

The New Berne Republican
PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.
BY GEO. W. NASON, JR.

NEW BERNE REPUBLICAN
NEW BERNE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1868.
PRICE 5 CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Two lines or one inch of space constitutes a square.
One square, one insertion, \$1.00
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Life Insurance!
MANNHATTAN
Life Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.

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 30, 1869, a tax of one per cent upon the value of all real estate within the limits of the corporation, be and the same be hereby laid to be collected as follows, to wit:
Sec. 2. It is further ordained, That from and after the 1st day of April, 1869, no person, firm or corporation, shall prosecute or carry on either of the trades or occupations mentioned in this ordinance, until he or she or they shall have obtained a license therefor in the manner hereinafter provided.

The New Berne Republican.
NEW BERNE, OCTOBER 8, 1868.
[From the Grant Campaign Songster.
HAPPY LAND.

Oh, fellow citizens, just remember,
What's coming in November,
Chorus—Come away—come away—away—
Happy land.
We're going to choose the same old leader
That cleared out every gray scudder,
Chorus—Come away—come away—away—
Happy land.

General Dix on Grant.
The Galena (Illinois) Gazette says:
A letter from General Dix was received in this city yesterday, giving his views about the two candidates for the Presidency. We copy it entire, omitting only the opening paragraph:

"Paris, September 8, 1868.
I have taken pains to contradict the statement in some of the newspapers that I am in favor of Seymour's election to the Chief Magistracy of the Union. If I were at home, I should oppose him by all fair and honorable means. I know him well; and it is my sincere belief that his want of firmness would prevent the success of his administration. I do not think he has any of the qualifications which are indispensable to maintain the public tranquility at this juncture. I have great confidence in General Grant's honesty, good sense, sound judgment, moderation, steadiness of purpose and disinterested patriotism; and I believe the speedy restoration of the Union, its constitutional and harmonious action depends very largely on his success.

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 readmitted to a state of anarchy.

II. The guarantees by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South were 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 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.

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
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY ON
ALL PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

NO CLAIMS UNPAID,
ALL KINDS OF NONFORFEIT NO
LIFE AND ENDOWMENT
POLICIES ISSUED,
POLICIES INCONTESTIBLE,

LOANS MADE ON POLICIES,
REGULAR LIFE POLICIES AFTER
THREE YEARS NONFORFEITABLE

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

COFFEE, RIO, 25 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Laguayras, 25 @ 30
St. Domingo, 25 @ 30
Java, 25 @ 30
Young Hyson, 1 50 @ 2 50
Gunpowder and Imperial, 1 00 @ 1 50
Oolong, 1 00 @ 1 50
English Breakfast, 1 00 @ 1 50
Eggs, 20 @ 25
Sugar, Family, 15 @ 20
Gibbed Herring, per box, 20 @ 25
Molasses, Cuba, 50 @ 75
New Orleans, 50 @ 75
Soyers, Yellow, 15 @ 20
Coffee B, 17 @ 20
Powdered, 17 1/2 @ 20
Crushed, 17 1/2 @ 20
SALT,
Angus, Dried, 10 @ 15
Bacon, 15 @ 20
Butter, Corned, 20 @ 25
Butter, Sweet, 20 @ 25
Cheese, 15 @ 20

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

THE LOST CAUSE
When at the last the war was done,
They owned that lost for which they fought;
But is the blood and treasure naught
By which the victory was won?

Oh, true and tried of heart and hand!
Man of the loyal people's choice,
In you and in your soldier's voice
Abides the Future of the land.

THE MONSTROUS DOCTRINE
Had it not been for what Washington
once styled "the monstrous doctrine of State sovereignty," there would have been no secession, no rebellion, no war, no million lives lost, no billions of treasure destroyed, no three billion war debt.

It will not do to assert that abolition or the agitation of the slavery question led to secession. This might have gone on till doomsday, without producing any serious consequences, had it not been seized upon and made the excuse for carrying out the pet "State Sovereignty" doctrine of the democracy. Take away this "monstrous doctrine," and we may safely discuss, agitate and decide by ballot upon any question coming up for national consideration. But encourage or support "the monstrous doctrine of State Sovereignty," and nothing is safe or stable. Touch on whatever subject you may some State will consider its interests assailed, sectionalism will become rampant, and the threat of secession and the assertion of "State Sovereignty" will constantly ring in your ears.

It is an enemy to peace, to harmony and to the Union. It makes men selfish, captious, egotistical, cruel and inhuman. It is at war with the best interests of mankind everywhere. It renders stability and good government impossible. It breeds jealousy, hate, confusion and anarchy among men and among States.

That Washington—than whom there was no better or greater man or purer patriot—so understood it, there can be no doubt. In his "Farewell Address," he refers to "the unity of government which constitutes you one people," and pronounces it "a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize." Language could hardly be more pointed or stronger. Yet it is still further strengthened and rendered more definite, when he warns us that there will be "many artifices employed to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; and this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be constantly (though often covertly and insidiously) directed." He then declares "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it—acknowledging yourselves to be a part of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." Again, he speaks of "the name of American which belongs to you in your national capacity," and of "the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole." Then he enumerates the considerations which "speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind," and asks, "Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere?" He answers: "Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation, in such a case, were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective divisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment." In this sentence he expressly refers the "sovereignty" to the general government, and speaks of the States as "auxiliaries," not as "sovereigns."

We would like to quote at still greater length, but must content ourselves with one or two passages more. "To the efficiency and permanency of your Union," commends Washington, "a government for the whole is indispensable," and "it is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine all the the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property"—all if which the republican party has shown it capable of doing, but which the "State Sovereignty" democracy deny it the right to do.

It is exceedingly gratifying to the friends of the Union and Constitutional State Rights, who have struggled so hard and suffered so much for both, to be able to quote Washington's words so strongly approving their interpretation of the nature of the national government, and their deeds to enable it to "withstand the enterprises of faction," and to "confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws."—Wis Grant as our leader, as Washington was the leader of the fathers of our Union, we have successfully maintained what they bequeathed to us; and as they put Washington in the presidential chair to establish the Union on a firm foundation, so we will put Grant in the same chair to re-establish in all its integrity what his sword so nobly defended.—Union Herald.

The latest political conundrum. Why is the letter E like the democratic candidate? Because it is the last of Seymour and Blair.

IX. The Doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be rejected as a subject 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, as 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 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 privation, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country; the bounty 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 States 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 democratic government; and we hail with gladness every effort toward making those principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

THE
NEW BERNE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday Mornings

NEW BERNE, N. C.

Independent and Progressive Journal

Union, Liberty and Equality
before the Law.

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SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE,

UNCONDITIONAL UNION PAPER

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One square one insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, 75 cents
Liberal deductions made to large advertisers.