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## The New Berne Zepublican, PUBLISHED TRI-WREELY. BY GEO. W. NASON, JR. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION;

# WBIRN RIBB

# AN ORDINANCE The Mew Berne Republican. Insurance!

MANHATTAN

the Insurance ompany,

NEW YORK.

important New Feature in Divi-

tends and Modes of Insurance!!

WALLEST RATIO OF MORTALITY,

COMPANY,

LIBERAL MODES OF PAYMENT OF

PREMIUMS.

INSURERS RECEIVE THE LARGEST

BONUS EVER GIVEN.

ALL PARTICIPATING POLICIES,

NO CLAIMS UNPAID,

ALL KINDS OF NONFORFEIT NG

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT

POLICIES ISSUED,

POLICIES INCONTESTIBLE,

LOANS MADE ON POLICIES,

EGULAR LIFE POLICIES AFTER

THREE YEARS NONFORFEITABLE

adowment and ten Annual payment Policies, Non stable after the payment of the first Premium.

he following are examples of the operations of the

POLICIES ISSUED IN 1862, ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO. 10,848. 10,208. 9,505.

is an entirely New Plan, giving Insurers the retarn ever made by any Company in the same

ons holding Policies that lapsed during the was renewed (if in good health) and placed upon that will carry the dividends the same as if a had occurred.

E. P. SMALLWOOD, M. D.,

Medical Examiner.

ATTOMER AND INCHES F 34 50 P P 20 50 50 50 H. H. THOMPSON, Agent,

VOL. IV. NO. 7.

NEW BERNE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1868.

NEW BERNE, OCTOBER 6, 1868. To lay Taxes and Provide

Sometimes at night when on my bed.

And grim and dark the shadows loom

Nearer and nearer over the ground, Close, even step the soldiers keep;

fleard with a hollow, falling sound

And in the network of my dream

At last they near the sentry's beat: I hear his order sharply sound,

With steady tramp go by.

Re-echo o'er the ground.

I hear, or seem at least to hear.

And know 'tis the Relief.

The answer spoken low and clear,

And, waking, find it but a dream, Born of the cloud of battle past,

Of peace that dawned at last.

They reach the tent wherein I seems Once more, as oft of old, to lie;

"Halt !" and no more the marching feet

His challenge, uttered stern and brief-

Whose fringes brightened with the gleam

O, hearts borne down by grief and care,

Yearning and praying for the light,

Watchful as anxious sentries, where

Who let ne doubtful step come near

Who listen but who never hear

And to your earnest challenge-call

The tread of the Relief:

Sooner or later it will fall.

Shall angel-lips reply!

die."- Pope.

You stand hung round with night;

Without the challenge stern and brief;

Through the thick darkness drawing nigh,

HOPE'S VIGIL.

'See some strange passion every want supply,

When the half-starved prisoners were ar-

riving at Annapolis, from Andersonville, an

aged woman was observed, upon the arrival

of every vessel, eagerly watching the men as they stepped or were carried to shore. When

questioned, she invariably replied that she

waited for her son. She was repeatedly in-

formed that he was dead; but day after day,

carrying a bundle of clean clothing, she was

seen at the landing, gazing mournfully but

hopefully at every coming vessel.

A stately vessel nears the shore

Bearing a rescued band,

Of leaf-clad Maryland,

From bondage, woe, and famine sore,

Where Severn's glancing waters kiss

Thy tide-washed sands, Annapolis!

As dames to meet their valiant ones

The expectant people come.

A tattered, haggard, starving few.

O man! o'er faults of erring sense,

Avert, high heaven, the recompense

We may forgive, God help! and yet

Dark mem'ries rise of shot-torn braves

Low droop the tangled boughs along

The tomb-watched Tennessee:

Unheeding rests the uncoffined clay.

With patient look, where hundreds wait,

Unheard fame's echoing reveille.

Bearing, like Ruth at Boaz' gate,

The features of her son to trace.

Hoping in each wan, sunburned face

As stood God's seer on Carmel's side,

To watch the gathering storm,

So, watching by the Severn's tide.

Long stood the widow's form;

And when upon her lonely path

On stormy Chessapeake,

By all-enduring love impelled,

She still her fruitless vigil held.

To madness yields control,

Life's shattered golden bowl.

Amid the wreck a sacred thing!

A homeless dove, a throneless king,

The tempest gathered bleak,

Rousing the restless waves to wrath

When Reason, tottering from her throne,

Hope ne'er forsakes, though Faith has flow

Prosperity Under Republican

Her mind a wreck, her sense opprest,

But hope unconquered in her breast,

An aged matron stands.

A bundle in her hands,

Stone River's mounds, South Mountain's

Loud sounds the night-birds' plaintive song

On Shiloh's furrowed ground,

Of countless glory-guarded graves

By Rappahannock found.

And battle-blasted wilderness.

O'er fatal Olustee;

Kind mercy's mantle throw:

For this unmeasured woe!

Justice forbids us to forget.

Thronged forth from conquering Rome,

Woe struck and fainting, meet their view.

So, winged with love, to meet their sons

Hope travels through, nor quits us when we

Distinctly in my sleep.

About the sleeping camp.

Wrapt round with sleep, I seem to hear

for the Support of the City THE RELIEF. Government. ly, boys, frally, for Orbit the brave

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 all of real estate within the limits of the corporation, be and the same is hereby laid to be collected as is by law provi-In dreams the slow and measured tread Of soldiers drawing near. All round the night is hung with gloom; The murky air is chill and damp:

ded.

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 6 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 trades 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 rearly rental of the house and proparty 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.

Sec. 4, It is further ordained, That if any person or persons shall exercise or carry on any trade or business.

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 or they shall, for every such offence, respectively forfeit a penalty equal te 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; rescribed.

tioned, incense must be taken out for each, according to the rates severally; rescribed.

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 anch license, and not otherwise.

such license, and not otherwise.

(1.) Bankers shall pay ten dollars for each license, and every person shall be deemed a banker w.thin 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 remmitted upon the draft or check of such creditor,

(2) Auctioneers, shall pay ten dollars for license.—
Every person shall be deemed an auctioneer whose occurrences. cupation 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 persen 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 person (not including wines, spiritnous or malt liquors), shall be regarded as a retail dealer.

(5.) Wholesale Dealers shall pay four dollars for each

(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 merchan-dise, by one or more original package or piece 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 travelors or sojourners, in view of payment therefor, shall be regarded as a Hotel, Inn or Tavern.

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 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 Banker or Commission Merchant. 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 Allies or Billiard Rooms shall pay four dollars for each license.
(10.) Horse Dealers and Livery Stable keepers shall pay four dollars for each license.

pay four dollars for each license.

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

(10.) Manufacturers shall pay two dollars for each li-

Any person except one holding a license as ale dealer or banker or firm who shall manufactnre by hand or machinery, and offer for sale any goods, wares or mcrchandise ex-seeding 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

(15.) All public drays shall pay twenty-five cents for (16.) Cart-houses shall pay two dollars for each

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., March 30th, 1868,

ANTED-AGENTS - \$75 to \$200 per month. everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only \$18, Fully warranted for five years. We will pay \$1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth can not be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from \$75-to \$200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURG, PA., or BOSTON, MASS.

CAUTION.--Do not be imposed upon by other par-ties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine Aug 22, 1868, 2m

PRICES CURRENT.

REPORTED BY Hubbs & Brother.

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries and Provisions: Dry Goods, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., Middle Street, New-Berne, N. C. GROCERIES.

2011	Company of the Compan			
100	Coffee, Rio	283	0	25%
33	Laguayra	28	0	32
	Maracaibo	26	0	82
	St. Domingo	20	@	24
- 1	Feas, Young Hyson	1 50		2536
131	Hyenn	90	6 1	70%
100	Gunpowder and Imperial	90	6	25
360	Oolong	1 00	à 1	90
30	Uncel Japan	1 00	0 1	75
L	English Breakfast	1 25		25
200	Rggs	20	0	25
Ser.	Flour, from		@3	
	Family		@18	65
ail.	Gibbed Herring, per box	20	00	25
	Lard Molasses, New Orleans	75	6	00
1	Cuba	50	ă	60
	Rice	10	0	15
2011	Sugars, Yellows	13	ã.	15
183	Coffee A	173	.0	19
he	Coffee B	17	0	17%
ne	Granulated	173		19
CH	Powdered	173		19
5513	Salt Crushed	2 60	10	19
/ T	Apples, Dried	10	8	12%
	Bacon-		(6)	20
	Pork, per bbl.	20 00	63	
3479	Beef, Corned	15	ă	17
ar.	Butter	80	0	50
	Cheese	16	0	22
no	MISCELLANEOUS.	4110	S. 2	der M
-20	Beeswax //	28	•	-
	Bi-Carb. Soda	11	0	14
	Blue Stone	15	8	00
30	Corn-by quantity	1 85	6	150
	Flaxseed, per bushel	1 90	1.00	0 00
	Guano, Peruvian, per ton	20 00	00	0 00
	Hay	1 50	0	1 75
1	Oats	1 00		1 10
019.5	WAVAT, OMODDO	1	100/51	SEC DES

NAVAL STORES.

 New Dip.
 \$ 3 50 @ 4 00

 Old Dip.
 2 80 @ 3 03

 Scrape.
 2 50 @ 2 80

 Spirits Turpentine, tax paid by purch r
 45 @ 50

 Rosin.
 2 00 @ 4 00

 Tar, as to size.
 2 00 @ 2 25

 Pitch.
 2 00 @ 2 50

Rule. The Democratic leaders and presses are appealing to the passions and fears of the labor-

past seven years that the Republicans have been find power in the National Government the lat oring classes in this country have been better off than they ever were before during Demorated William of the water exceptions they have received nearly double the wages daily that they formerly did, had more constant employment, lived batter and more comfortably, exposed more of the luxuries of life, and where they had the disposition saved more mover, secured more homes, and been better off in every way. It is true they have had to pay higher prices for the necessities of life; but their wages have been higher in proportion than ever before? Under the Democratic and ministrations of Polit, Pierce, and Buchana, and any, and large classes of skilled mechanics between the second of the same chains of hoosins have registed elident here dollars, two-lockins and months toesther. Within the peak serve years of Republican rule, the same chains of hoosins have registed elident here dollars, two-lockins and so half a day, have of late years received from two to three and even as high, as five dollars per day, for the same kind of work hay formerly did, and constant employment. The skilled mechanics who formerly received from one dollar to adollar and a half a day, have of late years received from two to three and even as high, as five dollars per day, for the same kind of work hay formerly did, and constant employment. In the "happy day of Plerce and Buchanan," laboring men and medianics roamed over the land in scarch of employment, out of means, and legging their very consideration of public asters. chanics roamed over the land in scarch of employment, out of means, and begging their way from farm to farm, and town to town.— In the winter seasons "soup-houses" were pro-vided by the charitable and town authorities, where the poorer classes were served with their quart or two of soup and a slice of bread and occasional piece of meat, to keep them from starvation and out of the poor-houses. We well recollect the terrible scenes of want which occurred in this city ten, eleven and twelve years ago, when the lower part of the building in which the Eredonian office is now situated, was used as a "soup-house."— Gaunt-looking and ragged children, and starved men and women came every day with their pails, pitchers and basins for their rations of soup, which was served out to them by the agent in attendance. The scenes thus daily witnessed were truly heart-rending, but there was no help for it, for there was not employment enough for all, even at starvation wages. Our old citizens, if they think but for a moment, will recollect these times. And this was not the case in our city only, but in nearly every town in the whole country, No such scenes have been enacted in the Northern States at least under the Republican administrations. Think, deer reader, and you certainly cannot deny the above facts.

And prosperity has not been confined to the laboring population alone during the Republican administrations of the last seven years. Our farmers have made more money during the past seven years than they ever made before in the same length of time. They have had to pay considerably more for their labor, it is true, but they have received a great deal more in proportion for everything they had to sell, thereby paying off more debts and laying up more money than ever before. And the same rule follows with nearly all classes of business men, while some have amassed immense fortunes that they would not otherwise have done. It is only necessary to reflect a little, when all will at once see that these statements are true to the letter, and how false are the statements of the leaders of the sham Democracy in regard to these points.—Bruns-

wick Fredonian. HOW MANY BALLS HIT.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy presents many interesting facts as connected with gunnery-small arms and heavy guns .-The report explodes one theory which had been accepted as to the number of balls or cartridges expended in hitting one man. Estimates have been made that of 3000 balls fired, only one ever hits its intended mark, and another calculation says that from 3000 to 10,000 cartridges were usually expended in killing or wounding one man. How enormous these estimates may be, if compiled from the expenditure of ammunition in battle, can be judged of by this report of Captain Wise, Chief of Ordnance, who, in speaking of the advantage of breech-loading small arms over those which load at the muzzle, says: The fourth advantage "is impossibility of multiplying the loads under any circumstances," as only one cartridge can be placed at a time in the opening at the breech, and in the event of a failure to explode, generally the cartridge is withdrawn by the movement of cocking and opening the breech. The report

"Singularly enough, the lesson of one of the greatest battles of the war proves how immensely important this lastmentioned advantage of the breechloader really is. Upon the field of Gettysburg, after the battle, an immense number of muzzle-loading arms were bicked up, both of our own and rebel soldiery. Nearly all of these were found to be loaded-and this of itself is perhaps not to be wondered at; but the curious fact was discovered that about one half of the number loaded contained two loads each, one fourth from three to ten loads, and the remainder one legitimate load. In one or two instances as many as thirty-two and forty-two bullets

were found in the barrels! "The official report of the examination of the arms collected upon the bat: le-field of Gettysburg, states that 'of the whole number received-27,574-we found at least 24,000 of these loaded; about one half of these contained two loads each, one fourth from three to ten loads each, and the balance one load each. In many of these guns from two to six balls have been found at the bottom of the bore with only one charge of powder. In some the balls have been found at the bottom of the bore with the charge of powder on top of the ball. In some as many as six paper regulation calibre, 58 cartridges have been found, the cartpealing to the passions and tears of the laboring men, by assuring them that they would be better off during a Democratic administration than a Republican one. This we deny, and could easily show is not the case, notwithstanding the evils which have been brought upon the country by the Rebellion which Democratic leaders inaugurated and carried on for a period of over four years. During the for a period of over four years. During the buck-shot, with a corresponding quanity

PRICE 5 CENTS.

sured 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 readinitied to a state of anarchy

II. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal mcn at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be menutained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States ple 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 uttermost 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 there-

on whenever it can be honestly done.

VI. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that apitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, par-tial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected. VII. The Government of the United States

should be administered with the strictest econ-

omy 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; who has abused the pardoning power; who has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; who has persis-tently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the re-construction 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 Sen-

IX. The Doctrine of Great Britian 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

X. Of all who were faithful in the trials o 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 lefenders 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

XI. Foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, devel-opment, and resources and increase of power to this Republic, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encour-aged 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 governmets 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

afety of the loyal people.

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independenc as the true foundation of democratic government; and we hall with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

# New Berne Hall!

Having removed my establishment, and fitted up the house formerly occupied by Schillinger & Co., on Middle street, in a manner which I hope will meet the approbation of MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS, I have now a well supplied Bar. A full stock of Wines, Liquors and Lager Beer, constantly on hand. I will also furnish BOARDING

nd LODGING, and LUNCH AT ALL HOURS! OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE! LAGER BEER BY THE KEG! FERDINAND ULRICH,

Sign of the "BIG INDIAN."

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NEW REIGNES, OCTOBER OF

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COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, ART. SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE,

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