

THE following from a *New York Times*, is of interest.

Beet-sugar culture, of which we have heard so much in these latter days of Cuban insurrection and sugar speculation, bids fair, according to our Knoxville correspondent, to have a thorough trial in Tennessee forthwith. Germany and France, as everybody knows, have long been able to supply nearly the whole of their sugar, for many years, from the sugar-beet: while a single factory in Illinois, and that not a success, [partly because the climate is there too northerly and the season too short, and partly from lack of water,) has been the only large experiment of the kind in the United-States.

We showed the other day, how, no matter what the issue of the Cuban revolution, high prices in sugar were certain to rule for many months, and probably for years. Now, considering the enormous amount of sugar which is daily consumed in this country, and the part it plays in the household economy alike of mechanic and millionaire, any serious effort to cultivate the sugar beet is worthy of encouragement, because its success is demonstrable from experience. Indeed, we enjoy at the start the benefit of the large sums spent in experiments during half a century, in various parts of Europe, not only with regard to choice of soil and climate, methods of ripening, extraction of sugar and economy of the refuse, but also in the construction of the machinery, which is by no means simple.

Good judges have pronounced the climate of Virginia and Tennessee to furnish the right length of season for fully maturing the beet, so as to give its richest yield of sugar: and, as to the profitableness of this culture, it may be judged from our correspondent's estimate, derived from good authority, that the best land will, after a few years, yield ten tons of beets per acre, which will make from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of sugar.

It is true that the machinery is costly, and so is the skilled labor, and both must be brought at first from Europe. The enterprise also requires an abundant supply of water; but, with all deductions, there is evidently, in the figures just given, a handsome margin for profit, especially since the price of Cuban sugar must be so high for years. Besides, many other uses have been found for the parts of the beet not turned into sugar—food for cattle, fertilizing material for land, and so forth: and the factory refuse returned to the beet-field may double the ensuing yields. At all events, we hope the new experiment will be tried, not only on the rich river bottoms of Tennessee, but in many parts of the country.