthly way.

Death, snatching childhood from moral ruin, and spiritual corruption, leaving the little form in marble beauty richer than sculptor ever cut, as the type of its immortal loveliness and endless peace—death, calling the mother to a land, whence her voice shall come, with a deeper pleading, to call some wanderer home, death, bearing away the love of years, to remind the careless soul that is left, of God and heaven—and the angels—death, borne for principle, and given an eternal power to some great idea—death, chosen rather than dishonor, the pledge and prophecy of an immortal victory—surely this is beautiful. So, under the inspiration of a living faith, one by one, the solemn mysteries of our existence take their rightful places, as the agencies of Infinite Affection, and shine with calm and holy beauty on the road that leads to heaven.

Frank P. Blair's War Policy.

It is well enough to keep the war-like letter of FRANK P. BLAIR before the people. Democratic papers have become frightened at the startling propositions it contains, and hence they suppress it. They dare not keep it before the eyes, even of their friends, and yet, it is the real basis of the Democratic Platform. Being written and placed before the Convention when it assembled, it, and nothing else, secured Blair's nomination. Read, reflect, and then act at the polls.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868.

DEAR COLONEL: In reply to your inquiries I beg leave to say that I leave to you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, AND TO SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING, AS WHAT I CONSIDER THE REAL AND ONLY ISSUE IN THIS CONTEST:

The reconstruction policy of the Radicals will be complete before the next election; the States so long excluded will have been admitted; negro suffrage established and the carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce those reconstruction acts, the Radicals by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives will control both branches of Congress, and his Administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson. There is BUT ONE WAY TO RESTORE THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CONSTITUTION, AND THAT IS FOR THE PRESIDENT ELECT TO DECLARE THESE ACTS NULL AND VOID, COMPEL THE ARMY TO UNDO ITS USURPATIONS AT THE SOUTH, DISPERSE THE CARPET-BAG STATE GOVERNMENTS, AND ELECT SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with cooperation of the President it will not be difficult to COMPEL THE SENATE TO SUBMIT ONCE MORE TO THE obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put the issue plainly to the country.

I repeat THAT THIS IS THE REAL AND ONLY QUESTION WHICH WE SHOULD ALLOW TO CONTROL US. Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these, with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrage upon the ballot. These, and things like these, eat up the revenue and resources of the Government and destroy its credit—make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances. AND TO DO THIS WE MUST HAVE A

Independent and Progressive Journal

which shall reflect the sentiments and opinions of the unmistakable loyal population of Eastern North Carolina, by an uncompromising opposition to the doctrine of Secession, and by a fearless advocacy of the principles of

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before the Law.

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will receive such attention by Reports, Essays, Reviews and Summaries as space will permit.

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New Feature in Divi-

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PENSES LESS THAN ANY CASH

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