

The Commonwealth.

BY E. A. HEIDT.

MARION, ALA.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 12th, 1874.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Owing to the stringency in the money market, and the difficulty of making collections, from this date ALL TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS, except with parties with whom we have accounts, must be paid for when handed in for publication.

The HOME MACHINE JOSEPH OFFICE makes the same requirement in regard to ALL JOB WORK. Patrons will take due notice.

The Weather.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last were fine balmy spring days,—hope they will continue.

Fresh White Cabbage!—Just received and for sale by J. H. RUTLEDGE.

Personal.—General N. B. Forrest, President, and Captain W. B. Forrest, Superintendent of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, were in town last Friday.

Five Thousand Dollars!—Worth of Jubilee and Witness Certificates, wanted by J. H. RUTLEDGE.

Rev. Mr. Doggs, of Valley Creek Church, near Summerfield, preached in the Presbyterian Church, Marion, last Sunday in the absence of the beloved pastor, Rev. H. R. Raymond.

Irish Potatoes.—EARLY ROSE, EARLY GOODRICH, RUSSETT and PEACH BLOOM, for planting—just received and for sale by J. H. RUTLEDGE.

Concert.—There will be a grand Musical Entertainment by the pupils of the Marion Female Seminary, on to-morrow (Friday) evening, to which the friends and patrons of the school are invited.

No Panic!—But the highest market prices paid for Dry and Green Hides, all kinds of Furs, &c., by L. LOEB.

Disolution of Co-partnership.—The firm of Messrs. Spencer & Ralston, near Hamburg, was dissolved by mutual consent, February 11th. Mr. Wm. Spencer will settle up the business of the old firm.

Commissioners' Court.—This body met on Monday, but there was no business of consequence to be attended to, save the changing of roads and repairing bridges in different parts of the county, which was soon dispatched.

St. Valentine's Day.—This day according to custom, will, we suppose, be celebrated by the young folks of our community in a becoming manner, if the Valentines are to be had. There is none advertised in Marion.

Attention, Sir Knights!—You are hereby summoned to meet at the Asylum on Friday evening, February 20th, at 2:30 o'clock p.m., promptly for drill. By order of E. C. J. O. BAILLY, Recorder.

Public Schools.—Mr. J. W. Morton, Superintendent of Education for Perry County, calls upon the Trustees of the Free Public Schools to meet him in Marion, February 20th, for the purpose of making preparations for the opening and organizing said schools.

Mule Killed.—We learn that as the mule was near the cross-roads at the Richardson place on Tuesday evening, a mule attached to a cart, being frightened at something and ran away, and near the railroad ran the cart against a tree, making a complete wreck of the mule, attempting to cross the rail, the entire train passed over it, killing it instantly. We did not learn to whom the mule and cart belonged.

Returned.—We are pleased to chronicle the return of Hon. J. F. Cooke, for many years an honored and respected citizen of Marion, after an absence of some eight years in Choctaw county. Col. Cooke will engage in farming a short distance from Marion, and we hope that he may be abundantly successful. We welcome him back with pleasure. Old Perry needs many more of just such material as Col. Cooke.

Married.—At the residence of the bride's father, February 5th, 1874, by Rev. J. S. Ford, Mr. JAMES S. HEARD and Miss ANNE FORD, all of Perry county.

In Marion, at 4 o'clock p.m., Wednesday, February 11th, 1874, by the Rev. E. T. Winkler, Mr. JAMES P. LOCKMAN and Miss LIDBY SHERMAN, all of Marion.

They took the cars this (Thursday) morning for Mississippi, to spend a short time with some relatives.

May their journey be pleasant and agreeable, and may they return to their home to add new joys thereto, and may they sail over life's broad sea and never know distress, and may they always remain as firmly Lock-hearted as now.

Good-bye.

Marion Retail Prices Current.—The

market has been quiet for the past week. Bacon, sides, 11 1/2 to 12 cents; Flour, \$5 50 to \$12 50; Meal, \$1 10; Lard, 13 to 14 cents; Sugar, 12 1/2 to 15 cents; Coffee, 35 cents; Molasses, 75 cents to \$1 00; Cheese, 20 cents; Tea—Green, \$1 50 to \$2 00 per pound—Black, \$1 25 to \$1 50 per pound; Rice, 12 1/2 cents; Soda, 20 cents; Starch, 12 1/2 to 15 cents; Pepper, 40 to 50 cents; Spice, 40 to 50 cents; Corn 90 cents to 1 00 per bushel; Peas, 60 to 75 cents per bushel; Sweet Potatoes, 60 to 75 cents per bushel; Irish Potatoes, \$2 00 to \$2 50 per bushel; Chickens, 15 to 25 cents per head; Eggs, 15 cents per dozen; Butter, country best, 35 cents per pound; Ducks, 75 cents per pair; Turkeys \$1 25 to \$2 00 per head; Pork, 8 to 11 cents per pound; Beef, 8 to 10 cents per pound; Fish—Mackerel, 75 cents to \$1 00 per dozen; Salt, 2 to 3 cents per pound; Vinegar, 50 to 75 cents per gallon; Oats, seed, \$1 00 per bushel; Tallow, 12 1/2 cents per pound; Beeswax, 25 cents per pound; Nails, all sizes, 100 cents per pound; Tobacco 65 cents to \$1 00 per pound; Kerosine Oil, 60 cents per gallon.

Gen. Geo. D. Johnston.—This gentleman, Deputy of State Grange of Alabama, will address the people on the subject of the Farmers' Grange, and will organize Granges if desired, at the following times and places in Perry county, to-wit: Pinhook, Feb. 9th; Radfordville, " 10th; Dublin, " 11th; Oak Grove, " 12th; Craig's, " 14th; Jericho, " 16th; Zion Church, near Sid Black-burn's, " 17th; Pinhook, " 18th; South Sandy Church, Tusca-loosa county, " 20th. The ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

A Money Order Office.—Last December we were promised that the Marion Post should be made a money order office, but up to the present time the promise has not been fulfilled. What is the reason? The business portion of our citizens are suffering no little inconvenience for the want of such an office—and to them it is an actual necessity. While Captain Speed intends that all shall be treated with "politeness and courtesy" at the Postoffice, won't he be kind enough to see that we have just this one little convenience?

Fine Liquors.—T. D. Cole & Co., have placed upon our table some specimens of as fine liquors as we remember ever to have tasted; such as Pomey Whiskey, French Brandy, Gin, Rye Whiskey, Cherry and Port Wine, all of which are for sale by these gentlemen bar-keepers.

Mrs. Martha A. Dodge.—Formerly of Marion, has opened a Boarding House in Selma, first door north of the Presbyterian Church, where she will be pleased to receive the patronage of her friends.

Can a Great Lawyer make a Good Judge.

There may be some doubt whether a great lawyer would invariably make a good judge. A man of genius or a profound logician would seem to be in a measure unfitted to weigh patiently and to look impartially upon all sides of every case. Genius is ever impetuous, and willful, and it is thought to be allied to insanity. Great eloquence and sound judgment in worldly matters are not often found united in the same mind. Daniel Webster was a great logician, but it is said, knew very little law, except upon general principles. His mind was so large that the common concerns of life appeared too petty to secure his attention. Hence he cared nothing for property, and had no method in his studies. Now, a good judge should be careful and methodical, and have a sufficient sympathy with humanity to be interested in what comes before him—he should be a man, and not an intellectual abstraction. He should take full notice of the contestants before him, as a parent in the disputes of his children. Such a man ought not to be proud and haughty, nor quick in taking sides. The fiery orator, who is too much taken up with sympathy or detestation of wrong, like Patrick Henry. The position requires undoubted integrity, a well-balanced mind, without bias, slow to anger or jealous resentments. Nearly all great men who achieve a large distinction at the bar have some marked faults—especially those growing out of combative-ness. Considering all the qualities needed for the high office of Chief Justice, we doubt whether it is not a matter to make a proper selection as many imagine. If left to the Bar of the United States, we don't believe they would ever come to an agreement.—Richmond (Virginia) State Journal.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 5.—Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Irwin started for Carbondale with Charles Wyatt, a negro, charged with the murder of Mrs. Ryan. A crowd was collecting at Carbondale with the intention of lynching his prisoner. Irwin left the cars below Carbondale and took Wyatt to Murphiboro, the county seat of Jackson county. To-night a crowd of 400 or 500 men visited the jail at Murphiboro, took forcible possession of the prisoner and hung him. Wyatt confessed his guilt before his death.

In the organization of the Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in this city, the following officers were elected: J. H. Reddick, C. G.; W. P. Bell, V. C.; H. E. Day, P.; W. B. Englehardt, K. of R. and S.; J. M. Benson, M. of E.; B. L. Wyman, M. of E.; W. D. Lahay, M. of E.; Beebe, I. G.; J. H. Carow, O. G.—Mont. Advertiser.

For the Commonwealth.

Bright Eyes.

She tells me that she loves me, And the truth I cannot doubt, Though the lips are often speaking, When the heart's nowhere about; Yet she seals her lips with silence, Her secret I may not know; But she loves me—can I doubt it? When her bright eyes tell me so!

They speak to me a language I cannot, will not doubt; For whatever her heart is thinking, Her bright eyes will speak out; Though they whisper it so softly, Yet I cannot misconstrue The meaning of those bright eyes, My darling's eyes so blue.

They tell me that she loves me, For her lips cannot control The language of her bright eyes, The musings of her soul; And those orbs of glorious beauty Will bear no selfish part; They tell me, in their glances, The secrets of her heart.

I shall ask those bright eyes some day— Some day, and that are long— If wooing Zoe is sinning, If winning Zoe is wrong. I know they'll tell me truly, Though the lips do oft deceive; But bright eyes whisper heart-truths, And bright eyes I'll believe. LEW.

Confederate Soldiers.

The Augusta Constitutionalist proposes the organization of an association in each Southern State for the purpose of pensioning Confederate soldiers who have no government to recognize their claims and look after their wants. The plan for raising the money is by lottery.

We have often been surprised that no organized effort has been made to pension Confederate soldiers, especially those who are disabled by private contributions of some nature. It cannot be expected that the government of the United States will extend its pecuniary relief or assistance to the men who fought for its overthrow or disruption; but among the people of the country, outside of the territorial limits of the late Southern confederacy, there exists only the kindest feelings and most generous sympathy for the men who carried the muskets against the old flag during the late war. No animosities are cherished there, and if the investment in a lottery ticket the people of the States that upheld the union cause could aid the distressed or disabled or poverty-stricken Confederate soldiers, they would do so cheerfully and without hesitation.

There may be better means of relief than the lotteries, as proposed, but some scheme certainly can be devised that will afford the needed assistance to the men who honestly fought for the government of their own people, and came out of the war with ruined health, maimed persons or shattered business connections which they have not even yet been able to profitably unite. The subject is one that will bear discussion.—Mobile Graphic.

The Second Jeffries and the Grangers.

Judge Kiehl, of the City Court of Buffalo, seems to be desirous of emulating the fame of the infamous Jeffries. The following extract from the general presentation of the Grand Jury of the court in question will bring another phase of his character to public notice:

After careful investigation, we present that, so far as we are informed, these are the objects and purposes of the organization known as the "Patrons of Husbandry," as organized in this community. That said organization is not political in its character. We therefore are unable to agree with the views expressed by the honorable Judge of this court in his charge to this Grand Jury in which he characterized said organization as a "Second edition of the Ku Klux." We cannot but express our mortification that the honorable Judge of this court should have seen proper to incriminate a member of our body without allowing said Grand Juror his constitutional right of being confronted by his accusers, or of examining himself by testimony in his behalf.

The liberty of a citizen is too sacred to be trifled with, and constitutional barriers, once broken down, or overthrown, will cease to be respected. We therefore beg to enter our protest against the act mentioned.

COMPLIMENT TO THE ISRAELITES.—The Chicago Tribune, in a notice of the adjournment of the convention of the Order of B'nai B'rith, says:

A convention has seldom been held in this city where quality of head and heart were shown equal to those of these worthy Israelites. From the first to the last, their deliberations have been in admirable taste, and it will be the judgment of all who have watched them that they have elevated their race as well as their Order by their conduct.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT—A NEW TATE.

A Washington telegram, under date of the 20th inst., says:

It is rumored that Colonel Robert W. Furness, the present Governor of Nebraska, a man of great wealth and a man who has done much for the agricultural interests of the West, will be the farmers' candidate for President of the United States in 1876. Judge William Schley, of Georgia, is named for Vice-President. Governor Furness is an enthusiastic agriculturist and devoted to farmers' interests.

The Tusculum University Monthly says: Mrs. M. B. Stafford has presented to the library of the University of Alabama, a valuable collection of books, about one hundred and twenty volumes, from the library of her husband, the late Prof. S. M. Stafford. Many of these works are rare and valuable. Some of them are enriched by marginal and other notes from the critical and able pen of Prof. Stafford, and on this account especially, are highly prized.

Migration Westward.

Since the tide of colored emigrants has set so steadily westward, the minds of our people, and planters particularly, have been exercised somewhat on the question. The good and evil results, the advantages and disadvantages of this exodus have elicited various opinions, and opinions have been various as to its effects on the prosperity of the country. In a succession of articles, the Mobile Register has presented the subject in its true light, and regarding the negro, as he is, an inefficient laborer, unreliable, and in the main not likely to grow better, in many instances a consumer and not a producer, concludes that his going will be an invitation to worthy white laborers to come in and take his place and the country will be in every way better off.

The majority of our people have ever been of this opinion. The idleness of the negro, and the depredations committed on others in consequence of their destitution—a natural result of that idleness—have caused them to be regarded as nuisances of which it were well to be rid.

The good ones will, as a rule, remain, and, in fact, we doubt if the number gone or going is sufficient to be missed to any considerable extent. Our mode of agriculture must change radically, and one of the inevitable and speedy changes must be a reduction of forces used in cultivating our farms. Feeding so many who are useless on a farm has been, in numerous instances, the cause of failure on the part of farmers, and if taking the initiative, they go before being dismissed, why, the unpleasant duty of dismissing them is saved us.—Eutaw Whig.

Ex-Gov. James M. Harvey, just elected to succeed the corrupt Caldwell as federal senator from Kansas, is a Virginian by birth.

An organized band of horse thieves are operating in Lowndes county. Their plans are so well laid that they elude pursuit and get off with their prey.

The Opelika Observer states that the farmers in the neighborhood of Auburn have sown three times as much wheat this season as they did last. They will also sow more oats and plant more corn.

Mrs. Livermore is lecturing the ladies against tight-lacing. The Courier-Journal approving, as much as hints, that for good honest squeezing, no article is better than a sensible young husband.

The Opelika Observer of the 6th inst., says: "We learn from good authority that not more than half the quantity of corn will be engaged the present year, in the fine counties of Montgomery and Lowndes, in comparison with the last year."

The Mississippi Monarchs have covered themselves with glory! A negro, named Bruce, is elected to succeed Aaron as federal senator for a term of six years from March, 1875; and a carpet-bagger, named Peace, succeeds Ames for the term which expires in 1877. These two monuments of Radical rule will add much to the glory of the Union.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections heard Sykes vs. Spencer to-day. Spencer claimed that the Democrats offered to elect him Senator if he would break up the Court House Legislature. His plea makes no allusion to alleged bribery. A further hearing next Thursday. White and Chandler represent Spencer and Gen. John T. Morgan represents Dr. Sykes.

Wholesale Price Current.

Bacon, Kc. 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Butter, 17 to 17 1/2; Corn, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Flour, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Lard, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Meal, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Peas, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Potatoes, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Rice, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Soda, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Sugar, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Tea, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Tobacco, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Vinegar, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheat, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Yams, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

SUSPENSION OF PROFITS!

Extension of Bargains!!

NO MORE HIGH PRICES!

No More Credit!!

UNDER THE ABOVE COLORS WE HAVE DETERMINED TO sail in future and in order to carry out our programme and to meet the stringency in money matters we propose to Suspend the greater part our PROFITS and to EXTEND to

CASH BUYERS

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Our Stock is Extensive and embracing

STAPLE

AND FANCY DRY-GOODS!

Notions, Boots and Shoes,

CLOTHING,

HARDWARE

AND

GROCERIES!!

OUR STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

IS large and has been selected with great care with reference to the wants of the market and will be sold at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICE

We respectfully invite the Public to examine our Goods, compare prices and be convinced that they can buy more goods for LESS MONEY elsewhere, from

BANKIN & CUMMINS.

Marion, Ala., Oct. 9 '73 106a.

THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE SOUTH

I am offering THE SELMA DOLLAR TIMES, A large, TWENTY-FOUR COLUMN, P. M. Edition, and Agricultural Newspaper, full of live and interesting reading matter, and

THE RURAL CAROLINIAN, the recognized leading Agricultural Monthly in the South—published at Charleston, South Carolina, and edited by the ablest and most practical Southern Farmer, available for the sum of

Two Dollars Per Annum. To Clubs of Ten, I will send the RURAL CAROLINIAN and the SELMA DOLLAR TIMES, each a copy of the NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES to the publisher of the club, for the sum of

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STORE YOUR COTTON!

A. M. Fowkes & Co.,

Have opened

"THE W. F. DAVIS WARE-HOUSE"

Near the Depot, in Marion. FOR THE STORAGE OF COTTON

EVERY arrangement has been made for a safe, reliable, and correct business, to which our personal attention will be given.

RATES OF STORAGE: 50 cents per Bale during first month; 25 " " for each additional month. NO DRAYAGE CHARGES! AND Cotton Shipped Without Additional Expense! We are Agents for the sale of

Coal; Guano; Lime; Shingles; Brick; and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. The highest market price paid for Corn; Fodder; Cotton Seed, &c., &c. Patronage Solicited. A. M. FOWKES & CO. Agents.

Administrator's Notice. I offer a Black Alpaca Dress to the lady who sends me the fourth largest club at club rates.

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BY E. A. HEIDT.

MARION, ALA.:

Thursday Morning, Feb. 12th, 1874.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Rural Carolinian.
Hints to Farmers.

Another new year is about ushering in, and a very natural question presents itself: how does the balance sheet stand? are we, as an agricultural class, able to make our assets cover our liabilities? It is a very pertinent question, but one that every man should solve for his own satisfaction. The present financial panic, which has already shaken the very foundations of our commercial affairs, paralyzed business in every department, thrown out of employment thousands who were dependent for their daily bread on their per diem, seems to be still stalking abroad throughout the land, being no respecter of person or avocation, but making itself felt in the most remote corner of the land. Among those who feel most sensibly the evil effects of this financial crisis, are the tillers of the soil. Especially those who have risked their all on a cotton crop, spending time, energy, money, and all in the vain hope of obtaining not less than fifteen cents for the raw material. What has been the result? Nine-tenths of those engaged in making a cotton crop alone are worse off (financially) to-day, than they were twelve months ago. I propose to throw out a few suggestions, which may be well for those who expect to farm next year, to ponder over, before "ploughing" their next crop, in order that they may avoid, if possible, being again caught in the meshes of J. Cooke & Co.'s financial net, when thrown broadcast over the land. First and foremost, I would advise every farmer who is not already a member, to join the Grange, thereby uniting themselves with those who will not only sympathize with them in their present troubles, but will, in future, co-operate with them in every effort calculated to benefit the farmer generally. If you have no Grange in your neighborhood, go to work at once and organize one. The Grange, properly managed, may be termed the farmer's safety-valve.

In the second place, I would recommend a diversity of crops—not depend on King Cotton alone. Let every Patron or farmer adopt the plan lately adopted by Patrons of several Granges, to wit: to plant only one-third of their land in cotton; the balance in corn, wheat and oats, believing, as they do, that if all the farmers will unite on this plan, the next cotton crop, though it may be a much smaller one than usual, would in the end realize more money to the farmer, and in addition, fill up the former empty granaries, and bring into requisition the old stone jars to be again filled with corn.

Another item I will call the attention of farmers to, is the necessity of practicing the principle of economy in every department. Let economy be the farmer's watchword. Those of us who passed through our late unpleasantness of four long years, know from sad experience how to practice it, and as we paid dear for the lesson, let us not forget, but profit by it, and make a firm resolve to deny ourselves for the next twelve months of all unnecessary things, that we may be prepared to start the next year on a firm basis, and be able in future to pay the cash for what we buy.

In the last place, I would impress upon every farmer the importance of improving his agricultural knowledge by subscribing for, and reading some good agricultural journal. Let every subscriber comply with the so often repeated request of the editor, to write an article for his journal. Write on any subject whatever, setting forth your ideas, based on observation, or from actual experience. Almost every farmer has his peculiar plans for planting and cultivating cotton, corn, potatoes, turnips, etc., and for sowing wheat, oats, barley, or the grasses; his manner of preparing land for same, how much guano to use, and how distributed, finally the results, etc., if given to the public through some of our agricultural books, might prove beneficial to more than one.

To Learn Farming.

There is just one road open to all poor men, who want to become better, and good farmers, and that is by no means a royal road. It is to go to work with every power of their heads and hands, and hearts as common laborers on other men's farms. Be careful whom you select as your teacher, and make sure that he is an enterprising, economical, intelligent, and successful. Let him understand your object in going to him, and accept the fact at the outset that you are working, not for money, but for instruction. Do with alacrity whatever you may be set to do, whether it be to can a hog pen or to break a colt. You will have it all to do for yourself some day, and now is the chance to learn how. Make yourself the most valuable hand on the place, and to show that you are worth the trouble of teaching. In this way you may learn so much in a single year—may "get the knack" of so much that is indispensable to success, that you may safely set up on your account with a snug place of twenty acres or more; and if you have made the reputation you have had the opportunity to make, your instructor and neighbors will be glad to give you a helping hand. If you really have the right kind of stuff in you, they will have found it out, and the closest-fisted of them all will sell you land on time, if he has it to sell, and will trust with a yoke of oxen or a horse, for he will know that you are as safe to trust as a savings bank. If you cannot reach this in one year, take two, take three. If you get your board for your work, and have a chance to study at odd times, they will be the most profitable years of your whole life, and the knowledge you have gained will be worth more to you than a capital of ten thousand dollars without it.

When the proper time comes (do not hurry), buy a small farm that you are sure you can manage, and do not be afraid to run into debt for whatever you really need to work. If successfully, for you will be sure to come out right in the end.—*Heard and Home.*

How to Produce Five Bales of Cotton on One Acre of Land.

According to promise, and for the benefit of the farming public, I herewith append a brief and correct account of the preparing, manuring, and cultivation of my acre of cotton grown this season.

The soil is sandy with clay subsoil. Has been in cultivation for sixty or eighty years, I suppose. About half of the acre was an old dung-hill, the other half very poor before manuring. The guano I used was Kettellwell's A. A., or phospho-Perruvian, 1,400 lbs.; raw pine straw, from the woods, sixty or eighty loads; sixty bushels green cotton seed; 400 bushels stable manure, well rotted.

The pine straw, cotton seed, and stable manure, I hauled out in January, and strewed broadcast over the land, then turned under with a two-horse plough, breaking eight inches deep. Then with a sixteen inch scissor run in the two-horse furrow, breaking from five to seven inches; in the whole thirteen to fifteen inches deep. I then followed in the scissor furrow with the guano, or subsoil furrow, so on, till completed. In February, I purchased them from David Dickson, Esq., Oxford, Ga., to whom I must confess I am indebted for my success, to a certain extent. The seed, I am confident, was half the battle. The cotton was thinned to one stalk to the hill in June, with the exception of the outside rows, in which I left two stalks. Then I ploughed with twenty-four inch sweep, "Dickson's," very shallow, one furrow to the row, just scraping the earth enough to destroy the young weeds and grass. Did not use a hoe in it, in order to avoid skinning the cotton; in fact, had no use for any, as the cotton grew so fast the shade thereof prevented all vegetation from growing underneath.—*T. C. Warthen, in Rural Carolinian.*

Home-made Manure.

A. W. Keith, of Canton, gives the Atlanta Constitution a formula of home-made manure by the aid of which he made 1,120 pounds of cotton to the acre. Just consider how little value the "commercial" part of his compost would have been without the domestic, and you will see how much almost every planter wastes annually. Mr. K. says he has experimented with the "commercial," and prefers the following formula as cheaper and better:

A ton of the fertilizer that I made for the past year was composed of 1400 pounds good stable manure, 200 pounds ammoniated dissolved bones, 200 pounds green cotton seed, 60 pounds sulphate of ammonia, and 40 pounds nitrate of soda. Dissolved bones in the place of ammoniated dissolved bones would do, but I would use more sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda. To prepare this compound dissolve the sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda in warm water, and saturate the layers in a proportionate quantity of all the other ingredients. This compound should be kept dry. It will be good for use in thirty days, and will be ready for use in thirty days. It will be about double the amount of this compost to that of the "commercial." I find nothing that surpasses pulverized stable or cow-lot manure.

Plant Your Own Corn.

Editor Rural Carolinian: The crops in this section, both corn and cotton, have been very good this year. Throughout Richmond and Montgomery counties a vast quantity of corn has been raised, and an average crop of cotton. The crops of small grain were short. The planting of all cotton and no corn is entirely a mistake. On most of our farms there are lands which, not being adapted to cotton, should be planted in corn or small grain. The most of our farmers confess that they can make more money by raising cotton. Grant this. But while doing this, they pay four times as much for corn as it will cost them to raise it. For instance, take one acre of bottom land that will make twenty-five bushels per acre; the cost of preparing and cultivating it will not exceed six dollars, which will be at the rate of twenty-four cents per bushel for the corn. To buy corn will cost one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel, besides the expense of hauling it ten or twelve miles. On good land, two horses can make almost as much corn a day as they can haul ten or twelve miles in the same time. Each farmer should make as near as possible everything that he consumes.—*S. W. Baitch, Richmond county, N. C.*

Can the Farmer Make his Fertilizers.

Editor of the Rural Carolinian: I have been almost impossible to obtain a reliable article of fertilizer, particularly guano. I enclose the following formula which I find elsewhere, and ask what you think of it as a substitute for guano, and what the wholesale prices are. The difficulty is that we have to pay too much freight on the commercial fertilizers, whilst the principal parts of them can be purchased nearer home, and the worthless materials used as adulterations can be supplied on our premises, thereby making a considerable saving in the way of freights, with all the advantages of wholesale prices: Dissolved bones, 200 lbs.; land plaster, 200 lbs.; salt, 1 peck; earth or manure, 20 bushels; sulphate ammonia, 60 lbs.; nitrate soda, 40 lbs.; muriate potash, 20 lbs. Mix the first four ingredients well together, dissolve the others in hot water, and then mix the whole. Apply from 200 to 300 pounds per acre as other fertilizers are used. Please answer me in the next number of the Rural with any additional suggestions or substitutes, and oblige.—*W. J. Jones, Lawrence, Ala.*

New Clover.—A new species of clover has been introduced from Chili, by the way of California, or rather two hundred pounds of the seed. It is called alfalfa. It is immensely productive, and adapted either in the green or dry states, for all animals—horses, hogs, sheep, cows, mules, etc.

Why Planters Lose Money.

The labor question is a difficult one to solve, and many planters have been ruined because they could not overcome that difficulty. The practice has been to trust the negro to the cultivation of small tracts of land about the size of a one or two horse farm, and to furnish him with the mule, implements and supplies necessary to carry on the cultivation. After the first failure planters have been induced by hope and fair promises to give the negro a second and sometimes even a third or fourth trial. They have worked themselves poor trying to carry on business in this way. Experience and observation have taught me that negroes who have been accustomed in former times to work under the lash and a driver's eye will idle away their time to-day, if left to themselves, while they would work very well under the planter's supervision, particularly if he would go into the field with them and remain there until they come out.

The average amount of work bestowed on planting will make about four days to the week, where hours to the day. Now this amount of work will not cultivate much land, and the weeds and grasses have a good chance of overrunning whatever amount it does cultivate.

Another mistake is in applying fertilizers to unprepared land. When in spring they are put on the land, the weeds and grasses have been allowed to remain alive all the winter, their essence will be taken up by the weeds and grasses before the cotton or corn has had a chance to start.

Again, planters try to make two bales of cotton from one acre, and for that purpose, why not raise corn, wheat, oats and a few hogs to take up the waste of the fields, and then be content with raising the one bale of cotton, which would in that case belong only to them. Depend upon it the man who raises all of his family supplies is the thrifty man everywhere.—*Wilson, in Rural Carolinian.*

Farming in South Florida.

Editor Rural Carolinian: In answer to inquiries in your columns as to what can be accomplished in farming in this locality, I will give you my experience. In the latter part of 1869, I bought for two hundred dollars a small tract of land containing about four acres of cleared ground, and a few shanty houses. My object was to plant a grove of oranges, and to raise other tropical fruits. My family and myself cleared ten more acres, from which we gathered corn, cane, potatoes, peas, etc., sufficient to furnish us with our own food, and we were then we have done all of our work with our own hands, making a plenty to live on, besides something to put upon the shelf. We have now about thirty acres of land cleared; half is planted in orange trees, some of which bloomed last year. Our banana patch, about twenty yards square, alone produces enough to supply us with flour. We have also a good house, nearly completed. We would not take four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars for our place to-day. Our health, too, has been good; we have lived in June for the first time since our settlement.—*W. J. McEaddy, Lake Harris, Fla.*

Planters, Read This.

Cotton to-day is selling in Liverpool at a price that will barely pay here 13 cents currency for Low Middlings. More cents this. Cottons are offered to be delivered in June, at prices equivalent to about fifteen cents for Low Middlings. Deduct five to ten dollars per bale, to get your cotton to market, and what are the proceeds per pound to you? Can you, under the present system of cotton raising, pay expenses of \$65 or \$70 per bale?

Consider these facts and act like the sensible men that you are. Plant less cotton; more corn, more oats, more rice, more wheat, more potatoes, more peas, more turnips, more of everything that goes to feed man or beast, and let your cotton be the least of all crops. The writer is no alarmist, but a plain business man, taking practical views of things; but in all seriousness, our State and section is hopelessly ruined unless less cotton and more breadstuffs are produced.

The foregoing, from a prominent factor of Mobile, is straightforward and to the point.

Model Farming in Up-Country.

The success which attends hard work and thorough cultivation in the up-country, is shown by instance, but of large returns from small means that came to our knowledge yesterday. 1. Turner Wiggins, a colored man, who lives in Pickens county, made this season ten bales of cotton on one acre of land. 2. Wm. Perry, planting very thin land in the same county, made 3,500 pounds of lint cotton on 12 acres. 3. Z. Powers, in the same county, made 1,000 pounds of lint cotton on one-fourth of an acre. 4. Mr. Moser, in the same county, made 84 bales of cotton and 50 bushels of corn. This was made by the work of Mr. Moser, his wife and little boy, and one horse. Mr. Perry used one bag of Atlantic Phosphate as a fertilizer, and Z. Powers used stable manure.—*News and Courier.*

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 Buyers.

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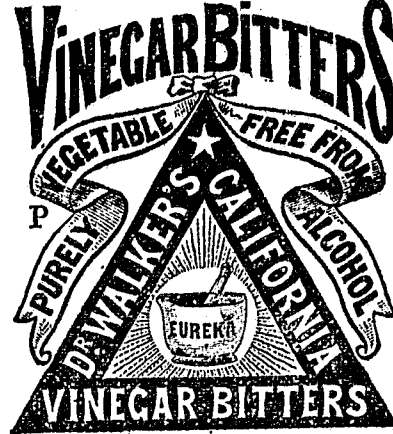
HURT & CO.

Off for California.

MARION has the deepest wells, the purest water, and the best WINE, BRANDY, Whisky, &c., wholesale and retail, for medicinal and other purposes, at

January 9, 1873, 32

BOB WEISER.



Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

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

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their attendant dyspepsia, indigestion, and all other diseases of the stomach and liver, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, 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 epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. Quarantine will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Serofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Tumors, Eruptions, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Brucism of the Skin, &c., &c. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vicious Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as 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 VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Itches, Spots, Pimples, Acne, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sores, Eruptions, &c., &c. Scour, 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.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, however, no unwholesome pills will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the decline of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever 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 blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California,
and all Druggists and Dealers.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable Preparation, made chiefly from the native 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 BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and 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, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California,
and all Druggists and Dealers.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Robert Underwood, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Probate Court of Perry county, Ala.: Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and make immediate 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.

Jan 23 1874

An experiment of eight years duration demonstrates that no money can be made in Marion by selling such goods as we deal in on Credit, and as our object in doing business is to make money, we have determined to exercise our right of either keeping our goods or getting in exchange, Cash or its equivalent, which we will do from Oct. 10, 1873. We intend for this to apply to all who may favor us with their patronage not excepting even those who have heretofore been punctual in the payment of their accounts.

In connection with the above we propose a material 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 abandon 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,
SHELMA, 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.

S. H. HARTSHORNE, Proprietor.

M. J. A. KEITH, Manager.

sept 25 8 3m

JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE, Marion, Ala. Four gentlemen and eight ladies are now giving their whole time to the Judson pupils; health excellent; pupils studious, and graduating class more than double that of last year; session opened 1st October, but pupils pay only from time of entrance to close of 44 months term. For details, address

R. H. RAWLINS, M. A., President.

nov 20 1874

LAND FOR RENT!

THE Plantation of the Estate of George W. Goldsby, dec'd, known as "THE TRIGG PLACE"

about 2 miles west of Marion Junction in the corporation of Marion, Ala. Is offered for rent for the year 1874.

R. H. HURT, Adm'r of the Estate.

G. W. Goldsby, dec'd.

THE
VOL. 24.

The Commonwealth.
BY E. A. HEIDT.
MARION, ALA.:
Thursday Morning, Feb. 12th, 1874.

Business Notice.

OUR PRICES REDUCED. From and after this date the price of the MARION COMMUNITY will be Two Dollars per annum. No name will be entered in our subscription book unless the full price is paid.

Legal notices will be charged. Letters of Administration and Probate notices will be charged. All other notices will be charged. All other notices will be charged.

Remittances.—Remittances made at our risk, in registered Express, but at our risk made in one of these ways.

All other advertising bills must be paid in advance.

E. A. HEIDT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

Marion Community.

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