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 E. R. STAMPS, Editor.



TARBORO, N. C.

SAURDAY, OCT. 18, 1873

HOLDING COTTON.

Great diversity of opinion is entertained by newspapers and individuals as regards the advice given by Col. Aiken to the farmers of the South on the subject of holding their cotton. Some think that at last, for once in the turn of trade, the farmers hold the rein, and as they have been so often and so constantly flooded it is but fair, nay their duty as self-protection, they should reap the advantages accruing from the crash, whatever be the result to merchants, bankers and brokers. There is a savor of selfishness in this that can work but little good in the end, but apart from that there are other weightier reasons bearing upon this matter.

There is no doubt of the fact that if the farmers were to push their produce into market in times of great pecuniary distress they would voluntarily assume the whole brunt of the crisis to bear, instead of allowing it to fall, where it properly belongs, upon reckless speculators and dishonest bankers who have been the sole cause of the trouble. As far therefore as the simple matter of relief for these moneyed despots is concerned, we would unhesitatingly advise that the farmers look to their own interest and let them founder in the mire they have made, but there are other considerations that should operate to force a portion of the produce into market. The man who owes a debt should pay it. If a farmer is indebted to his commission merchants, the bank or otherwise, it is not right that he should hold his produce and cause his creditor to suffer from his laches. It is not honest. But while we would unhesitatingly advise the payment of liabilities, we can see no reason in justice or morals, from analogy with maxims set forth by some of the principle suspended banks, why the former should pay the whole of his indebtedness by a sacrifice of his produce, for in that case, as said above, he is but assuming the entire burden of the crisis, but a fair and equitable proportionment of the matter should be made between the debtor and his creditor.

Another consideration in the advice of Col. Aiken is the reflex effect his policy must produce if carried strictly into operation. Suppose, for example, it were in the power of the cotton growers of the South to hold their crops, would not the effect be to diminish rather than increase the demand, and would not the consequence be a depression in the price? Even the present short stringency in money matters has caused some of the cotton factories to run on only half time, and should the price of the crude commodity be much advanced and the financial crisis continue, we may expect the absolute closing of a large number. This course will lessen the demand of the raw material and in the end work a consequent reduction in the price.

THE true plan then for the farmer is to bring forward a portion of his crop and make an equitable adjustment with his creditor, and at the same time furnish means to the manufacturer whereby he can successfully carry on his occupation and keep up a demand for the farmers' commodities. The burden would thus be distributed instead of entirely falling upon any one class.

QUERIES.

The Usury law will doubtless be one of the chief matters before our next Legislature, and as the subject must be one of great interest and extensively discussed, we will propose the following queries before the argument begins.

Is money property? Has the State the right to regulate the price of property of individuals? Does the fact of the seal of the government upon a note give it authority to control the rate of interest between individuals? If the last is true can it be used to authorize a State to regulate interest on notes issued by the general government?

We would be glad to publish communications on these, to us, most important questions, so that the matter of usury may be intelligent to all and discreet action be taken in the matter.

THE CURRENCY.

The *Wilmington Journal*, which pays much attention to financial matters, and whose opinion is valuable, says that if the resumption of specie payment means a reduction of the amount of circulating medium, then it is opposed to it for the present.

This view of the *Journal's* seems to be misunderstood by some of our exchanges, who seem to think a reduction of the currency calculated to give it great stability, whereas on inflation is thought to work a great evil. A certain amount of circulating medium is necessary to transact the business of the country, and when it is decreased below that amount the cause of commerce is crippled without a corresponding benefit being done to the money itself. What the needs of the people demand is not an inflated currency, distended to such a degree as not to answer the wants of trade, but a sufficient amount of circulating medium. This has been recognized by leading financiers for a long time, but Congress was doubtless hindered from taken any action by the capitalists whose interest it was to keep money as scarce as possible. This matter, however, will come before Congress in a new phase this winter and we may be prepared for a considerable addition to the present amount of currency.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE MONEY CRISIS.

President Grant, having been interviewed on the money panic, after expressing certain peculiarities of this crisis as different from all others, said:

As it was, he sincerely believed the effect was going to be beneficial in many ways to the country at large, though the cost to some individuals, desiring of a better fate, may be severe. A return to a specie basis can never be effected except by a shrinkage of values. This always works hard to a large class of people who keep all they are worth in margins. This shrinkage has now taken place, disasters to individuals have already overthrown them, and he sincerely hoped that the advantage might be retained, in order to reach a solid financial basis. Already the currency has appreciated to about par with silver. He wondered that silver is not now pouring out, when this should taken place his theory was that the currency could absorb from two to three hundred millions of it. This would prove a great benefit in several ways. It would supply a market for a number of years for the products of our mines which are now becoming a drug. It would take the place of forty millions of fractional currency, about the amount of change that experience has proved to be necessary for the transaction of business, and become the currency, which will be hoarded in small amounts. He believed that silver once more in circulation, greenbacks would never be at a discount for silver. All fluctuations from that point would be an appreciation of the value of our paper money. As to legislation, the President said that he thought much upon the subject, and that he were now engaged in writing his annual message to Congress, he should recommend the positive authority to re-issue the 44,000,000 of reserve, with a free banking law with the same protection to bill-holders as now, a repeal of the clause requiring a reserve for the receipts of depositors, a per centage of the other reserve to be in gold and that in case of a regular failure until the gold reserve was used in gold. This could be safely effected by requiring such institution to save the whole, or a large per centage of the gold interest paid to bankers on their bills held by the Treasurer of the United States for the protection of bill-holders. He also favored an absolute prohibition of the payment of interest on deposits. The President did not content that he would be right in these recommendations, but they embodied the views which he has unaided reflectively brought to him. There was no question but that much demoralizing and injurious speculation and gambling was caused by the accumulation of capital in large centres, during a portion of the year, when money is not required for the moving of products, by the payment of interests on deposits. This led country bankers, merchants and others, to deposit in city banks, principally in New York, so as to make this money earn something during the period when they do not wish to use it. Bank paying interest on deposits cannot afford to hold the money idle, hence gambling in fancy stocks, millions of which as an investment would not support a family, even in the most economical manner; the building of railroads that are not wanted, and which cannot for years pay running expenses, &c. Such gambling and speculation had, he trusted, received a blow from which he hoped they would never recover. The President said that unless his mind should undergo a change, he would recommend a postoffice bank. This would give an institution in which everybody would have great confidence, within the reach of every one who can approach a money-order postoffice. He should also recommend the payment of four per cent to depositors and the conversion of deposits either into out-standing United States bonds or into new four and a half per cent bonds, and the taking up of a corresponding amount of those out-standing.

OUR SOUTHERN SOLDIERY.

Many are the tributes which have been wrung from our enemies and from the world at large, to the gallantry and devotion of the soldiers of the late Confederate States, but none more express and pointed than the following from the lips of "Fighting Joe" Hooker:

"Search the world over, and you will not find the like of them. I had the opportunity of seeing some of the armies of Europe since then—the French, Prussian, Russian and Austrian—and I tell you it will be down hill work to fight them compared with our late foes."

A PAINFUL REPORT.—Rev. Dr. W. E. Munsey, the great pulpit orator of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has, we learn from a gentleman just from Greenville, Tenn., become a perfect wreck. Our informant states that he is constantly seen drunk on the streets, and his associates are of the lowest character. He is intensely profane, poorly clad, and is without friends or money.—*Salem (Va.) Register.*

From what we can ascertain Mr. Munsey, has lost his mind from excessive study and is truly crazy. Now is the time for *real friends* to help him and shield him from himself.

Hearne, the *Era* man, and Nason, of the *Newbern Republic & Courier*, both sweet republicans, have "it" Nason says he whipped Hearne, and Hearne rejoins by saying he proved the best man. The question is, which whipped? Or is not it necessary to try it again to test it?

People every where are raising funds for the yellow fever sufferers of Memphis and Shreveport. It is true money is scarce, but can anything appeal more urgently for its use than these sadly stricken cities? Cannot our people do something to aid the unfortunates.

Was there ever anything so loving, affecting, fraternal, sweet and laudatory as the *grand entree* at the State Fair? The hand-shaking and soft talk of Gov. Caldwell must have been a fine harmonizer.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Forty-one yellow fever deaths in Memphis Tuesday.

Nine jurors have been obtained for the Stokes trial.

A dispatch from Berlin announces several new failures.

Great rejoicing in Madrid over victories by the government troops.

Yellow fever still raging terribly in Memphis and Shreveport.

The President has proclaimed the 27th of November as a thanksgiving.

Democrats gain a Mayor in Newark, N. J., and a Treasurer in Toledo.

Marshal Bazaine's trial is progressing. Some strong facts are brought out against him.

Treasurer Cummings, Democrat, has been elected in Toledo, Ohio, by a majority of 2,500.

Large Fire at Kinston—Narrow Escape.

(Special to the Index and Appeal.)

Kinston, N. C., October 16.

About 11 o'clock last night, Dr. Weyher's store and dwelling were discovered to be on fire. The occupants had barely time to make their escape before the building fell in. The Episcopal church and West & Co's. dry goods store adjoining, soon caught and burned rapidly. The stock was saved in a damaged condition. The Court-house caught next from flying sparks, and was saved by hard work. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000.

How Shall Our President be Elected?

A New York telegram says: "The meeting of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate to consider a plan for changing the Constitution with regard to the method of electing a President, which was to have taken place Friday, was not held, in consequence of the absence of a quorum. Senator Anthony, in answer to inquiries said it would be impossible to indicate the character of the Committee's report. It was certain, however, that the method of electing a President by a direct vote would not be recommended, for the reason that it would be impossible to get the necessary two-thirds vote of the Senate for such plan. Certain defects in the present method will be remedied."

A CALL FROM ILLINOIS.—The State Central Committee of the Illinois State Farmers' Association have issued a call to farmers' clubs, granges, farmers' associations, agricultural societies, boards of agriculture, and other organizations of the industrial classes of the United States, requesting them to send from their own numbers, identified with their interest, one delegate from each organization, to meet in Chicago October 22, for the purpose of discussing the prevailing overcharges in transportation, to insure a perfect organization of the agricultural and other industrial classes who chiefly suffer from these overcharges in every State, territory and province in the country, with a view to throwing a combined and overwhelming influence against future exactions, and to take such measures as shall secure prompt and efficient legislation that shall end in the complete extinction of all railroad or other monopolies now preying on the productive interests of America.

Minnesota will have 30,000,000 bushels of wheat for exportation.

A Rochester female has sworn to marry Phil Sheridan or die.

Texas has \$40,000,000 worth of horned cattle and \$37,000,000 worth of horses.

Nearly every Jeweller in London exhibits in his shop window some ornamental said to have been owned by the Empress Eugenie.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis has recently recovered an elegant album of paintings that was "contaminated" by a Federal soldier during the time of the war.

Mrs. Judge Simonton won the first prize at a recent Iowa baby show with her 22nd infant and competing matrons observe that it is no wonder, considering the practice she had.

A man who wanted to be a minister, had he believed he had been called to labor in the Lord's vineyard?

His brother, who was less noted for his piety, said that he had mistaken the word "barnyard" for vineyard.

The Hon. George H. Pondleton has finally appeared in the Ohio campaign. He presided at a Democratic meeting in Cincinnati on Thursday week and introduced the Democratic candidate for Governor in a non-committal speech of fifteen lines.

Donaldson can claim that he has done something for science. He has ascertained that the easterly current which starts from the Capoline Grounds, Brooklyn, has its terminus in a well-defined sour apple tree in Connecticut.

For low rates and good circulation, advertise in the ENQUIRER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure of Nervous Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses; Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price in a sealed envelope only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,
 CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
 127 Broadway, New York, P. O. Box, 456,
 Oct. 15, 1873.

WANTED.

Those in need of a good Common School Teacher will address (with stamp) Miss LORIE C. HILLBORO, N. C. Oct. 14-1m.

TIMOTHY HAY in lots to suit all, at ALBANY & BROS.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES paid for HORN HIDES and all merchantable products, at ALBANY & BROS., Oct. 11.

10,000 Agents Wanted 500.00 a Month. A RARE CHANCE

Full Particulars Free, or six Samples for \$1.00. Address PITTSBURGH SUPPLY CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF STOCK!

TUESDAY, OCT. 28TH.

A Chance for Heavy Investments in Stock Better than that of Jay Cooke & Co.

ON TUESDAY, the 28th inst., the undersigned will sell AT AUCTION at the Tarboro Livery Stables

- 20 Head of Horses and Mules.
- 7 Open Buggies.
- 2 Top Buggies.
- 5 Carriages.
- 4 Two-Horse Wagons.
- 1 Four-Horse Wagon.
- 1 Spring Cart
- 1 One-Horse Wagon.
- 10 Sets Single Harness.
- 5 " Double "
- 15 " Wagon "
- 7 " Buggy "

Also a large assortment of Household & Kitchen Furniture; Terms made known on day of sale.

Oct. 18-21. ODENHEIMER BROS.

State of North Carolina, SUPERIOR COURT—EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

The Bank of New Haven, Plaintiff, against S. A. Plummer, M. N. J. Young, and W. T. Plummer, trading as Plummer, Young & Co., Defendants.

Civil Action.

IN the above entitled action, a summons was issued in the Superior Court of Edgecombe County on the 28th day of September, 1873, in favor of the Plaintiff, and against the Defendants, directed to the Sheriff of Edgecombe County, commanding him to summons the said S. A. Plummer, M. N. J. Young and W. T. Plummer, to be and appear before the Judge of the Superior Court, to be held for the County of Edgecombe, at the Court House in Tarboro, on the 10th Monday after the 3rd Monday of September, 1873, and then to answer the complaint of the said Plaintiff, and on the same day, a warrant of attachment was issued by the Clerk of said Court in said action against the property of the said Defendants, returnable to said Term of Court.

The Plaintiff alleges in his complaint that the Defendants are indebted to it in the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars, with interest from the 29th of September, 1873, for money loaned.

The said Defendants being non-residents, they are hereby notified to appear before the Judge of the said Superior Court, at the Court House in Tarboro, on the 10th Monday after the 3rd Monday of September, 1873, at the Court House in Tarboro, and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff; otherwise, judgment for want of answer will be rendered against them for the said sum of \$3,500, with interest from 29th of September, 1873, in favor of the Plaintiff, and for its costs incurred in this action.

JNO. NORFLEET, Clerk Superior Court.

Filed for Plaintiff, Oct. 18-73.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late William L. Foxwell, will present them to Bridgers, Cheshire & Bridgers, Attorneys on or before the 9th day of October, 1873, at REDDIS S. TETLEY, Oct. 11-9w.

John T. Alsop & Bro.,

CASH DEALERS IN Choice Family Groceries and Provisions.

At the old Stand of R. B. Alsop, MAIN ST., TARBORO, N. C.

Strict adherence to Cash, enables us to buy and sell at low prices.

We appeal to the people to consider this fact, and sustain us on the Cash basis, thereby promoting their own interest. Oct. 11-6m

DR. RICH'D H. LEWIS

OFFERS HIS Professional Services to the public. Office in rear of Whitlock's Store, Tarboro, N. C. Oct. 11-6m

WANTED.

By a lady of experience, a situation in a family, to teach Instrumental Music, Latin, French and English. References exchanged. Address "Teacher," office of Engineer Tarboro, N. C. Oct. 24-7t.

W. T. HARRISON & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

AGENTS FOR "THE" Hazard Powder Co. and

ETIWAN GUANOS, & CO.,

Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4, S. 12 Harrison's Wharf, Norfolk, Va. Oct. 11-6m

A. WRENN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, HARNESS, SADDLES, HALTERS, HAMES, WHIPS,

HORSE CLOTHING, LAP ROBES, &c.

Also, Farm Wagons, Carts, Car Wheels and Axles, Farm Tools, &c.

A large and varied stock.

ALWAYS ON HAND. Unsurpassed inducements offered merchants. Oct. 5-6m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership of Plummer, Lewis & Co., in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due Plummer, Lewis & Co., must be paid to W. G. Lewis.

The undersigned, having purchased the entire interest of Plummer, Young & Co., in the firm of Plummer, Lewis & Co., will continue to prosecute the Hardware Business at the old stand, Teal's Iron Front, next door to the Court House, where may be found the best stock of

HARDWARE,

ever offered in this market at the lowest prices.

I sincerely thank the public for past favors and respectfully solicit similar favors in the future.

Tarboro, Sept. 23rd, 1873. W. G. LEWIS, Jr.

LLOYD FARM FOR SALE.

I WISH to SELL the LLOYD FARM, 1 1/2 miles from Tarboro, on Tar River, containing 1200 acres. If I can do so within the next 30 days.

Those wishing to purchase a first-class farm are invited to examine the place. Terms, easy. GEO. HOWARD, Sept. 20-1t.

FOR RENT.

FOUR ELEGANT ROOMS in the Iron Front over Whitlock's Store. Apply to GRAY WILLIAMS, Oct. 3rd, 1873-1t.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

1873 FALL TRADE. 1873

Arrival of

NEW GOODS

Rare Bargains!

Great Inducements!

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

M. WEDDELL & CO.

GIVE notice that they have in store and are daily receiving from first hands a very large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Groceries, &c.,

with everything else generally found in a first class establishment, all of which was purchased for CASH at the lowest cash rates, and will be sold at a small advance.

Call and see before purchasing and thus save your money.

M. WEDDELL & CO.,

Tarboro, N. C. Oct. 11, 1873.

C. Jordan & Son,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Sars, Canned Goods, Toys, Fire Works, &c. &c.

Store, No. 172 Main Street, Factory, 52 Church Street.

Norfolk, Va.

Sept. 6, 1873.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

Low Prices!

Low Prices!

R. H. Austin & Co's

OLD STAND!

BUY YOUR GOODS OF THE NEW FIRM,

AND GET THE FULL VALUE

OF YOUR MONEY.

T. H. GATLIFF,

Successor to R. H. Austin & Co.

Oct. 4, 1873.

Largest Retail Dry Goods House in the City.

Blamire, Wilkins & Wilson,

Successors to Blamire, Woodward & Co., No. 182 Main Street, NORFOLK, VA.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and New York, the largest stock of

Fall & Winter Goods

ever opened at any one time in this city. A full line of DRESS GOODS in all the latest and most fashionable designs and patterns, Silks, Silk Poplins, Delaines, Alpines, Black Dress Goods of all kinds and quality. Notions in any quantity and of all kinds. Novelties in Scarfs, Ribbs and Ribbons, &c. Shawls and Cloaks, Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, and in fact any and every thing found in a first class dry goods house.

Over \$60,000 worth of Butterlick's Paper Patterns now actually on hand. Catalogues received and mailed free on application—(Don't forget 10c, Metropolitan 25c. Samples of any goods desired sent on application. Dresses of all kinds made to order at short notice.

Visitors to the Fair will be well repaid for the time and trouble spent in examining our stocks, which we will take pleasure in displaying.

BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON, Sept. 27, 1873.

GIN GEARING

AND GIN RIBS, FOR SALE AT THE FOUNDRY.

GIN GEARING \$55.00 per set and warranted to be the best in market.

Gin brushes repaired with best blades. Tarboro, Sept. 13, 1873.

M. L. HUSSEY & BRO.,

Carriage Manufacturers TARBORO, N. C.

ALL kinds of REPAIRING promptly attended to. They now occupy their NEW CARRIAGE SHOPS. Enquire for the New Shops near M. N. Street.

Aug. 23, 1873.

STORE TO LET.

THE Store formerly occupied by H. Whitlock & Co., directly opposite to B. Wills' Grocery Store, will be let on reasonable terms. Apply to

H. WHITLOCK & CO., Cor. Main and Pitt Sts., Iron Front Clothing House.

Sept. 6-1t. Tarboro, N. C.

COAL! COAL!!

300 TONS of