

AGRICULTURAL.

[From American Farmer.]

Our Monetary System—The Terrible Crash.

To DAN'L C. LONDON, Esq. N. Y. My Dear Sir:—I duly received your pamphlet, entitled "The Exchequer, explained in a series of letters," &c., on which you desire the criticism of your friends. Our correspondence for the last two years will satisfy you that I heartily concur in the main objects which you have in view, though I have not hesitated to express with candor my strong objections to parts of your plan. That correspondence and a series of articles published by me in the American Farmer, of Baltimore, which you have read, have placed you in possession of my general views, although you say in your last letter to me, that I have not proposed any practical remedy for the evils complained of. It is true I have not entered into details, yet I do not think a gentleman so well informed as yourself can be at a loss, after a careful reading of my writings, to understand what remedy I would propose. In discussing the resumption of specie payments, I purposely abstained from entering into the inquiry as to the time and mode of resumption. Knowing that nothing could be done until the meeting of Congress, and believing that the season was not propitious, especially in my own State, where a heated political election is pending, for the calm consideration of great questions, which of all things, I desired should be decided by the country uninfluenced by party feeling, I postponed the discussion until the proper time should arrive. That period is near at hand, and I hope soon to be able to redeem my pledge, and to find some suitable channel, through which to reach not only the farmers, but the public mind generally. Surely the whole press should be freely thrown open to inquiries upon such important subjects, yet for reasons which I will not undertake to designate, it has maintained a studied silence, and there are no matters of general interest, in regard to which ignorance among all classes is so universal and profound. I have no objection to your Exchequer, except to the name. I should greatly prefer to call it a National Bank, or Bank of the United States. Under this name it was familiar to the whole country, and in former times was approved as necessary and proper as a fiscal agent of the government, and therefore as constitutional, by the leading statesmen of all political parties; and admirably performed its functions until, unfortunately, it became involved in political contests. I know that there is a deep-rooted prejudice in the public mind against such an institution. Yet the prejudice would be equally great against an "Exchequer," as was shown during Mr. Tyler's administration by the flood of ridicule poured out on all fiscalities, as a substitute for a National Bank. In the present condition of the country, I think such an institution will be found absolutely necessary. It is difficult to perceive how specie payments are to be resumed and maintained, and the public credit restored without it. It is most humiliating to a patriot to witness the condition of our country. For more than eight years a great, powerful and commercial nation has enjoyed profound peace, yet no man is wise enough to see when, under its present policy, it can resume the payment of its obligations in the constitutional currency. You ask, my dear sir, for the candid criticisms of your friends. Permit me as one of them to say, you are groping in the dark. You are not bold enough for a reformer. You must strike the cause of all our ills—our existing monetary system. So long as you temporize with that, and tolerate two thousand so-called national banks, which have usurped the place of the State banks, and which were only essayed as a war measure, and have now no color of justification under the constitution, your Exchequer and all other measures for relief will be utterly inoperative. To maintain specie payments it will be necessary to combine all the resource of the government and the people. It is believed that specie payments could never have been successfully resumed in England, after 20 years suspension, without combining the resources of the government and the Bank, in other words, the whole resources of the country. Establish a Bank of the United States, with a capital of not less than one hundred millions of dollars, with branches; repeal the tax on currency; let the States establish their own banks; give the so-called national banks a reasonable time to wind up, and re-employ their funds, if they please, in State bank; repeal all taxes on domestic raw productions, and establish a "judicious" discriminating tariff, and my word for it,

the industry of the country would bound forward with such a rush, that the coffers of the government and the pockets of the people would be soon filled, and by fixing a day for resumption when the crops are about to come forward, the transition to specie payments would be so easy and natural, that all would be astonished that there had ever appeared any difficulty about it. If any should charge me with inconsistency as a States-rights man, in advocating a United States Bank, my answer is, that though always of that school in politics, yet I, in company with many of the most eminent statesmen of the strictest sect, advocated a bank, when it was deemed necessary and proper as a fiscal agent. Any argument on the subject would be out of place here, and surely it is uncalled for, when the question is between one U. S. Bank and two thousand or more, which cannot be necessary or proper, and whose creation was a usurpation, and destroyed one of the most important rights of the States—the right to establish their own banks. The young men of the country have had no opportunity of examining this subject; I therefore refer them for information to Gales' History of the Bank of the United States, from which may be obtained the amplest instruction.

The country has been visited and the public interests greatly damaged by the visionary theories of those who have undertaken to be teachers of finance without any knowledge of political economy. The most extraordinary doctrines have been promulgated, even from the treasury department; and when Jay Cooke, some years ago, in a published letter revived the exploded dogma "that a public debt is a public blessing," and taught to willing hearers that government bonds constitute an essential part of the public wealth, the Pandora's box of all our ills was opened. The amount of government and railroad bonds now outstanding is estimated at about four thousand millions of dollars, on which one-half the interest, about one hundred and twenty millions, is payable in Europe in gold. Sure the most common capacity can comprehend that these obligations are a burden on the country, equivalent to a mortgage on all its property and labor. It was necessary to the public safety and the general good that the bubble should burst. Like the collapse of the balloon of Proof, Wise, it has probably prevented a greater catastrophe. I must confess that I feel little sympathy with the chief sufferers. Their inordinate avarice and vaulting ambition deserved no better fate. Cowper's beautiful paraphrase of the lines of my old friend Horace, may teach them a useful lesson for the future—

"The tallest pines feel most the power Of winter's blasts; the loftiest tower Comes heaviest to the ground; The bolts that span the mountain side His cloud-capped eminence divide And spread the ruin round."

Your pamphlet was published before the late terrible crash. I hope it has given you new views as to our existing banking system, and has taught you that the interests of the people and the safety of the government imperatively demand its destruction. Nearly every bank has suspended even the payment of currency, a thing unheard of in the history of banking. Instead of being able to aid the government in a crisis, they are humbly suing for help at the feet of the President, crying, "Save me, Cassius, or I sink." Yet the newspapers tell you it is a "panic," and will soon be over. A panic indeed! It is the collapse of the whole system, which is rotten to the core, and every attempt to repair it will make its rottenness the more apparent. This is a most favorable opportunity for an entire change of system. The public mind is already prepared for it. Let wise men and patriots combine to make it as speedily as possible, without the needless sacrifice of any private interest, yet with the firm determination to maintain at every hazard the public good. May we hope, my dear sir, to have your earnest and effective co-operation in the noble work? I remain very truly yours,

WILLOUGHBY NEWTON, London, Westmoreland, Co., Va., October 7th, 1873.

Fall Ploughing.

Stiff clays should be ploughed, if possible, during the fall or winter, so that they may receive the advantages of the influences of winter upon them, and the work should be proceeded with whenever practicable.

Cornstalks ought to be housed as soon as possible. Hay will be scarce enough this winter to warrant these being properly saved.

Live Stock.

Cattle.—It is to your advantage, if they are worth keeping over the winter at all, that they should be well wintered, and the first step to this, that they be not allowed to fall off at the very beginning. All the extra feed which can now be put into milk cows and growing calves will at some time not remote return you a profit. The pastures are of course running short, and a mess of meal or middlings at night, with hay or stalks, will not come amiss. Do not allow your cows to be exposed to cold rains, and if possible give them the shelter of a shed or stable at night.

Sheep.—Some provision ought to be made for keeping these dry and warm. They ought also now be allowed some hay and a little grain or bran. Do not neglect to salt them regularly and give them a chance to go on the pasture every day, no matter how cold the weather, so it is dry.

Horses.—Endeavor as far as possible not to expose them to cold storms. Feed well and regularly give comfortable quarters, and do not fail to see that they are properly rubbed down and cleaned when coming in from a day's work on muddy roads. Humanity to working animals is repaid by actual returns as well as a clear conscience.

Swine.—Young pigs which are to be kept over should be pushed ahead; and for breeding sows such should be retained as are well bred and of good size. A thoroughbred boar, if not already used, would be a good investment, and the improvement in the first litters would pay his cost.

Fattening Hogs.—Give these good dry quarters, with plenty of bedding, which should be removed as often as necessary. Keep in their pens rotten wood or charcoal and give them occasionally a little ash, salt, and lime, mixed in with some of their food. Give them fresh water and forward their growth as much as possible. The earlier they are ready for the knife the more profitable, generally, they will be found.

Accumulating Substances for Manure.

This work is always of prime importance, and from now till spring should receive the attention it deserves. Of all kinds, wasting substances which are found on or near the farm, leaves and mould from the woods, marsh mud and muck, in short, all materials of every character which can be decomposed, be made to increase the compost heap, should be, from time to time, gathered together and used in the mode we have heretofore pointed out for the enlargement of your supplies of plant food. Manure from the stables may be hauled out and spread whenever the weather will allow. With many farmers this mode of applying manures, especially to grass land, is preferred to any other.

The American Farmer for November is at hand, well filled as usual with its substantial array of seasonable matter for the farmer. The aim of this old journal seems to be less to cater to the popular taste for the attractive, than to furnish to the working and thinking agriculturist, in whatever branch, solid fare from the best sources. Most of its contents are original, either from the editors or correspondents of experience in their several departments, but such selections as are presented are made with judgment, with a view to their adaptability to the needs of our section. We can commend the Farmer to our readers as a reliable paper. The publishers offer some valuable premiums for clubs, and will send the last three numbers of this year free to subscribers sending in their names before Dec. 31. Published by Saml. Sands & Son, Baltimore, Md., at \$1.50 a year, or at \$1 in clubs of five or more. Specimen Nos. will be sent free.—Exchange.

Tools and Wagons and Gears.

Examine these and have needful repairs attended to at once. Such as will not be in use again before the spring, have put away under cover where they will be protected from the weather. Leather should be greased before putting away for the winter; and all tools ought to have their wood work painted and the metal rubbed over with kerosene oil.

Fences and Gates.

Look over these and have repairs, when needed, made at once. If possible substitute gates for bars wherever the latter remain. The saving of time will soon repay the cost.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAMPLES sent by mail for 50c. that retail quick for \$10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 20-4w

Genuine Waltham Watches Sent C. O. D. The best and cheapest in the world, and the most accurate. Illustrated price list and lowest rates sent free. Ad. FULLER & CO., 28 Bond St., N. Y. 20:4w

The Magic Comb Sent by mail to any one for \$1. Will change any colored hair to a permanent black or brown and contains no poison. Trade supplied at low rates. Ad., MAGIC COMB CO., Springfield, Mass. 20:4w

A WATCH worth \$20, given gratis FREE, to every live man who will act as our agent. Business light and honorable. \$300 made in 5 days. Saleable as flour. Everybody buys it. Can't do without it. Must have it. No Gift Enterprise, no Humbug. KENNEDY & CO., Pittsburg, Pa. 20:4w

MURDER? No, we would only call attention to our WELL-AUGER, with which a man can earn \$25 per day in good territory. It bores any diameter, and ordinary wells at the rate of 150 feet per day. Farm, township and county rights for sale. Descriptive book sent on receipt of 9c. postage. Ad. AUGER CO., St. Louis, Mo. 20-4t

"Psychomancy, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding night Shirt, &c. A queer book. Ad. T. WILLIAM & Co., Phila. 4w

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and all Throat Diseases, USE

Wells's Carbolic Tablets, Put up only in BLUE boxes. A TRIED & SURE REMEDY. Sold by Druggists. 20:4w



Agents Wanted. Send for Catalogue. DOMESTIC S. M. CO. NEW YORK.

The Highest Medical Authorities of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Deobstruent known to the medical world is

JURUBEDA.

It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vitality to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesical obstructions & acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price \$1 a bottle. JONN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., N. Y. 20:4w

REV. DR. DEEMS, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers and editor of the "Christian Age," New York, has written a work entitled "JESUS," complete in one octavo volume of 756 pages, beautifully illustrated. This book is meeting with a large sale. Dr. DEEMS being a true friend of Southern people, his book will be eagerly looked for here. Sold only through canvassing agents appointed by the Publishers For territory for this and the Grand Pictorial Book of Travels "ALL ROUND THE WORLD" address, UNITED STATES PUBLISHING Co., 4w 11 & 13 University Place, New York.



The Only Known Medicine

THAT AT THE SAME TIME Purges, Purifies, and Strengthens the System.

Dr. Tutts's Pills are composed of many ingredients. Prominent among them are Sarsaparilla and wild cherry, so united as to act together; the one, through the its admixture with other substances, purifying and purging; while the other is strengthening the system. Thus these Pills are at the same time a tonic and a cathartic, a desideratum long sought for by medical men, but never before discovered. In other words, they do the work of two medicines and do it much better than any two we know of, for they remove nothing from the system but impurities, so that while they purge they also strengthen and hence they cause no debility and are followed by no reaction. Dr. Tutts's Pills have a wonderful influence on the blood. They not only purify without weakening it, but they remove all noxious particles from the chyle before it is converted into fluid, and thus makes impure blood an utter impossibility. As there is no debilitation, so there is no nausea or sickness attending the operation of this most excellent medicine, which never strains or tortures the digestive organs, but causes them to work in a perfectly natural manner; hence persons taking them do not become pale and emaciated, but on the contrary, while all impurities are being removed, the combined action of the Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry purifies and invigorates the body, and a robust state of health is the result of their united action. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. Principal office, 43 and 50 Cortlandt St., New York. 16-4w.

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PROPERTY FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS For Sale her Plantation, known as Streeter Farm.

A healthy location, convenient to good Schools. Churches near by. Fine water. There are some

2,000 Acres of Land; 1,300 in cultivation. Well timbered woodland so arranged as to render the planting woods mould, very convenient. The very best Shell Marle on all parts of the Farm. It is useless to speak of the productiveness of these Lands. Corn, all kinds of grain, and Clovers yield abundant; but its reputation is The line of the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Rail Road is now being run out and it passes through my plantation.

"The Cotton Farm of the East," situated in Greene county, 8 miles from Snow Hill, and 3 miles from Marlboro, Pitt county. A Railroad line recently established within 3 miles of this Farm, leading from Wilson to Greenville, which is designed going into operation this Fall.

Large Commodious Dwelling, all necessary out-buildings needful to a farm this size, newly and neatly fitted up.

TERMS shall be easy. I will sell, if desired, all my personal property with the Farm. I invite purchasers to visit my place and judge for themselves, or address me. MRS. VIRGINIA ATKINSON, 9-3m] Marlboro, Pitt county, N. C.

SCHEDULES.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway. Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE. In effect on and after Sunday, Oct. 12, 1873.

Table with columns: Stations, Mail, Express. Rows for GOING NORTH and GOING SOUTH routes.

NORTHWESTERN N. C. R. R.

(SALEM BRANCH.) Leave Greensboro, 4.30 P. M. Arrive at Salem, 6.25 P. M. Leave Salem, 8.00 A. M. Arrive at Greensboro, 10.00. Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of road. On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.42 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.45 p. m., leave Burkeville 5.35 a. m., arrive at Richmond 8.44 a. m. Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change). Papers that have arrangements to advertise the schedule of this company will please print as above. For further information address S. E. ALLEN, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Greensboro, N. C. T. M. R. TALCOTT, Engineer & Gen'l Superintendent.

OFFICE PETERSBURG R. R. Co.,

March 27th, 1872.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 31st, the trains will run as follows:

Table with columns: LEAVE WELDON, ARRIVE AT PETERSBURG, LEAVE PETERSBURG, ARRIVE AT WELDON, FREIGHT TRAINS, GASTON TRAIN.

Freights for Gaston Branch will be received at the Petersburg depot only on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. The depot will be closed at 5:00 p. m. No goods will be received after that hour. J. C. SPRYGG, Eng. and Gen. Manager.

H. C. ECCLES,

Proprietor, CENTRAL HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

March 7, 1873. 171-4f