

THE MARION COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 24.

MARION, ALA., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1874.

NO. 27.

The Commonwealth.

BY E. A. HEIDT.

MARION, ALA.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 5th, 1874.

Business Notice.

OUR PRICES REDUCED!

From and after this date the subscription price of the MARION COMMONWEALTH will be Two Dollars per annum. But remember, no name will be entered upon our subscription book unless the money is paid down.

Legal notices will be charged as follows: Letters of Administration \$6—the old price was \$7. Probate notices, each, \$4—old price \$5. Remember, also, that before these notices appear in our columns the money must be paid cash, or the account will be filed to be taxed as Court costs in the Probate office; and then old prices will be charged.

Remittances.—Remittances may be made at our risk, in registered letters, or by Express, but at our risk only when made in one of these ways.

All other advertising bills are considered due and collectable after the first insertion.

E. A. HEIDT,
Publisher and Proprietor
Marion Commonwealth.

June 1st

Twice All for a Morsel of Bread.

The following stanzas have previously appeared in print, but incorrectly: we now give them as revised and corrected.—E. A. H.

Was it all for a morsel of bread?
Was it all for a morsel of drink?
That this world within me is dead—
Dead on Eternity's brink?

Then, Spirit of Truth, hear my cry:
The Father of Mercy hath said,
"The soul that is guilty shall die."
Shall it die for a morsel of bread?

I craved of the world but a crust,
For even a crumb I had in vain;
And empty I stretched forth my hands,
But turn away empty again.

There was no one to cheer me or pity,
The great heart of the world seemed dead—
Dead to that child that was starving
For one pill of morsel of bread.

Famished, still in my dreams I could feel
The sweetness of life with its sorrow;
But the hope that was born of my dreams
Was crushed in my heart on the morrow.

When they turned on me gazes of scorn,
With eyes from which pity had fled—
With eyes that no word for the dying
Would spare for a morsel of bread.

Said I, "There is a way open still,
But leads to the Temple of Sin."
And the tempted soul tottered and fell,
And two weary feet wandered in.

Aye, I fell! Oh, the terrible woe!
What ten drops of blood my heart shed!
To feel in my anguish and know
"Twice all for a morsel of bread."

My heart was too hopeless for prayer;
What hope could his praying have brought?
For my soul was crushed beneath the cross,
The hands of the heartless had wrought.

And on the tablet of hearts are engraved
The words that the world hath not read:
"Spurred by the living, a soul
That died for one morsel of bread."

I fell! And my poor, bruised heart
Sunk in deepest damnation and shame.
Will the Father of Love judge me guilty,
And the cold, selfish world hear no blame?

Thou, creature of God, hear my pleading
For the souls not already dead;
Put forth thy hands and aid, save them,
For they're lost for one morsel of bread.

Oh, Philanthropy, where is thy boasting?
Oh, Charity, why art thou still?
And, Love, are thy tender hands idle
In the work of thy Great Author's will?

"For the harvest is ripe for the sickle,
And the laborers are few," He hath said;
Still, beautiful souls are bartered
For the price of one morsel of bread.

"Twice all for a morsel of bread—
"Twice all for a cupful of drink—
That this soul within me is dead—
Dead on Eternity's brink."

Thou, Spirit of Truth, hear my cry:
The Father of Mercy hath said,
"The soul that is guilty shall die."
And it died for a morsel of bread.

E. A. H.

The Brain Worried.

Many of us pray to be delivered from sudden death, and so we worry ourselves into it! If we do, can we help it? To most of us it is not given to choose our lives, to avoid the rough places, to gently shoulder to one side disagreeable facts—

We must climb over the rocks though they hurt us sore; and the difficulties, however they may annoy us, must be met with brain fret and wear until they are conquered, or we have passed them.

They are as real, living, annoying as any tangible sorrow or pain could be; as bruising and irritating as the pebbles in the shoes of the pilgrims of old. Nervous health is one thing, and moral health and purely physical health is quite another and different thing. Calm and steady mental work is conducive to long life; but nervous emotion, mental work that is a constant urging, and, at the same time, is an unwhinging of the even tenor of the mind, casts away the brain faster than any manual labor, no matter how hard, that is systematic. As men do not readily die of heart disease as often as supposed, but of apoplexy, or congestion of the lungs, so they do not die of brain work, but brain worry. Scott, died of it. Southey, Swift, Horace Greeley, and probably Thackeray.—London Times.

In a favorable year an acre of buckwheat in blossom can furnish twenty-five pounds of honey daily; and a strong stock of bees, not having over a half a mile to fly, can carry from six to eight pounds a day.—National Bee Journal.

A Chase After Moses.

How J. L. Neagle Collected a Debt from the Governor of South Carolina.

Hearing almost every one I met on the street sneering over the means adopted by Neagle to make Gov. Moses pay his debts, I determined to interview the ex-Comptroller-General, and accordingly repaired to his office, where I was kindly welcomed, when he recounted the particulars of the "breaking into" of the Mosely mansion. It appears that Moses, as is characteristic, is shrewd and ever ready to begin the heavy. Mrs. Moses had consented early in December to permit a levy to be made against herself, but recently Moses paid a portion of the debt claimed and in some way managed to have the furniture relieved. Upon hearing this, Neagle became furious and again despatched "Honest John" Patterson to demand "money or his life." This was on the 31st ult. Moses replied civilly, "upon his honor as a Mason," that he had not a cent, and was obliged to repair to the Governor, to request the aid of the militia, which would parade on the 1st. Whereupon Neagle resolved to thwart the design of his certificate, and arming himself *cap-a-pie*, went over to the "Preston mansion," and asked to see the Governor. His Excellency is just on the eve of starting for Charleston, and cannot be seen," was the rejoinder of the powdered and liveried servant. "But I must see him," replied Neagle, knocking down the porter in ruffles, and walked into the mansion, brandishing a heavy Colt's six shooter.

Moses sought safety in flight, and started for the back gate, but Neagle followed close on his heels, and "cut him off" when his Excellency scaled the brick wall (which some of our readers have doubtless seen), impressed a drive into his service and hid in the sheriff's house for protection. In the mean time, Neagle followed closely, discharging his pistol at intervals of a few seconds, until he had used a box of cartridges. Moses then sent for Trial Justice Stiggers and had a peace warrant issued. Neagle was arrested, and Moses took the train for Charleston. This was 7 o'clock, P. M. Neagle found no trouble in giving a ten thousand dollar bond, even Democrats going upon it, even though Neagle still declared his intention to shoot Moses if the money (\$10,000) was not paid. Moses was now en route for Charleston, and when Neagle was released he sent him the following telegram:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 31, 1873.

T. J. Moses, Jr., Governor, etc., Charleston, S. C.: Engage suite of rooms for me next year. I will be down to-morrow to assist you in reviewing the militia.

J. L. NEAGLE, Aid-de-camp.

Moses was at breakfast when the telegram reached him. He hurried to his room, unlocked the door, and sent for his friend, Treasurer Guiney, who with tears in his eyes, he implored that he pay Neagle. Guiney consented, and when the train arrived Neagle was paid and the people denied the pleasure of witnessing a first-class funeral, of which we have heard so much.

Moses was not paid. His Excellency reviewed his battalions, but kept a close eye on Neagle for fear the latter might give him an ounce of lead in the way of interest. To his inquiry, "What is the chance of being put under a 'peace bond'?" in Charleston, Neagle replied, "No, the whole population would have insured me my liberty as long as there was a hope of my killing Moses." This being a fight between bad men makes it more amusing. Neagle made the above statement to me personally, and vouched for its accuracy.—Cor. Augusta Constitutionalist.

Wanted a Proof.

People are unwilling to accept that which they have no experimental knowledge of, except by proof. Twenty years ago, when I was a schoolboy, I spent some time studying surveying, and was often laughed at by my calculations by my father, who, though a man of good common sense, was yet not much given to "book learning."

"You can't prove anything," he said; and so I told him I could set two stakes in the pasture lot, and he could go and exactly measure their distance apart, and I would stand where I was, and before he could return, give him the measure as exactly as he would get it.

He laughed at the idea, but started, and I went to work and before he had reached the first point, I had the distance measured (as it was proved by himself) correctly. He was ever afterwards a firm believer in my study.

Now the point. How many, not having an experimental knowledge of the pleasures that Christianity affords, scoff at those who speak of its joys, which are as certainly real and true as the rules of trigonometry; and if they will but possess themselves of it so as to have an experimental knowledge, it will as certainly be found correct as any rule ever laid down in figures. Will you not prove this?—Congregationalist.

Another new dodge of Chicago, to make her grain receipts appear large, she counts all the contents of sealed cars which pass through the city from Milwaukee and other points; but the Milwaukee Journal of Commerce objects to that style of increasing the commerce of her rival, on the just grounds that it does a great injury to the farmer, whose product is thus made to appear much larger than it really is, which has a tendency to reduce the price. It further adds, that every town through which these sealed cars pass, can, with equal justice, count them as receipts of grain. Oh! honest Chicago, thou friend of the farmer.

It is alleged that the colored Baptist preacher is appealing from the church every member who voted for Kemper. The black and impious tyrant has annihilated some of the most honorable colored men in the community.—Lexington (Va.) Gazette.

Caught Again.

A Confederate Soldier tells how Butler and his Negro troops fought.

During the debate in the House of Representatives last week on the Civil Rights Bill, Butler gave a very thrilling account of how the negro soldiers under his command fought on one occasion. The telegraphic report of his speech says:

"He described with great pathos a charge made by three thousand colored troops under his command on a rebel fortification on the James river, and that when he rode among the dead after the fight, and saw their bronze faces turned up to the morning sun, he swore an oath ever to defend the rights and interests of that race which had given its blood for him and for the country, and God helping him, he would keep that oath. The prejudices which he had against the negro up to that time all departed."

This is very touching, but like most of his statements, it is pure fiction. The editor of the Portsmouth (Va.) Enterprise, having read the above squawk, stamps the lie out of it as follows:

We remember the assault to which he refers, for there was but one such assault made. It was in the summer of 1864, upon an earthwork named Fort Gilmer, and we write knowingly, for we saw it. The fortification was manned by a company of artillery from Louisiana, and two companies of Virginia infantry reserves, and upon these three companies Butler's three thousand negro troops made their charge. There was plainly visible from the Confederate works a line of white troops behind the negroes, and the supposition was that they were placed there to keep the negroes from running away. Neither did the colored troops fight very nobly. As soon as the Confederate shots began to tell among them they scattered like sheep. Hundreds prostrated themselves upon the ground as if they would burrow in, afraid to advance or retreat, while the other field they could be seen in the distance of the fight dodging behind cornstalks standing from the previous year's crop, in the vain hope that they would shelter them from the fire of the Confederates. About a hundred and fifty reached the trench in front of the earthworks and covered down close under the edge of the works. They were captured after the rest had retreated. The dead were left on the field where they fell, in front of the Confederate works and in full range, and Butler did not ride among them after the fight, nor during the fight. Neither did he go near enough to them to see "their bronze faces turned upward to the morning sun," for if he had, he would have seen from the Confederate lines. Thus, stripping Butler's rhetoric of its fiction, and substituting facts, we find that his three thousand colored troops were defeated by two companies of Virginia infantry and one of Louisiana artillery, numbering in all, not more than one hundred and fifty men; and Butler was not in the field before, during, or after the fight.

The Age.

One of the greatest foes to success is impatience for results. We live in a day of steam locomotion and lightning correspondence, and the spirit of the age seems to be to keep the wheels of all these swift vehicles of life and improvement. We have fallen into the habit of doing everything in a hurry, educating, living, falling and dying. These tendencies crop out in the precocious "Young Americans" all manning up to the world, and with all these "fast" influences, it is no surprising thing that by the time youth opens into manhood, he is possessed, in full right and title, by his daring habits, chewing, smoking, drinking, and—anything else.

There is a large class of young men whose capital is invested in hope, and success only came to them in proportion to their sighs and wishes, they would soon blossom into Presidents, Lieutenants, Generals, and millionaires. Such can never win. They are bleaching all along the highway to fortune. Now and then a rich-uncle may die, and let the waiting young man "walk into a fortune as one would walk into an unfurnished house," but those cases of fortune are very much like "angel's visits."

There are others to whom success is just as certain as the operations of law, or that effect follows cause. They do not wait, Micawber-like, for something to turn up, nor for rich uncles to grow old and die. Honest, faithful, self-reliant, and resolute, they take the motto, "I will find a way, or I will make one," and hew down every obstacle that dare rise up before them.

"Mike, why don't you see at those ducks, boy? Don't you see you have got the whole flock before your gun?" "I know I have; but when I get a good aim at one, two or three others will swim right up between it and me."

NICOLA MARSHALL,

Portrait Painter.

LIFE SIZED PORTRAITS painted on Oil from life. Photographs, or any other types. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. ly June 1 73

DR. J. C. DOZIER

OFFERS his professional services to the public. He can be found during the day at the Drug Store of A. Godden & Co., and at the residence of Capt. James H. Graham at night. June 1 73

J. F. BAILEY & POWHATAN LOCKETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and Solicitors in Chancery, Marion, Ala. Will practice in the several Courts of the First Judicial Circuit, and in the U. S. Court at Montgomery. Collections made in all parts of the State. June 23 1873

W. B. MODAWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MARION, ALA. OFFICE North of the Court House. June 23 1873

PETTES, DAWSON & SHIVERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MARION, ALABAMA. WILL practice in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Perry county. June 16 1y

DR. S. BALL,

OFFICE South side of the new Presbyterian Church. aug 16 21f

VIRY & LEE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MARION, ALA. WILL practice in Perry and adjoining counties, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States. June 1 73

DR. J. C. JOHNSTON,

Resident Dentist, Office over W. H. Fiquet's Store, MARION, ALA.

J. W. BUSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, UNIONTOWN, ALA. June 1 73

CHEAP FOR CASH.

We are now offering our entire Stock of Goods AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES:

DRESS GOODS AND CLOTHING

AT COST,

FOR CASH!

We have a good stock of Goods which we are selling low, and respectfully invite the attention of Cash Patrons. HURT & CO. dec 18 1f

NOTICE.

The firm of Wm. Huntington & Son is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be settled by Wm. Huntington. dec 31 WM. HUNTINGTON & SON.

From and after this date, I will sell my entire stock on hand at cost FOR CASH. No article delivered unless paid for. My agents, in important to close out, and settle up, and all indebted to me are requested to call, and save an old man much trouble. dec 31 WM. HUNTINGTON.

State of Alabama.—Perry County.

Probate Court, Reg. Term, Dec. 29, 1873.

Estate of Mary E. Lapsley, a minor.

This day came W. R. Barron, the guardian of said estate, and filed his statements, accounts, vouchers and evidence for a Final Settlement of his said guardianship. It is ordered that the 24th day of January, 1874, be appointed a day on which such settlement, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper. A. G. HOWZE, Judge of Probate.

Jan 22 3f.

J. A. HARRALL, N. WOODRUFF.

J. Wes. Coleman,

WITH HARRALL & WOODRUFF,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

CITY BLOCK, SELMA, ALABAMA.

Oct. 9, 73. 10 6m.

BRICK FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON HAND, A very large lot, of the best quality BRICK,

which they offer for sale, for Cash and Cash only, at \$10.00 per thousand.

Call on our agent, P. Yeelman who will take orders and Cash, and is authorized to sell for us.

We will do any kind of work in our line and can furnish Brick for the same. We will do Goon Work promptly for Cash.

HAGLUND & McCARROLL.

Marion, Ala, Sept. 18, 1873. 11f.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, always

Infammations, and cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Influenza, Cold, Croup, and all other ailments.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertainment and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, being untroubled by any party or party spirit. It fights for principle, and for the best men to office. It specially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knives, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the facts as for the ladies and the marks for the men, especially the cattle, which, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year. 65¢ We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, 6y. six columns. One \$1.00 a year. No discount from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun. \$2.00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent. to clubs of ten or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of 16 my eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, \$6.00 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address: "THE SUN," nov 15 18

New York City.

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THE LOUISVILLE

WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A FIRST CLASS Family, News, Political, and Commercial Paper, published in its own, reports, news and circulation. In addition to its large quantity and variety of matter, it publishes ORIGINAL STORIES and NOVELS, and, containing with its issue of December 23d, will each week, for a year or longer, publish a series of

LECTURES ON BIBLE HISTORY,

delivered by Rev. Dr. STUART ROBINSON, a noted Bible scholar, for the purpose of

On the first of January, 1874, the publishers will distribute

Five Thousand Dollars in Presents.

among its subscribers. All who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of securing a gift worth several hundred dollars can do so by sending in their subscriptions prior to that time. Great inducements to subscribers and agents.

Check us, with full particulars, post-paid, and enclose copies, sent gratis on application. Address: THE COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY, (dec 13 18

Louisville, Ky.

State of Alabama.—Perry County.

Probate Court, Reg. Term, Nov. 10, 1873.

Estate of Minnie G. and Henry Nave, minors.

This day came George S. Nave, the guardian of said estate, and filed his statements, accounts, vouchers and evidence for a Final Settlement of his said guardianship. It is ordered that the 24th day of January, 1874, be appointed a day on which such settlement, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper. A. G. HOWZE, Judge of Probate.

nov 13 15 1f

J. G. HOWZE,

State of Alabama.—Perry County.

Probate Court, Sp. Term, Oct. 30, 1873.

Estate of Sarah F. Nacey, J. & A. B. Friday, minors.

This day came A. B. Oden, the guardian of said estate, and filed his statements, accounts, vouchers and evidence for a Final Settlement of his said guardianship. It is ordered that the 8th day of December, 1873, be appointed a day on which such settlement, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper. A. C. HOWZE, Judge of Probate.

nov 6 14 3f

A. C. HOWZE,

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
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The Commonwealth.

BY E. A. HEIDT.

MARION, ALA.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 5th, 1874.

AGRICULTURAL.

From Our Home Journal.

Whistle and Hoe.

There's a boy just over the garden fence
Who is whistling all through the live
long day;

And his work is not just as a mere pretence,
For you see the weeds he has cut away.

Whistle and hoe,

Sing as you go,

Shorten the row

By the songs you know.

Not a word bemoaning his task I hear,

For his whistle sounds so merry and clear,

He must find some pleasure in every row.

Whistle and hoe,

Sing as you go,

Shorten the row

By the songs you know.

But then, while you whistle, be sure that
you hoe,
For if you are idle the briars will spread;
And whistling alone to the end of the row,
May do for the weeds, but is bad for
the bread.

Whistle and hoe,

Sing as you go,

Shorten the row

By the songs you know.

Resolutions of the Grangers of Illinois.

We look upon the present system of
choosing candidates through nominating
conventions as being one of the funda-
mental causes of our political corruption,
and believe that it has become a buying,
bargaining, and selling system,
that every American citizen should be
ashamed of, and that it is fit for nothing
else but the body-guard of a king.

Resolved, That we demand the utter
repeal by Congress of the law known as
the Salary Grab—entirely—Presidential,
Congressional, and all.

Resolved, That the political parties of the
country have criminally neglected the
agricultural interest and shamefully dis-
regarded the rights of the people; there-
fore,

Resolved, That the farmers cut them-
selves loose from all party association and
rally under a banner broad enough to en-
brace all in favor of just laws and oppo-
sition to monopolies, to corruption, to ex-
travagance, to the further gift of public
lands to railroads and to the creation of
uncontrolled monopolies.

The debate on political independence
was long and spirited. The Committee
on Resolutions reported on the platform
the following resolutions, which were
adopted:

Resolved, That we demand the imme-
diate reform of abuses in the Civil Ser-
vice through which the patronage of the
Government is dispensed as a reward for
party service rather than with regard
to the public necessities.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a
protective tariff.

Resolved, That we deprecate any fur-
ther grants of public lands or loans of the
public credit, and of National, State or
local subscriptions in aid of corporations.

Resolved, That we favor the repeal of
our National Banking law, and believe
that the Government should supply a legal
tender currency directly from the
Treasury, interchangeable for Government
bonds bearing the lowest possible rate of
interest.

Resolved, That the existing railroad
legislation of this State should be sus-
tained and enforced until thoroughly
tested before the courts, and that we op-
pose any legislation by Congress under
the plea of regulating commerce between
the States, which shall deprive the people
of their present controlling influence
through State legislation.

Resolved, That the right of the Legis-
lature to regulate and control the rail-
roads of the State must be vindicated,
established, and maintained as an es-
sential attribute of State government, and
that those holding the doctrine that rail-
road charters are contracts, in the sense
that they are not subject to legislative
supervision and control, have no just ap-
preciation of the necessary powers and
rights of a free Government, and we will
agree to no truce, submit to no compro-
mise, short of complete vindication and
the re-establishment of the supremacy of
the State Government in its rights through
the Legislature to supervise and control
the railroads of the State in such manner
as the public interest shall demand.

Rotation of Crops.

A regular rotation of crops is to be
found in every country where improved
husbandry prevails. At the South before
the war, there was an imperfect one of
cotton followed by corn, followed by
small grain; but even this is often aban-
doned now, and cotton after cotton al-
most without end, is the order of the
day. We need not flatter ourselves that
our soil or climate or crops are so pecu-
liar and exceptional that we can neglect
conditions of success which long expe-
rience and sound reasoning combine to
show are highly important or essential.
In truth, it is just the reverse; the hu-
man-exhausting character of a cotton
crop, or hot sun and long summers make
a judicious rotation of crops more impor-
tant at the South than in cooler and more
humid climates. —Southern Cultivator.

SHEEP AND SWINE.—Keep the former
dry, but turn them out for exercise when
the weather is good. Put straw on the
floor of their shed, and have salt regularly
provided for them. Have also good,
clean pens for your pigs. Supply rough
material for bedding, and have ashes and
charcoal, or rotten wood, within their
reach. Clean water, too, is a necessity
for them. Keep them well fed and in
thrifty order. —American Farmer.

Patrons of Husbandry.

At a convention held in Autaugaville
on Saturday, Dec. 13th, and composed of
members of Prattville, Autaugaville, and
Mulberry Granges, in Autauga county,
and Burnsville Grange, Dallas county,
the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That we advise our planters to con-
sult their true interests by bestowing
greater attention to the raising of stock,
especially horses, mules and hogs, and by
appropriating at least one-half of their
lands to the production of corn, peas,
potatoes, wheat, and other grain.

2. That we recommend an early return
to the cash system.

3. That our planters should bestow
more attention to the preparation and use
of home-made fertilizers.

4. That we earnestly recommend a strict
economy in the administration of our
agricultural and household affairs—the
abandonment of as many of the luxuries
as can be dispensed with, and a general
retrenchment of expenses.

5. That as good roads are necessary to
the prosperity of a country, no Patron of
Husbandry under fifty-five years of age
should refuse to act as apportioner or
overseer on account of age.

6. That as a preventive of petty thiev-
ing by the removal of temptation, we
will give a just and liberal compensation
for labor; but that in no case where a
laborer is employed for wages, will we
give in addition, "a cotton patch," and
that where land is rented or worked on
shares, we will allow no part of the crop
to be disposed of until all advances and
rents are settled and paid.

7. That we will, in all cases, give the
preference to laborers who have never
been convicted of theft, and that we will
not employ any laborer who shall hereaf-
ter be so convicted.

8. That inasmuch as the laboring classes
frequently complain of the injustice of
their employers, we will, whenever any
laborer shall make complaints to a grange
against any Patron for failing to fulfill his
contract, investigate the subject at issue
between them.

9. That it is the duty of every Patron
of Husbandry to make publicly known
the objects of our organization.

10. That whenever any special action
is taken upon subjects of general interest
by a grange, said action shall be com-
municated to the neighboring granges.

11. That we will place good fences on
our lands as speedily as possible.

12. That inasmuch as the orchard, gar-
den, and dairy are important auxiliaries
to agricultural success, we earnestly in-
voke the co-operation of our lady mem-
bers in efforts to advance and enlarge
these branches of rural industry.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the
ladies of Autaugaville for the substantial
dinner provided for the occasion, and so
pleasant and profitable was the meeting
to all participating, that it was resolved
to hold a similar one at Autaugaville on
the 3rd Friday in March, with a view of
forming a permanent association.

The Grain Growers of the West.

What has lately lightened the hearts
and cheered the hopes of the mighty
army of the grain growers of the Great
West?

Organization.
What has given the farmers of the
land all at once a voice strong enough
to reach the City of Washington, and
the ears of congressmen, and the nation?

Organization.
What bids fair to make the farmers far
more respected through the length and
breadth of the land than ever before; to
make industry more respectable; to ele-
vate and ennoble the rising generation;
to secure a practical and substantial edu-
cation for the children of the land; to
reconstruct and purify our Government,
and save the country from premature
decay?

Organization.
What bids fair to deepen the mouth
of the Mississippi, clear the channels
from the Great Father of Waters, turn
the grain trade principally to the Gulf
of Mexico on its way to Europe, * * *
and spread peace, content-
ment and prosperity throughout the great
valley of the Mississippi?

Organization, the Granges and the
farmers.
Let the cotton planters, and all others
consider whether these things are true,
and if they are true, let them go and do
likewise, and have a like reward. —Home
Journal.

To Cook a Turkey.

A lady correspondent of the Mobile
Register gives the following directions:
"The evening before you expect to cook
a turkey, kill it, clean it nicely, salt well,
and put it away in some good, cool, suit-
able place, where there are no unpleasant
odors of any kind. Next morning take
one-fourth of a pound of fresh butter, mix
one-fourth of a pound of sugar; mix the
butter and the sugar well together, and
with a knife or otherwise plaster the
mixture all over the turkey while cold;
then take a piece of stout domestic or
Lewellyn and make a sack, into which
carefully place the turkey, and sew up,
lapping every part of the sack so as to
make it fit close and tight to the turkey;
place in cold water, heat up, and boil
four and a half hours. The turkey will
by this time be well cooked, and in his
own juices, and will be sweet, tender and
juicy. Now, take out of the sack, stuff
with good, well-prepared stuffings, place
in the stove, and roast or bake. Now,
my word for it, there is more pleasure in
eating one turkey cooked thus than in
eating half a dozen cooked the ordinary
way."

CONSTANT APPLICATION OF MANURE.

Mr. Lawes, of England, has a plot of ex-
perimental meadow to which fourteen
tons of stable manure have been applied
each year since 1843. Plants grown on
this surface have absorbed all the rain
water, so that little or none has been dis-
charged by underdrains. Similar drains
under a part of the meadow not manured
have run freely several times a year. An
acre of long-matured land holds, within
thirty-six inches of surface, 1010 tons of
water, while the same area and depth of
similar ground unmanured holds only 101
tons.

REVERE CORN CAKE.

Three cups of
Indian meal to one teaspoonful of sugar.
Wet this with boiling water, then beat in
one egg, spread half an inch deep on
buttered tin sheets and bake brown in a
quick oven.

The Orchard.

This and next month are the best for
trimming fruit trees. We cannot repeat
too often that short trunks and low heads
are indispensable in our hot climate for
protection against the sun. Where trees
are trimmed up high, there is a constant
tendency for sprouts to spring from the
stem near the ground, and the bark is al-
most certain to be killed on the south-
west side of the trunk. We prefer the
pyramidal shape for almost every variety
of fruit tree. If young trees have been
neglected the past summer, bring them as
near to the pyramid as possible by short-
ening the branches, leaving the lowest
ones longest, the next above some shorter,
and so on to near the top, leaving one
strong, vigorous, upright shoot, some ten
inches higher than any for a leader.

Have an eye also to thinning out the in-
terior branches, so as to leave the head
open.

PEACH TREES.—Cut off half the last
year's growth of bearing peach trees, to
diminish the fruit buds and increase the
vigor of those left. Indeed, all kinds of
trees will bear this thinning out of fruit
buds—the size of the fruit will more than
make up for the diminished number.—
Search out and destroy the borer.

TOP-DRESSING.—Give each tree a top-
dressing of ashes scattered as far from
the trunk as the limbs extend—a peck to
a half bushel to each tree. An addition
of an equal quantity of lime will be very
beneficial to apple trees.—Southern Cul-
ticator for January.

Grange Schools.

As soon as the granges of any one parish
in the State become numerous enough,
and have the ability, they should estab-
lish a Parish Grange School, an indus-
trial school.

By working in the field, garden, orch-
ard, etc., three hours a day, or more, un-
der a good farmer, after attending to his
school duties, he may, in the same period
of time, become a good practical farmer.

In these nine, or ten, or eleven years, he
may do labor enough on the farm to pay
the entire expense of his English and ag-
ricultural education, board, tuition,
clothing, and all other expenses. Are not
these schools now most needed? —Exchange.

Furniture

AND

Undertaking.

I have bought out
JOHN W. WADDELL,
(His retiring)

and have resumed my legitimate business
AT THE OLD STAND

That I occupied for Twenty Years,
on the

Northeast Corner of Public Square,
and expect to keep on hand

FURNITURE

suitable for the market.

Any article that I have not on hand
will be ordered at a small per cent.

I expect to attend to the UNDER-
TAKING BUSINESS in person,

HAVING A GOOD HEARSE,
Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases,
WOOD CASES AND COFFINS,

of all sizes and patterns,
And a Large Lot of Trimmings,
I am prepared to fill all orders at short notice,
and at the lowest prices.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY!

I am agent for the large M. A. R. L.
WORKS at Corinth, Miss., and will furnish
Monuments and Tablets

of the best American or Italian Marble for
less money than you have been paying. Will
show you samples of the Marble and Work in
the City of the Grave Yard.

I respectfully solicit business from the
citizens of Perry county.

J. L. LOCKWOOD,
Marion, Ala., Feb. 14, 1874 29 1y

Notice of Limited Partnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a
Limited Partnership under the provi-
sions of Chapter 1, Title 2, Part 2 of the Re-
vised Code of this State, for the purpose of
conducting a general mercantile business, and
buying and selling of Family Groceries and sup-
plies at Uniontown, Perry county, Ala.

James A. Lowmace, who resides at Union-
town, Perry county, Ala., and A. W. Hawley,
who resides at Marion, Perry county, Ala.,
are the General Partners. The business will
be transacted under the firm name of "J. A.
Lowmace & Hawley."

John W. Greenhaw, Jesse B. Lovelace and
Charles W. Lovelace, all of whom reside in
Marion, Perry county, Ala., are the Special
Partners, and have each contributed the sum
of five thousand dollars in currency to the
common stock.

The Partnership is to commence this day,
January 5th, 1874, and continue to the first
day of January, 1875.

J. W. GREENHAW,
J. B. LOVELACE,
C. W. LOVELACE,
J. A. LOWMACE,
A. W. HAWLEY.

Administrator's Notice.

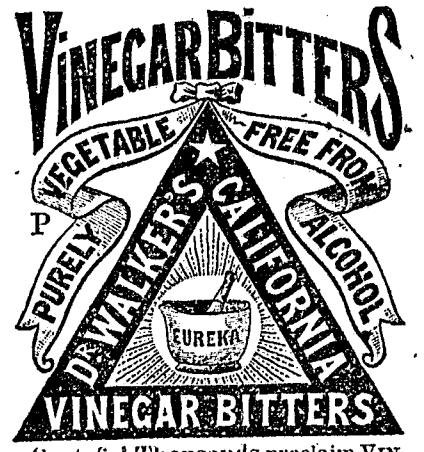
LETTERS of Administration upon the Es-
tate of Robert Underwood, dec'd, having
been granted to the undersigned by the Hon-
orable Probate Court of Perry county, Ala.; Notice
is hereby given to all persons indebted to
said Estate to come forward and make imme-
diate payment to the undersigned; and all
persons having claims against said Estate are
required to present them duly authenticated
within the time prescribed by law or they
will be barred.

I, M. UNDERWOOD,
Administrator.

ON for California.

MARION has the deepest wells, the purest
water, and the best WINES, BRANDIES,
WHISKIES, &c., wholesale and retail, for medical
and other purposes, at

BOB WELSH'S,
January 9, 1873. 32 1y



Grateful Thousands proclaim VIN-
EGAR BITTERS the most wonderful in-
vigorant that ever sustained the sinking
system.

No Person can take these Bitters
according to directions, and remain long
unwell, provided their bones are not de-
stroyed by mineral poison or other
means, and vital organs wasted beyond
repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Inter-
mittent Fevers, which are so preva-
lent in the valleys of our great rivers
throughout the United States, especially
those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri,
Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkan-
sas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande,
Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Ro-
anoke, James, and many others, with
their vast tributaries, throughout our
entire country during the Summer and
Autumn, and remarkably so during sea-
sons of unusual heat and dryness, are
invariably accompanied by extensive de-
rangements of the stomach and liver,
and other abdominal viscera. In their
treatment, a purgative, exerting a pow-
erful influence upon these various or-
gans, is essentially necessary. There
is no cathartic for the purpose equal to
Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS,
as they will speedily remove the dark-
colored viscid matter with which the
bowels are loaded, at the same time
stimulating the secretions of the liver,
and generally restoring the healthy
functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease
by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR
BITTERS. No individual can take hold
of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Head-
ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs,
Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour
Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste
in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpi-
tation of the Heart, Inflammation of the
Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kid-
neys, and a hundred other painful sym-
ptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.
One bottle will prove a better guarantee
of its merits than a lengthy advertise-
ment.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White
Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck,
Gout, Rheumatism, Inflammation, Indolent
Furuncles, Mercurial Affections, Old
Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, &c.
In these, as in all other constitutional dis-
eases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have
shown their great curative powers in the
most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic
Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remit-
tent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of
the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder,
these Bitters have no equal. Such Disor-
ders are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons en-
gaged in Painting and other such
Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and
Miners, as they advance in life, are subject
to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard
against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VIN-
EGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tet-
ter, Salt-rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples,
Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms,
Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch,
Scalp, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors
and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name
or nature, are literally dug up and carried
out of the system in a short time by the use
of these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young
or old, married or single, and in child-
hood, or the turn of life, these Tonic
Bitters display so decided an influence that
improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when-
ever you find its impurities bursting through
the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores;
cleanse it when you find it obstructed and
sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is
foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep
the pure, and the health of the system
will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California,
and Sole and Exclusive Dealers for the
State of California.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vin-
egar Bitters are a purely Vegetable
preparation, made chiefly from the na-
tive herbs found on the lower ranges of the
Sierra Nevada mountains of California,
the medicinal properties of which
are extracted therefrom without the use
of Alcohol. The question is almost
daily asked, "What is the cause of the
unparalleled success of VINEGAR BIT-
TERS?" Our answer is, that they remove
the cause of disease, and the patient re-
covers his health. They are the great
blood purifier and a life-giving principle,
a perfect renovator and invigorator of
the system. Never before in the
history of the world has a medicine been
compounded possessing the remarkable
qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the
sick of every disease man is heir to. They
are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic,
relieving Congestion or Inflammation of
the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious
Diseases.

The properties of Dr. WALKER'S
VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic,
Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic,
Sedative, Counter-irritant, Sudorific, Altera-
tive, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California,
and Sole and Exclusive Dealers for the
State of California.

State of Alabama.—Perry County
Probate Court, 3d Term, Dec. 3rd, 1873.
Estate of Green B. Woolley, dec'd.

THIS day came T. T. Woolley, the admin-
istrator of said estate, and filed his state-
ments, accounts, vouchers and evidences for
Final Settlement of his said administration.

It is ordered that a day on which
January, 1874, be appointed a day on which
to make such settlement, at which time all
persons in interest can appear and contest the
said settlement if they think proper.

A. C. HO WZ
Judge of Probate.

nov20 18 1f

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nov20 18 1f

An experiment of

eight years duration de-

monstrates that no money

can be made in Marion by

selling such goods as we

deal in on Credit, and as

our object in doing busi-

ness is to make money, we

have determined to exer-

cise our right of either

keeping our goods or get-

ting in exchange, Cash or

its equivalent, which we

will do from Oct. 10, 1873.

We intend for this to ap-

ply to all who may favor

us with their patronage not

excepting even those who

have heretofore been punc-

tual in the payment of their

accounts.

In connection with the

above we propose a mate-

rial reduction in the prices

of such of our wares as

will reasonably allow it.

GEO. P. L. REID & CO.

October 9 1873

A LATE DISCOVERY!

To Our Friends:

After having fully

tried the Credit System

we are determined to a-

bandon it, and Sell for

Cash, and Cash Only.

We can do business in

no other way.

A. GODDEN & Co.

Oct. 9, 10th.

SWIFT

COTTON WARE-HOUSE

Foot of Water Street,

SELMA, ALABAMA

THIS WELL KNOWN AND CONVENIENT WARE-HOUSE IS NOW

Open for the Season

AND WE TRUST BY PROMPT ATTENTION TO MERIT

A SHARE OF BUSINESS