

Life Insurance! MANHATTAN Life Insurance Company, NEW YORK. Important New Feature in Dividends and Modes of Insurance!! SMALLEST RATIO OF MORTALITY. EXPENSES LESS THAN ANY CASH COMPANY. LIBERAL MODES OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. INSURERS RECEIVE THE LARGEST BONUS EVER GIVEN. DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY ON ALL PARTICIPATING POLICIES. NO CLAIMS UNPAID. ALL KINDS OF NONFORFEITING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED. POLICIES INCONTESTIBLE. LOANS MADE ON POLICIES. REGULAR LIFE POLICIES AFTER THREE YEARS NONFORFEITABLE. The following are examples of the operations of the Company:

AM'T PAID.	FREN. PAID.	ADDED TO POLICY.	TOTAL.
\$10,000	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$14,000
5,000	500	1,500	7,000
2,000	200	600	2,800
1,000	100	300	1,400

R. F. SMALLWOOD, M. D. Medical Examiner. H. H. THOMPSON, Agent, New Berne, N. C.

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 Berne, That for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1868, a tax of one 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 the trade or occupations mentioned in Section 1 of this ordinance, until he or she 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 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 each 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 having obtained such license as is in this ordinance required, he, she, or they shall, for every such offense, 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 parties, 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.

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 transfer 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 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 quantities than one gallon at one time, to the same purchaser, shall be regarded as a retail dealer.

(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 produce, in less quantities than a whole original piece or package, at one time to the same person (not including wines, spirits or malt liquors), shall be regarded as a retailer.

(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 piece at one time, to the same purchaser, or wines and liquors in quantities less than one gallon, shall be deemed a wholesale dealer.

(6) Hotels, Inns and Taverns, shall pay five dollars for each license where food and lodgings are provided for and furnished to travelers 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 who licenses as a broker or commission merchant, whose business it is to purchase or sell stocks, money, goods or merchandise, or seek orders therefor in original or unbroken packages, or produce, or to manage business matters 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 for each license.

(9) Bowling Allices 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 one holding a license as a wholesaler, dealer or banker, or one who produces or domestic produce as his 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 wholesaler dealer or banker, or firm who shall manufacture by hand or machinery, and offer for sale any goods, wares or commodities, shall be deemed a manufacturer, and 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-houses shall pay two dollars for each license.

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

New Berne, N. C., this 27th day of Sept., 1868.

JOHN S. BLANK, City-Clerk.

The New Berne Republican. NEW BERNE, OCTOBER 1, 1868.

LET US HAVE PEACE From hollow'd ground, From martyr's mound, From widow's breast, From grief oppress'd, From sire bereft, In sorrow left, From every sod, The slain have trod; From every flood, Once tinged with blood, From plenty blessed, From toil oppress'd, From hill and dale, From every vale, From rock-girl Maine To Western plain, The prayers increase—"Let us have peace."

THE LAST FIGHT OF THE WAR. Once more rings out the bugle call! Once more the banner flies! Once more the Boys are gathering, Beneath the Autumn skies, For Treason makes its final flight Against the rights of Man! But the flag we raise, as in other days, And Grant is in the van!

We've heard that rebel yell before, We've heard that traitor whine, When Riot roared in the Bowery, And Lee had crossed the line, But victory came in a blaze of flame, That scorched the rebel clan, For the boys in Blue were stout and true— And Grant was in the van! Still waged the war; and grass grew green, O'er many a soldier's form, 'Till Peace came, fair as a morning star, After a night of storm, And shall we now the fruits of peace, To Treason tamely yield? Not while a soldier wields a vote, And Grant is in the field! So close up ranks and forward march! 'Till the crowning fight is won! While the sweet old music fills our hearts With the soul of battles gone, Our cause is blest; we cannot fail Who strive for the Rights of Man! The stars in their courses fight for us— And Grant is in the van!

Facts to be Remembered.

1. That the so-called Democratic party threatened, commenced, and carried on the war of the rebellion.
2. That the leaders of the Democratic party were the leaders of the rebellion.
3. That the Democratic party controlled the States in rebellion.
4. That the Democratic party opposed every measure of the Government to suppress the rebellion.
5. That the Democratic party discouraged enlistment into the Union army and assisted the draft.
6. That the Democratic party gave aid and comfort to the rebels during the war.
7. That the Democratic party refused to give our brave and patriotic soldiers, in the field fighting for the life of the nation, the right to vote.
8. That the Democratic party opposed every measure adopted by Congress to restore peace, harmony, and security to the country.
9. That the Democratic party, by forcing upon the country, without a cause, a long, bloody, and expensive war, created a vast public debt, and imposed upon the people untold sorrow and burdens grievous to be borne.
10. That the Democratic party is responsible for high taxes, high prices, derangement of business, etc., which are the legitimate fruits of the war.
11. That the Democratic party propose to increase these burdens by overthrowing the State governments in the South, and acknowledging the validity of rebel legislation and their debt.
12. That the Democratic party and their rebel leaders in the South, pronounce in favor of a Dictator to overthrow civil government, and to establish caste and class legislation, and now ask the free people of the North to help them to power for the purpose.

Enter, Cuba.

Isabella, the last of the Bourbons, seems to have thoroughly prepared Spain for revolution. Coarse by instinct, brutal by education, and cruel by blood, she has finally fairly driven an effete and lethargic people to assert their ultimate and inalienable rights. This family has for generations been an invaluable aid to republicanism in the way of goading their subjects to desperation, and making the experiment of revolution, with even the almost certainty of death, preferable to life under their government. Isabella is a worthy scion of her stock, and is closing out the race dramatically. Our despatches to-day confirm the belief that the present troubles are something more than an ordinary Latin insurrection. The white slaves of Europe have heard the fetters falling off of our blacks, and have struck. A republic below the Pyrenees may revolutionize the Continent. It would not be the first time that Spain has led off in a great historic movement. But without speculating on Europe,

This convulsion has a lively interest for us. It gives us Cuba. For many months a revolution has been fully organized for that island—campaigns planned, arms procured, money secured. The blow has been withheld only from presidential motives, for the movement was controlled by strong arms and clear heads. No boyish enthusiasm or romantic madnes held the helm. Freedom is being organized now. This unlooked-for development of the flame of revolution on European soil, however, has done the work. The army must be withdrawn from Cuba to defend the Spanish throne, and the Queen of the Antilles knocks at the doors of the Union. If, under Democratic leadership, Texas keeps recalcitrant much longer, swarthy Senators from Cuba will precede her Representatives on the floor of Congress. Reconstruction moves forward apace, and while Democracy sullenly and blindly fights with fate, we welcome new provinces. All hail, free Cuba.—Philadelphia Press.

A Woman Defending the Flag—An Incident in Missouri.

The St. Louis Democrat publishes the following: "Upon his return from the State Convention, in July last, Major E. G. Evans planted a beautiful little flag pole in the yard fronting his residence, to the top of which a flag is daily run, inscribed, 'Grant, McClurg, Negro Suffrage,' accompanied by a streamer which displays the word 'Progress.' The sight of this flag seemed to arouse the old slave spirit in the 'crew of the Constitution,' a company of about two hundred men that were employed at three dollars a day each, and sent out from St. Louis to 'demonstrate' at Rolla on last Tuesday. "A squad of this chivalry halted at the gate and notified Mrs. Evans that the flag must be taken down. The commander said that if she did not take it down his men would destroy it; that it was offensive to them and the Democratic citizens, and that she ought to have known that to have it up on the day of the 'grand rally' would not be tolerated. As Mrs. Evans was at that time attending the Congressional Convention at Washington, it devolved upon his lady, a little woman of about one hundred and seven pounds, to protect the little children, the house and the flag. The risk was not unexpected, as she had heard of threats being made earlier in the day. In assuming the defensive, she informed this important posse of regulation that she would not remove the flag; that if they entered the yard they would have trouble, and that the flag could not be more offensive to them than their yelling for Jeff. Davis before her door was offensive to her. They told her if she would lower the flag and take off the words 'negro suffrage,' she would not be interrupted, and the flag would be permitted to float upon the breeze. She replied that when that flag comes down it will all come down together. "The flag did not come down. Mrs. Evans remained at her window, in sight of the flag, during the balance of the day, with no other company than her little children and her husband's revolver, which she kept by her side. Still, she had the consolation of approval and encouragement in her spirited course from the leading citizens of the town, who sent her word that they would fly to her assistance at the first shot. Mrs. Evans had heard the yell for Jeff. Davis from Price's raiders in 1864, and when she heard it repeated by the party who would not feel very kindly toward her's revolver, she would not be interrupted. It was a misfortune of this chivalrous crew that she was of a soldier family—she having three brothers who were officers in the army, viz: Captain George, Lieutenant Henry, and Major Andy Treece.

Honesty versus Dishonesty.

We can respect an honest opponent—therefore we can respect "Brick" Pomeroy. Wrong headed, blasphemous, obscene; he still has the redeeming trait of honesty. He does not conceal his Democracy. He is "red-hot" all the time. His Democracy is the Democracy of the slums and the gutter—but it does not attempt to disguise its origin. He believes in repudiation; and he says so. He thinks rebellion was right; and he says so. His merit is the merit of honesty. He does not conceal his defeats and he does not evade party issues. He hears from Maine and he frankly says he does not like it. He believes in Frank Blair and the coming revolution; therefore he sounds the slogan of revolution. He knows that Frank Blair was nominated because he wrote the Broad-head letter; and he says so. He glories in the fact that this letter is a part of the Democratic platform, and says that it is a part and parcel of the Democratic creed.

Therefore, "Brick" Pomeroy has a controversy with the World—which is not honest. Therefore, he publishes the article we copy to-day. We do not wonder at "Brick's" disgust. It is natural under the circumstances. It is the disgust which an honest nature feels towards a treacherous nature. Let us see. Immediately after the adjournment of the Tammany Convention the World planted itself fairly and squarely upon the Broad-head letter, accepted its conclusions and endorsed its suggestions. Now, since it has heard from Maine, it backs square down, attempts to slide off the Blair platform, and to make it appear that the Democratic party is not responsible for the views put forth in this now notorious letter. It knows better. It knows that the letter nominated Blair—that this was the document that aroused the enthusiasm of Forrest and the sympathy of Wade Hampton—that this was the key-note of the Southern rebel speeches, and this the programme of the Democratic party.—But it is sinuous always; always covering with the fair rhetoric of words the hideous doctrines of modern Copperheadism. "Brick" has got the better of the argument and the endorsement of his party. He is the rising and the World is the setting sun. He is the better man. We say hi! hi! to "Brick."—Syracuse Standard.

Horatio Seymour had the impudence in a speech at Utica the other day to present himself as the special champion of the soldiers, because he issued 16,000 commissions during the war; a proceeding which he could not have helped if he would without danger of impeachment. Be it remembered that this man who so arrogantly claims the soldiers vote is the same who once vetoed the bill granting the soldiers the right of suffrage in the field. On the 2nd of April, 1868, the following proceedings transpired in the Legislature: "A message was received from the Governor, vetoing the soldier's proxy bill on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and that bill was passed, notwithstanding his objections." "Mr. Ganson's resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, to enable soldiers to vote, passed 90 to 9. "The resolution characterizing the Governor's message on the soldier's proxy vote as an extra-official and unauthorized was adopted—16 to 10. "We hope the soldiers will judge this man by his record, and vote accordingly. It is logical that he who denied the ballot to the soldier, should have the soldier's ballot denied to him.—Syracuse Standard.

OUR PLATFORM.

- I. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in the majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and it is the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being repudiated to a state of anarchy.
  - II. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.
  - III. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.
  - IV. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.
  - V. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can be honestly done.
  - VI. The best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.
  - VII. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.
  - VIII. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession to the Presidency of Andrew Johnson, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; who has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; who has refused to execute the laws; who has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; who has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, the peace, liberty and life of the citizen; and who has abused the pardoning power; who has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; who has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; who has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption; and who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the votes of thirty-five Senators.
  - IX. The Doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of feudal times, not authorized by the laws of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to protection in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native-born; and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.
  - X. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of the country; the bounties and pensions provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy, bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.
  - XI. Foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development and resources and increase of power to this Republic, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.
  - XII. This convention declares itself in sympathy with all oppressed peoples struggling for their rights.
  - On motion of Carl Shurz, the following two planks were added by a unanimous vote: Resolved, that we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which men who have served in the rebellion—but who now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of Impartial Justice and Equal Rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.
  - Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government; and we hail with gladness every effort towards making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.
- Which times are the best?—Meal-times. A PER COMMON TO EVERYBODY—Coffee. Why is chicken Pie like a gunsmith's shop?—Because it contains fowl-in-pieces.

THE NEW BERNE REPUBLICAN. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings. Hon. D. Heston. OF EACH WEEK. FROM 31 CRAVEN STREET, NEW BERNE, N. C. THE REPUBLICAN is issued as an Independent and Progressive Journal which shall reflect the sentiments and opinions of the unimpeachable loyal population of Eastern North Carolina, by an uncompromising opposition to the doctrines of Secession, and by a fearless advocacy of the eternal principles of Union, Liberty and Equality before the Law. The Republican will be devoted to the common interests of our people, with "malice toward none and charity for all;" it will plead for the maintenance favorite of the National Government and its credit; the education of all available means of the people; the encouragement of immigration and the development of our agricultural, mineral and commercial resources. While the Republican will be pre-eminently a newspaper, the departments of COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, ART, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE, will receive such attention by Reports, Essays, Reviews and Summaries as space will permit. Full reports on all matters of Local Interest will form a prominent feature, and as there appears as yet no other UNCONDITIONAL UNION PAPER in Eastern North Carolina, the advantages which the Republican will offer as an advertising medium are apparent. Rates of Subscription: TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE. One Year \$4.00 Six Months \$2.50 Three Months \$1.50 Rates of Advertising: Ten lines or one inch of space to constitute a square. One square, one insertion, \$1.00. Each subsequent insertion, 75c. Liberal concessions made to large advertisers. The advertisement inserted irregularly, or in a position where it will be less likely to be seen, will be charged at a higher rate than usual. All letters should be addressed to "REPUBLICAN," New Berne, N. C. May 31st.