

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Sullivan county, Tennessee, has a pauper's convention.

Does Tweed's confinement is to be heretofore in the county jail and not in the penitentiary.

Three ex-governors were among Sumner's pall bearers in Boston.

Lieutenant Colonel Ransom, deputy quartermaster general of the army, died the 16th.

Adolph Rammere, late tax collector of Louisville, was in default \$67,000 when he died the other day.

A. B. Bailey, book-keeper of Badeau, Lockwood & Co., New York, is a defaulter for \$160,000.

A negro mail driver has been arrested for robbing mails going to and coming from Richmond, Virginia, of \$200,000.

The California legislature has passed a local option liquor law.

On the 10th, the Mississippi at Memphis lacked only seventeen inches of being up to the high water-mark of 1867.

Daniel Reed, blind man, of Sioux City, has been a car-catcher, subject to be simple and perfect.

A New York lawyer, thirty-five years of age, named Wm. A. Stone, has been sentenced to the state prison, for life, having been found guilty of arson in the first degree.

The Duchess of Buckingham, wife of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, died in England on the 28th of February.

Henry W. Longfellow, Edward L. Pierce, and Francis V. Bailey are the executors of Senator Sumner's will.

Thomas Cordes, a native of South Carolina, is a member of the new British Parliament.

A statue of the Virgin, twenty feet in height, is to be erected in Havre to commemorate the preservation of that city from the Germans.

Dr. Ammonsen, the "Roman historian," has declined a professorship in the university of Leipzig and has been appointed secretary of the academy of science at Berlin.

A benevolent and beautiful young lady in Georgia, recently adopted 500 gentlemen to live her at 25 cents each, and sent the proceeds to an orphan asylum.

A fashionable christening in New York had to be postponed recently on account of the non-arrival of a steamer which was to have brought the bride from the East.

The German Reichstag has defeated the government proposition fixing the strength of the army on an effective peace footing at 41,656 men.

The board of foreign missions of the southern Baptist convention has recommended that the first Sabbath in April be observed as a day for prayer and special effort to discharge their pecuniary obligations to their missionaries in heathen lands.

The bill providing that hereafter the postmaster-general shall appoint the postmasters appointed by the president has passed both houses. Hereafter the secretary of state has issued the commissions.

The New York underwriters are going to charge extra rates on merchandise shipped with vegetable fibres, such as flax, hay, cotton, etc.

Gerrit Smith thinks the civil rights bill will fail to become a law, and his failure will be the death of the republican party.

Yellow River, Arkansas, has resolved in town meeting that "the great need of this town is about forty women."

The secretary of the interior has called for troops to remove the Indian settlers from the Rio Grande in Colorado.

The Rev. Mr. Tucker of Colquhoun, Ga., is the father of thirty-two children.

The Mississippi began to decline at Memphis the 17th.

Hon. Edmund Smith, a member of the Ohio General Assembly, died suddenly the 13th.

Summer's last words were, "I want rest." Church property is taxed in California.

Rt. Rev. Charles H. Harris, D.D., bishop of Gibraltar, is dead.

The receipts of internal revenue for March aggregated \$3,741,028.

The Governor of Massachusetts has designated April 22nd as the annual fast day.

Dr. Livingston's remains are to be transported from Africa to England at public expense.

The first patent granted in America was to H. Hopkins, in 1790, for a process of making pot and soda ash.

William W. Johnson has been appointed superintendent of the Missouri River Transportation Company.

A. R. Calhoun, of the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, has bought a half interest in the Savannah Advertiser.

The New Orleans Pleiguanee thinks that since the war 100,000 negroes and 800,000 whites have emigrated to Texas.

Ex-Governor Vance of North Carolina is to visit Georgia on a lecturing tour.

Mrs. Peter Meadows of Wilkinson county, Georgia, recently gave birth to three children.

The new Catholic church at Atlanta is the finest church edifice in the state.

Judge W. T. Jones, late of the Virginia court of appeals, is dead.

There was a terrific hurricane at Cairo, Illinois, the 18th.

The city attorney of Meridian is paid \$50 a month.

Andrew Johnson is the only living ex-president.

Contracts have been made for rebuilding the burnt district in Bryan.

The Indians are raiding the towns below La Post.

A horse thief named Amos Walker shot a deputy sheriff who was attempting to arrest him, at Trenton the 10th.

Houston cast 284 votes at the late municipal election.

There were three robberies at Spring Station the night of the 12th.

The Galveston post master is being investigated.

General Clark, postmaster at Galveston, has been held for trial on a charge of embezzlement.

Married in Houston 11th, Charles R. Gentry and Mrs. Kate Cannon.

Galveston Island produces twenty-pound cabbages.

A good deal of blue grass has been sowed in Collins county.

Dallas has a building association.

The State Medical Association will meet in Dallas the first Tuesday in April.

Mr. F. King committed suicide at Denison the 5th.

Denison is going to build a fine school house.

Lamar county needs a new court house.

The Houston Messenger has had new Irish potatoes.

Small-pox has again appeared in Cameron county.

The crop prospects in Grimes county are promising.

At Barton, recently Patrick Rafferty fathered a child.

Fort Worth is troubled with negro vagrants.

A Kentucky contractor is to build fifty tenement houses in Dallas.

W. H. Mason declined to run for mayor of Jefferson.

Colonel Dougherty has withdrawn from the editorial control of the Austin Statesman.

W. T. Gass has retired from the Bonham News.

The Ward building, worth \$60,000, in Jefferson, was burned.

Little Jack Nussbaum was burned up in the Ward building in Jefferson.

The Gatesville calaboose is unoccupied.

Mrs. Clithia Dyer died in Coryville county the 22nd ult.

Ellis Terry is elected mayor of Hamilton.

The jail of Titus county is full of criminals.

Wheat in Williamson county looks well.

There is some small-pox at Jefferson.

Mr. Joseph Kellar of Eagle Lake committed suicide the other day.

Hockersmith is elected mayor of Tyler.

Tyler has a brewery in successful operation.

Smith county has been attached to the 10th judicial district.

There are 1275 miles of telegraph wire in the state.

Sherman's council room and engine house is nearing completion.

In Sherman Billy Keyes fatally cut Charles Hoffman.

A projected meeting has been in progress in the Jefferson Cumberland Presbyterian church.

The state printing is hereafter to be done by contract.

[For the Argus.]

Your paper is highly appreciated by the people here, especially ex-Albanyans. It answers more purposes than any paper we ever saw—equal to many weekly letters from home, giving us as it does, the important news from every county in Alabama, and more Texas items of interest, and information generally, than any other paper we know of. The article in your issue of the 6th inst., by Rev. E. B. Peague, on the subject of education, alone is worth ten times the amount of a year's subscription to the Rio Grande in Colorado.

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In population China still stands first among the nations, with 400,000,000 inhabitants, 435,213,132. The British Empire comes next, with 190,817,000 and then Russia, with 80,172,022. The United States are fifth, in density of population Belgium comes next with 5,600,000, and then England comes next with 380. The United States are twenty-third on the list, and between Morocco and Russia.

Married in Galveston 10th, Captain Aaron C. Burns.

The Texas Veterinary Association will have a meeting in Houston 1st May.

A meeting of Veterans was held in Gonzales the 28th ult. in which twenty of the old soldiers participated.

Amasa Turner, who emigrated from Alabama in 1835, was at the late Veterans' meeting at Gonzales.

Land claims are being filed with great rapidity at the land office in Austin.

Major E. W. Rogers, the founder of Waxahatchie, a prominent and popular citizen, died on the 28th ult.

The Jefferson Mail has changed hands, and is now published by a company of cooperative printers.

Dallas county farmers are building fine barns and granaries.

Maces of corn have been unearthed in Dallas county.

Texasians will soon have a Methodist church.

There has been a Methodist revival in Denison.

If a large farm plow is used for making the first furrows, as is the common practice, a space of unbroken soil remains on each side of the centre furrow, and so close to the corn that it is impossible ever after to break it. Hence farmers from planting up on the ridge. The best should be finished after the usual manner, plowing as deep as possible.

In planting, open with a large bull-tongue, and cover the corn with a small scooter, running two furrows to each row, making a slight ridge in the center of the bed, and on a level with its top. The slight furrows left by the small scooter fall close plowing the first time, thereby reducing the labor of cutting down the bed with the hoe.

At the first plowing, run two furrows to the row with a turn plow, leaving sufficient distance to pass between these and the corn with a long bull-tongue, after allowing sufficient room near the corn to prevent covering, but not so much that it cannot be thoroughly broken with a single furrow of the bull-tongue. Follow the bull-tongue with the hoe, dragging down what is on the surface, giving us a level bed, and taking out all the grass. If the distance has not been left for a row of peas between the rows of corn, holes should be made at the second plowing, in order to drop the peas into the holes.

In this process the land is left perfectly level, so that after plowing can be done shallow, so as not to injure the corn roots; the soil is left thoroughly broken, and in a proper condition for the nourishment of the corn. By removing the soil from the roots and admitting the air, their decay is prevented, and a constant rapid growth of the corn is secured.

All other workings should be made with sweep, turning very shallow and throwing just enough soil to the grass, and leaving the young grass. The larger the sweep used the better, as from the peculiar shape of the roots the further the point from the roots, the greater the danger of injury by cutting roots.

To great care must be taken in throwing earth on corn, for if the roots are covered to much depth the growth will be arrested, whilst it throws out new roots at the surface, and the old decay.

The soil being thrown in ridges, it will be much earlier in spring, and the corn will be in the proper place for the nourishment of the young corn, a rapid and early growth is the consequence, and the crop matures earlier, thus missing the usual summer drouths.

By planting in the furrow, as is often recommended, a crop can be made without the use of the hoe. This is no small argument in its favor in these days of free labor. The farmers know how difficult it is to get freedom to hoe a crop, they will destroy a stand with the plow in order to save hoeing. But if we examine into the effects of planting in the water-culture method, giving us as it does, the manner in which it will appear questionable as to whether we do not pay more for this advantage than it is worth. As has been remarked, corn is a surface plant, and when planted too deeply, or when covered too early, its growth is retarded, and the crop is lost.

It is claimed, that corn thus cultivated stands drouth better than that planted in the water. This is true, but the earth being plowed, leaving hard unbroken spaces under the bed, or where the ridge was not dragged down sufficiently to the level, the corn is not able to grow in the cracks, and the young grass drift being thrown to it at each plowing the corn is left upon a high bed when laid by instead of a low flat bed as it should be.

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And there with hill-top and plain, mountain and valley, and the great north wind, saying to man, as to his father in the garden, "Cultivate for by the sweat of your brow you shall eat bread." It has done this; and if we but do our duty, we will perform hers. We have but to fill these noble furrows, clear up these fertile plains, plant the seeds and cultivate the soil, and when she flags and cries aloud for rest, heed her voice and wait or give her help, and she will restore the lost elements by sowing broadcast her beautiful carpets spontaneously spread out to feed the hungry beast, to mulch and cool the parched parson, and fertilize the exhausted surface. We have but to wait, and the soil will do the work for us.

I might add, that when the last cost of vegetable matters was turned under, the land to get the benefit of the winter rains, appropriating their fertilizing influences, striking the roots only to the surface, and drawing the elements hitherto lying latent and useless, and, in good time, yielding an abundant harvest with but little labor. When another crop may be raised, it is not to draw on the atmosphere for its fertilizing influences, and when ready to pay back to old mother earth with compound interest, the soil is left in a state of rest, and in a proper condition for the nourishment of the corn. By removing the soil from the roots and admitting the air, their decay is prevented, and a constant rapid growth of the corn is secured.

By planting in the furrow, as is often recommended, a crop can be made without the use of the hoe. This is no small argument in its favor in these days of free labor. The farmers know how difficult it is to get freedom to hoe a crop, they will destroy a stand with the plow in order to save hoeing. But if we examine into the effects of planting in the water-culture method, giving us as it does, the manner in which it will appear questionable as to whether we do not pay more for this advantage than it is worth. As has been remarked, corn is a surface plant, and when planted too deeply, or when covered too early, its growth is retarded, and the crop is lost.

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