msa_sc2901_scm2355-0037 ©Maryland State Archives

The Kent News.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS, &c.

Vol. 17. CHESTER TOWN, MD., FEBRUARY 28, 1857. No. 42.

Notice.

I OFFER on easy terms, or will exchange for other property, my *WHARF, GRANARY and the Lot of Ground* adjoining, at Betterton, mouth of Sassafras river.

Also the Schooners *"BLOOMFIELD,"* 3 years old, & *"SARAH SOPHIA,"* 4 years old,

prime vessels in the hull, and sails rigging in good condition—now in good order for carrying grain, &c. Capacity of 'Bloomfield' about 3000 bushels, under deck—'Sarah Sophia,' 1500.

The wharf built in 1855, on piles in the most substantial manner—has since been protected against ice &c. by a series of breakwaters and pens of stone, renderiag it capable of sustaining a powerful pressure. Granary 30 feet square with 3 stories and attic—capable of storing some 6 to 8000 bushels of grain by increasing the garners. Lot of ground, about 2 acres.

To an energetic person with some capital, who would devote his entire attention to the business, the above presents a favorable opening; as the place is an improving one and located right upon the Bay, witin 1½ miles of thgreat o thoronghfare of freight and passenger trave from Philadelphia to Baltimore, must ultimately command a large share of business denied by remote position to many other localities.

In case of sale of vessels only, the Granary and privilege of wharf will be rented and the subscriber will attend thereto, it desired, assisting by such influence and freighting as he may control or possess.

To my friends and customers who have so kindly sustained me the past year and previously, in a public enterprise, I return my heartfelt thanks and inform them that should I not succeed in selling my vessels they will be run as heretofore and my efforts given to promote the interests of all who may confide their business to my care.

Advances made on Grain to be shipped within a specified time, and consignments respectfully solicited.

R. T. TURNER.

Betterton, Kent co. Md., 1 mo. 5, 1857.

ESTATE OF JACOB MASLIN.

Maryland, Kent County Orphans' Court, January 27, 1857.

On the application of Richard Hynson, Administrator D. B. N., of Jacob Maslin, late of Kent county, deceased

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by aw for creditorsto exhibit their claims against t e said deceased's estate, and that the same by published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks, in the Kent News, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 27th day of January, 1857.

(SEAL)

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jacob Maslin, late of Kent county, deceaed. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estates are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of August 1857; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of January, 1857.

RICHARD HYNSON,
Adm'r D. B. N. of Jacob Maslin, dec'd.

Jan. 31, 1857—4t.

ESTATE OF ANN MARIA BRYAN.

Maryland; Kent county, Orphan's Court, January 13, 1857.

On the application of William T Adkinson administrator of Ann Maria Bryan, late of Kent county, deceased;

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks, in the Kent News, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 13th day of January, 1857.

(SEAL)

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann M. Bryan late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 12th day of August, 1857; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1857.

WM. T. ADKINSON,
Admr. of Ann Maria Bryan, dec'd.

Jan. 17, 1857—4t.

KRAUSERS PORTABLE CIDER MILL.

THESE superior Cider Mills can still be furnished, of improved construction and finish Their grinding apparatus is peculiar and give them an advantage over all other mills. By the action of two reciprocating pistons the apple are forced up against the teeth of a rapidly revolving cylander and retained till ground to fine pulp, which of course yields more juice when subjected to pressure than if the pomace was coarse. The screw press has been greatly improved and strengthened since last year and the whole frame is tightened by strong joint bolts. It is adapted to either hand or horse power and can be worked by hand to the extent of six to eight barrels in a day.

PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,
Implement and seed store,
7th and Market street, Philadelphia.

oct. 11, 1856.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME

1,000 TONS Mape's nitrogenised super phosphate of Lime, an article which has been fully tested by farmer, and is believed to be the cheapest and and strongest fertilizer in the market. 1,000 barrels superior Pondrette, especially adapted for the corn crop, also Tafew, a new and powerful fertilizer; all of the above for sale wholesale and retail by

PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
Cor. 7th and Market Sts. Philadelphia.

feb 17—3m 1856.

Over Coats! Over Coats!!

C. H. KENTON has a large stock of Over Coats, of every description, for sale upon reasonable terms.

Nov 15.

THE KENT NEWS,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, Politics, an General News.

EDWARD MANSFIELD
PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

$1.50 payable in advance—$2 at the expiration of the first six months, or $2.50 at the end of the year. To CLUBS—5 copies for $6—10 copies for $10. No subscription received for shorter period than six months, and no paper wil be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Single papers 5 cents.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines will be inserted three times for $1 and 25 cts. for every insertion thereafter—larger ones in proportion. A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements must have the number of times marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—All Communications of a personal nature will be charged for at the rates of fifty cents a square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, when they exceed six lines will be charged at the rate of fifty cents a square.

Proceedings of public meetings, except those of religious or charitable nature, will be charged at the usual rates, those handing them in will be held responsible.

POETRY.

MY LOVE.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

Thou hast a strange dark corner in my heart
I've never known;
I've never dared to fathom its dim depths,
Lest it be stone,
And yet I know the gorgeous gems of soul,
Reign there alone.

I know not if I'd love thy clasping arm,
Or thy lips kiss,
I dare not linger near in thy sweet smile,
Lest it be bliss;
And I ask not for perfect love and joy
In a world like this!

But on my heart's high altar's graven stone
Thou art enthroned!
Sacred joy to thee shall be the temple where
Thy voice hath moaned,
And in the inner shrine that voice shall live—
Sweet, silver toned.

Often at midnight a wild longing comes,
And seizes me;
Fervid, intense and strong it folds me round,
And then I long to be
In some unpeopled, trackless desert waste,
Alone fore'er with thee!

Corruption in Congress.

Report of the Investigating Committee.

Below is given an abstract of the testimony taken before the committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate certain charges of bribery and corruption, and which committee reported on Thursday, recommending the expulsion of four members—three from New York and one from Connecticut:

ABSTRACT OF TESTIMONY.

The most important witness summoned at the commencement of the proceedings by the committee was James R. Sweeney, an ex-messenger of the House of Representatives, who, in reply to a question by Mr. Orr, said he knew of a case in which a member of Congress agreed to get a bill or project through the House for a certain amount of money—a book relating to the pension and bounty land laws, by Capt. Triplett, of Washington.

In stating the circumstance of this case, Mr. Sweeney produced the following paper:

"The Clerk of the House of Representatives will pay to J. R. Sweeney, out of the appropriation in behalf of me, for certain copies of my work on the pension, bounty land, and other laws, passed at this session of Congress, the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, ($14,500) for which this shall be the receipt.

F. F. C. TRIPLETT."

"August, 1856.

The witness in answer to the question, what was to be done with this sum, after he had collected it from the clerk, said that there was a misunderstanding upon that subject; and as he supposed there would be conflicting testimony upon it, he desired to have the question postponed for the present. He said, however, that this contract, not the written one, but *the* contract was entered into in his presence, between the author of that work and the member of Congress.

He reluctantly answered that the name of the member is Hon. Wm. A. Gilbert of New York. He further stated that the same member had said to him that he received "seven square miles of land and some little stock" in return for his vote and influence in the passage of the Iowa land bill. He also stated that Hon. W. W. Welsh had remarked to him that $50 or so might become necessary to make all right in connection with a favorable report on a private bill of which the committee had charge. This bill was one granting a pension to Roxana Kimball.

Capt. Triplett was questioned as to his having given to Sweeney an order on the clerk of the House for $14,500, in the event of the passage of a resolution for the purchase of his book; which amount, it appears was to be used by Sweeney — Triplett mentioned the name of Hon. W. A. Gilbert, with whom had a conversation about his book, and said that Sweeney came to him generally upon the subject. He knew all about the matter from the first—thought Sweeney was a friend of this party, and that if he paid him (Sweeney) it would be satisfactory to the party. The witness further stated that Mr. Welsh conversed with him about the book, "the tenor of which was based upon the idea of receiving a part" of the contract; and he recollected that, on one occasions, the member asked him, in the event of their having to destribute more money than they had contemplated, whether he (Triplett) would not do what was right, or something to that effect.

Mr. Welsh subsequently defended himself from the charge, stating that he reported the private bill referred to solely upon its merrits, utterly denying the statements of Sweeney. As to Triplett's testimony, he said he never understood him or any other person that himself or any other member of Congress would receive any pecuniary benefit from the passage of the book resolution. No language used by him to Gapt. Triplett could have justified such an implication.

Mr. Gilbert also made a statement, under oath, denying utterly the truth of Sweeney's testimony. He never stipulated for any quantity of land or any pecuniary consideration for his vote on any bill. He would prove that he was not in the habit of talking freely with Sweeney, and had cautioned others not to do so.

Hon. Robert T. Paine testified as to the inferences which he drew from a conversation with the Hon. F. S. Edwards, who he said, named the consideration of $1,500 for his vote on the Minnesota land bill.

The Hon. Mr. Valk testified that Mr. Edwards had spoken to him on that subject, saying that he or his brother owned considerable land near where the road would pass, and that it would be enhancing the value of the land very much if that bill could have a favorable vote.—Mr. Valk informed him that he would vote for or against the bill, as he thought just.

Mr. Edwards, under oath, explained the matter, saying he did not in his conversation with Mr. Paine, offer or intend to be understood as offering any sum of money either for himself or any other person or persons, for his vote in favor of any bill whatever. No person ever solicited him to offer or procure any consideration dependent upon the passage of this or any other bill before Congress.

James S. Pike (one of the writers of the N. Y. Tribune) testified that about the time of the passage of the Wisconsin bill, Hon. O. B. Matteson made to him a remark which led to the impression that it was an offer, which, if accepted, would have led to a transaction. He thought he meant something.

Wm. C. Johnson, of Utica, N. Y., president of the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company of the State of Iowa, in the couse of the examination alluded to a note received by him from Mr. Matteson, and which Henry A. Daniels, of Utica, another witness subsequently produced, as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1856.

(Private)—Dear Sir: The committee in our house have agreed to report your resolution in Iowa, 272,000 acres, or as you wished it, but there is much trouble in the way. Some outsiders make mischief. Are you willing to let your ¼ of the factory be cut up and used to carry it through, in addition to what Stryker arranged. I can have some agent promise outsiders stocks in a new factory.—Let me know without fail by return of mail. Truly, O. B. M.

W. C. Johnson, Esq.

Hon Reverdy Johnson, who is counsel for the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company of the State of Iowa, detailed a conversation he had with Mr. Matteson, who, among other things, said that either twenty or thirty members had associated themselves together, and pledged each to the other not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or lands unless they were paid for it. Johnson says he felt indignant and remarked that if true it was an outrage, and that Matteson also denounced them and added that W. C Johnson, president of the company, must have here $100,000 to carry this bill.

John Stryker, of Rome, N. Y., (of the navigation and railroad company) testified that he made a draft of $1,000 in favor of Horace Greely. It was a retainer for counsel and advice in procuring the passage of the bill for the benefit of the company. It was to be used entirely in his discretion. Mr. Greely some weeks ago informed him that he had received the money, but had no personal interest in it.

MISCELLANEOUS TESTIMONY.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York Daily Times, testified he had no personal knowledge of his own "that a corrupt organization of members of Congress and certain lobby agents, at Washington, has existed since early in the session of last year."

James W. Simonton, correspondent of the New York Times, sworn, testified that he did not know of his own knowledge, by legal evidence, of the existence of any such organization. He had heard that there was such an organization, and from evidence conclusive to his own judgment, he had been satisfied that it did exist. In the course of the examination he spoke about the activity of Mr. Chase, (ex-member of Congress,) in controlling members. He had seen him call them out, and whisper confidentially in the year of twenty or thirty of them, sent them back to their seats, and they had voted the reverse of their previous vote. This afforded strong conviction to his mind, without enabling him to give legal evidence. Chase professed outside to have control of voters inside.

Mr. Simonton was asked the question. You have stated certain members approached you, and desired to know through you if they could not procure money for their votes upon certain bills. Who were they?

The witness replied that he could not answer without a violation of confidence, sooner than do which he would rather suffer anything. He, in reference to another interrogatory, said he was not, nor had he been, interested in the Minnesota land bill. But he was offered an interest in the Michigan bill, not by a member of the House, but by Mr. G. W. Chase, but declined it for the reason that it was one with which he could honorably have no connection.

G. W. Chase, ex-member of Congress from New York, testified that he could say nothing about corruption, for he knew nothing about any.

It was asked whether he had any interest, direct or indirect, to result from the passage or defeat of any bill during the present Congress.

Rev. George W. Sampson designated George Wood as the correspondent of the "N. Y. Recorder and Examiner," or "N Y. Baptist," in which appeared a letter speaking of a "tariff of bribes on thirty members of Congress."

Mr. Wood testified that he had received this information from Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Maryland.

Gen. Tilghman was summoned, but it appears that this gentleman could not come to Washington, owing to sickness, as certified by his physician.

Charles St. John Chubb, banker, of Washington, testified that he was the agent or representative of a large interest in the California war bonds, but that no member of Congress were concerned with him in this business, or something to that effect.

Hon. Wm. A. Gilbert, was summoned by Hon. W. W. Welsh, and said that the latter had never remarked to him, under any circumstances, that he (Gilbert) should receive any pecuniary consideration, or other benefit if the resolution for the purchase of Tripolett's book should be adopted.

A number of other witnesses were examined, but their testimony amounted to very little.

Hon. O. B. Matteson, on the 6th of February, sent a communication to the committee protesting against the action of the committee in his case. The charges affecting his character were prompted by bitter enemies in his district, whose malignity has been sharpened by successive defeats. Anonymous and unprincipled informers had combined to blast his character; and he further says that the meanest offender has a show of justice in a criminal court, while the case with regard to the accused before the committe is different.

THE REPORTS.

The report proposing the expulsion of Mr. Gilbert was published yesterday.—The reports as to the three other members conclude with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That William W. Welsh did corruptly combine with William A. Gilbert, a member of this House, from New York, to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through this House for the purchase of certain copies of the work of Mr. Triplett on the pension and bounty land laws, for money to be paid the said Gilbert on its passage.

Resolved, That William W. Welsh did attempt to procure money from James R. Sweeney for reporting favorably on the claim of Roxana Kimball, from the committee on invalid pensions at this Congress.

Resolved, That William W. Welsh, member of this House from Connecticut, be forthwith expelled from this House.

They report in the case of Mr. Edwards of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That Francis S Edwards, member of this House, from the State of New York, did, on the 23d day of December last, attempt to induce Robert T. Paine, a member of this House, from the State of North Carolina, to vote contrary to the dictates of his judgment and conscience, on a bill making a grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad in the territory of Minnesota, by holding out a pecuniary consideration to said Paine for his support of said bill.

Resolved, That said Francis S. Edwards be and he is hereby expelled from the House.

They report in the case of Mr. O. B. Matteson as follows:

Resolved, That Orsamus B. Matteson, a member of this House from the State of New York, did incite parties deeply interested in the passage of a joint resolution for constructing the Des Moines grant, to have here and use a large sum of money and other valuable consideations corruptly, for the purpose of procuring the passage of said joint resolution through this House.

Resolved, That Orsamus B. Matteson in declaring that a large number of members of this House had associated themselves together, and pledged themselves each to the other not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or lands unless they were paid for it, has falsely and willfully assailed and defamed the character of this House, and has proved himself unworthy to be a member thereof.

Resolved, That Orsamus B. Matteson, a member of this House from the State of New York, be and he is hereby expellep therefrom.

A report was also made in relation to J. W. Simonton, the Reporter of the New York Times. It appears, they remark, from his testimony that while occupying a seat on the floor of the House he personally aided in the passage of the Wisconsin land bill, under promise of receiving certain compensation if the bill passed. He also aided an old friend of his passing a private bill through the Senate, for which he accepted a small compensation. They therefore recommended his expulsion from the floor of the House as a reporter.

In regard to the subject of general bribery and corruption the committee say that from the testimony taken, it appears that the general charges of corrupt combinations in Congress originate from men who expect to make money by creating the belief that such combinations exist. If they can cause it to be generally believed that it is necessary to use large sums of money to carry measures through Congress, it follows that somebody must be employed to apply it; and the man who knows most about the corrupt combinations would be the one naturally sought for and employed as broker, to buy up the votes of members who had entered into such combinations. The broker in congressional corruption would receive the money to pay up the combination, and whether he puts the money in his own pocket or pays it to somebody else can never be known to the parties who furnish the money. They are all engaged in a criminal transaction in which the broker has the decided advantage. His employers must be satisfied without any account or with any account of his agency that he may choose to render, and the probability is that in addition to his own stipulated compensation he will pocket the whole corruption fund. They proceed to attaibute much of this evil to the avidity with which newspaper correspondents catch up every flying report and send it to their respective journals to appear in print.

They likewise report a bill to protect the people against corrupt and secret influence in matters of legislation.

It provides that no person shall directly or indirectly offer or agree to give any money or other valuable thing to any person on the contingency of the passage or the defeat of any bill. No person shall approach, converse with, or explain to or in any manner attempt to influence any member of either House relative to such measures without first distinctly explaining whether he is interested personally in his own right or as agent for any other person in the passage or defeat of any measure. This offence is to be made a misdemeanor, to be punished on conviction with imprisonment from one month to one year, and a fine of $500 to $1,000. All combinations to influence legislation are declared null and void, persons offending to be punished for a misdemeanor, with imprisonment in jail from six to twelve months, and a fine of $500 to $1,000.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE CHINESE SUGAR PLANT.

The cultivation of the *Sorghum*, or Chinese sugar plant, has thus far proved so decidedly successfully in this country, not only in the South where it seems to have been demonstrated that two Crops or cuttings of sugar-bearing stalks can be obtained in one season from the same roots of that year's planting, but even so far north as Minnesota, where it is testified that good syrup was made in 1856, from stalks hardly a hundred days from the seed, that we are impelled to urge upon our farmers and gardners the importance of early attention to the procuring of seed and planting for the season just before us. Let us all grow the seed this year, so that it can never more be so scarce that speculators may run it up to an exhorbitant price. A great deal remains to be settled with regard to this plant, especially the best mode of converting its saccharine properties into crystalized sugar; and it is highly probable that better varieties of it will ultimately be discovered, at current in this country. For the present, however, it is advisable to continue and extend the cultivation of that which is accessible, and thus test the effect of acclimation on the character of the plant and the sweetness of its juices. We suspect that for Louisiana, Florida and Texas, the Sorghum of Southern Africa will ultimately be found preferable to that obtained from France by our Patent Office, and from China France. If it prove true that this plant, or certain varieties of it, can be grown from year to year in semi-tropical latitudes from the same root, as the cane is grown in the West Indies, and that two or more crops of sugar yielding stalks may be cut from that root each season, then there can be little doubt that our Southern States are destined still to lead the North in the production of sugar.—For the present, however, it suffices that the Sorghum may be grown wherever Indian corn will usually ripen—that its abundant juice makes a very pleasant syrup or molasses, to which it is easily reduced by boiling away fourfifths of it in the ordinary mode of sugar making from the sap of the maple—and that the leaves and stalks, whether green or dry, of the Sorghum make an admirable fodder for cattle, horses or hogs, while the seeds are eaten with avidity by fowls also, to justify the general interest evinced in its cultivation. We propose, therefore, to condense into the smallest space some practical directions to the prospective cultivator—as follows:

1. *Seed.*—If there be a seed-store within your reach, your easiest way is to send and buy what seed you want. In planting to raise seed (the first year's object,) a pound will suffice for an acre, and this ought not cost more than a dollar. But beware of impostors and swindlers, for bushels of broom-corn and kindred seeds will be palmed off as that of the Sorghum. Where you cannot readily obtain seed in this way, write to your members of Congress asking him to send you a paper, and he will generally be able to do so. If not, the Secretary of your State Agricultural Society may be able to supply you.

2 *Planting.*—Choose a warm mellow soil, such as you would confidently expect to grow at least fifty bushels of Indian corn to the acre. Plough early, plough deep and thoroughly. Plant as early, as you could venture to plant corn. If you have a hot-bed, start a little seed in one corner of it. If you plant considerable, put in your seed at different times say, in this latitude, one quarter each on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of May, and 1st of June respectively. Plant (for seed) in hills, six seeds to the hill, and at distance of four feet each way. Try some five feet apart east and west (so as to let in the sun between the rows.) and some in drills—say four and five feet apart east and west, with the seeds six inches apart in the drill, and thin the plants to one foot apart. If have in abundance, sow a little in drills but two feet apart, the seeds in the drill but two or three inches apart. Cover lightly, as the seed rots if covered deeply. Keep the hens at a distance, or it will come up too soon.

3. *Tillage.*—The Sorghum comes up looking very puny—much like broom-corn or barn-grass. If you set a block-head to weed it he will probably pull it up and report that it never germinated. Cultivate like Indian corn—only faithfully. If suckers start, a majority say pinch them or pull them off—that is, in growing for seed. This need not be done in growing for sugar.

4. *Harvesting.*—Whenever the seed shall be hard and black, cut off the upper part of the stalks, say three feet long, and hang them up like broom corn, in a dry chamber, suspended from the ceiling, so as to be out of the way of rats, &c. Now cut up your stalks, pull off the leaves, and satisfy yourself that all manner of stock will eat them; cut up a few of the stalks as you would cornstalks, and try a like experiment with them; and put the rest of the stalks through any kind of a crushing until that may be handy—a cider mill would be better than nothing—catch the juice and instantly warm it over a slow fire in a large kettle, skimming off the scum so long as any shall rise. Then boil the juice about four fifths away as if it were maple sap. Use a little lime or lime-water to neutralize the phosphoric acid, which otherwise will give a slightly acid but not unpleasant taste to the syrup. Save some syrup *without* thus neutralizing the acid, as you may like it better that way. Don't waste the scum, but throw it to the pigs, where it will make at least excellent manure. Feed the pumice or crushed stalks to your cattle; and having thus cleared the ground be ready to plant or sow extensively next spring.

5. *Fodder.*—We estimate that whenever seed shall be sufficently abundant, any rich, warm land will produce a third more fodder per acre if sown with Sorghum than if sown with Indian Corn, and that the Sorghum is at least twenty-five per cent. more nutritious than the corn. But all that can be effected this year is to grow a good supply of seed, and prove that this plant is valuable both for syrup and fodder. Next year will be soon enough for most cultivators to think of sowing for fodder or grinding for sugar.

One word of caution to experimenters: Don't run the thing into the ground.—The Sorghum will prove a valuable addition to our crops, if we don't render it odious by some multitaulis foolery. But wheat, Indian corn and clover are not going out of fashion for some years yet.—*New York Tribune.*