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The Kent News.

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The Kent News:

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Jas. H. Plummer & Wm. B. Usilton,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, *payable in advance.* If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing Two DOLLARS will be *invariably charged.* No subscriptions received for less than six months.

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Job Printing.—Having added to our Office an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful Job TYPE, we are prepared to execute every description of Job Printi g, at short notice, and on very reasonable terms.

Select Poetry.

Smile and be Contented.

The world grows old, and men grow cold
To each while seeking treasure;
And what with want, and care, and toil,
We scarce have time for pleasure.
But never mind, that is a loss
Not much to be lamented;
Life rolls on gaily, if we will
But smile and be contented.

If we are poor and would be rich,
It will not be by pining;
No! steady hearts and hopeful minds
Are life's bright silver lining
There's ne'er a man that dared to hope,
Hath of his choice repented;
The happiest souls on earth are those
Who smile and are contented.

When grief doth come to rack the heart,
And fortune oids us sorrow,
From h pe we may a blessing reap,
And consolation borrow,
If thorns will rise where roses bloom,
It cannot be prevented,
So make the best of life you can,
And smile and be contented.

How to Avoid a Bad Husband.

1. Never marry for wealth. A woman's life consisteth not in the things she possesseth.

2. Never marry a fop or one who struts about dandy-like, in his silk gloves and ruffles, with a silver cane and rings on his fingers. Beware! There is a trap.

3. Never marry a niggard, a close fisted, mean, sordid wretch, who saves every penny, or spends it grudgingly. Take care lest he stint you to death.

4. Never marry a stranger, whose character is not known or tested. Some females jump right into the fire, with their eyes wide open.

5 Never marry a mope or a drone, one who drawls and draggles through life, one foot after another, and let things take their own course.

6. Never marry a man who treats his mother or sister unkindly or indifferently. Such treatment is a sure indication of a mean wicked man.

7. Never on any account marry a gambler, a profane person, one who in the least speaks lightly of God or religion.—Such a man can never make a good husband.

8. Never marry a sloven, a man who is negligent of his person or his dress, and is filthy in his habits. The external appearance is an index to the heart.

9 Shun the rakes as a snake, a viper, a very demon.

10. Finally, never marry a man who is addicted to the use of ardent spirits. Depend upon it, you are better off alone than you would be were you tied to a man whose breath is polluted, and whose vitals are being gnawed out by alcohol.

In the choice of a wife, take the obedient daughter of a good mother.

CHILDREN.—Hard be his fate who makes no childhood happy; it is so easy. It does not require wealth, or position, or fame; only a little kindness, and the tact which it inspires. Give a child a chance to love, to play, to exercise his imagination and affections, and he will be happy. Give him the conditions of health, simple food, air, exercise, and he will be happy, and expand in happiness.

A SISTER'S LOVE.—Beautiful is the love of a sister; the kiss that hath no guile, and no passion; the touch is purity, and bringeth peace, satisfaction to the heart, and no throb to the pulse. Beautiful is the love of a sister; it is moonlight on our path; it is of heaven, and yet sheds its peace upon earth.

"New look'er yer, Charly—Jim mout be an honest nigger, and then agin he mountn't; but if I was a pullet, or even an ole shanghai cock, and knowed he was about de yard, I tell yer wot, nigger, I'd roost high—I would."

Why should we not Recognize the Seceded States?

The HON. EDWARD EVERETT, than whom there is no purer patriot in America, delivered one of his brilliant orations in New York on the 4th. In speaking of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, for the sake of *peace*, he said:

"Why should we not," it is asked, "admit the claims of the Seceded States, acknowledge their independence, and put an end at once to the war?" "Why should we not?" I answer the question by asking another, "Why should we?" What have we to hope from the pursuit of that course? Peace? But we were at peace before. Why are we not at peace now? The North has not waged the war, it has been forced upon us in self-defence; and if, while they had the Constitution and the Laws, the Executive, Congress and the Courts, all controlled by themselves, the South, dissatisfied with legal protections and Constitutional remedies, has grasped the sword, can North and South hope to live in peace when the bonds of Union are broken, and amicable means of adjustment are repudiated? *Peace is the very last thing which Secession, if recognized, will give us; it will give us nothing but a hollow truce,—time to prepare for new outrages. It is in its very nature a perpetual cause of hostility; an eternal, never-cancelled letter of marque and reprisal an everlasting proclamation of Border war.* We did believe in peace; fondly, credulously, believed that, cemented by the mild umpirage of the Federal Union, it might dwell forever beneath the folds of the Star Spangled Banner and the sacred shield of a common nationality.

We fondly dreamed that, in the lapse of ages, it would have been extended till half the Western hemisphere had realized the vision of universal perpetual peace.—From that dream we have been rudely startled by the array of ten thousand armed men in Charleston harbor, and the roar of eleven batteries raining a storm of iron hail on one poor siege worn company, because in obedience to lawful authority, in the performance of sworn duty, the gallant Anderson resolved to keep *his* oath.

That brave and faithful band, by remaining at their post did not hurt a hair of the head of a Carolinian, bond or free. The United States proposed not to reinforce but to feed them. But the Confederate leaders would not allow them even the poor boon of being starved into surrender. If, for the frivolous reasons assigned, the Seceding States have chosen to plunge into this gulf, while all the peaceful temperaments and constitutional remedies of the Union were within their reach, and offers of further compromise and additional guaranties were daily tendered them, what hope, what possibility of peace can there be, when the Union is broken up, when in addition to all other sources of deadly quarrel, a general *exodus* of the slave population begins (as beyond all question it will) and nothing but War remains for the settlement of controversies?

The work of demons has already begun. Besides the hosts mustered for the capture or destruction of Washington, Eastern Virginia has let loose the dogs of war on the loyal citizens of Western Virginia; they are straining at the leash in Maryland and Kentucky; Tennessee threatens to set a price on the head of her noble Johnson and his friends; a civil war rages in Missouri. Why, in the name of Heaven, has not Western Virginia, separated from Eastern Virginia by mountain ridges by climate, by the course of her rivers, by the character of her population, and by the nature of her industry, why has she not as good a right to stay in the Union which she inherited from her Washington, as Eastern Virginia has to abandon it for the mushroom Confederacy forced upon her from Montgomery?

Mr. Everett thus concluded his address:

"Such, Fellow Citizens, as I contemplate them, are the great issues before the country, nothing less, in a word, than whether the work of our Noble Fathers of the Revolutionary and Consti utional age shall perish or endure; whether this great experiment in Nation l policy, which binds a family of free Republics in one United Government—the most hopeful plan for combining the home-bred blessings of a small State with the stability and power of great empire—shall be treacherously and shamefully stricken down in the moment of its most successful operation, or whether it shall be bravely, patriotically, triumphantly maintained.

We wage no war of conquest and subjugation; we aim at nothing but to protect our loyal fellow-citizens, who, against fearful odds, are fighting the battles of the Union in the disaffected States, and to reestablish, not for ourselves alone, but for our misguided brethren, the mild sway of the Constitution and the Laws. The result cannot be doubted.

We contend for the great inheritance of constitutional freedom transmitted from our revolutionary fathers. We engage in the struggle forced upon us, with sorrow, as against our misguided brethren, but with high heart and faith, as we war for that Union which our sainted Washington commended to our dearest affections. The sympathy of the civilized world is on our side, and will join us in prayers to Heaven for the success of our arms.

THE PEACE DODGE.

The latest dodge of the Secessionists in Maryland, and the ground on which they mean to muster their forces and make their grand fight this Fall for State and county offices, is a cry for Peace. They will attempt to answer our arguments by crying Peace! Peace! as the Ephesians answered Paul's, by shouting, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." This is the key-note they have taken from their file leader, Jeff. Davis's letter to the Maryland Legislature. Doubtless many simple people who really have the best interests of their country at heart, will be led astray by this syren song, and thus by assisting, unwittingly, a party which has for its object nothing but spoils and plunder, may help to embarrass the Government, and prevent the speedy return of Peace, the object we all so ardently desire.

Friends of the American people, of the great Government of the United States, we appeal to you to be on your guard against these political guerrillas. They will denounce all who uphold the flag of their country as Black Republicans, as Abolitionists, as Lincoln's hordes All of these patent phrases have been invented for the use of their minions in this latitude, by South Carolina and Georgia traitors, and were applied last fall to Douglas and Bell. The same men threw eggs at Mr. Douglas and swore he was worse than Lincoln, when he stood up among them and boldly spoke for sustaining the Government.

There is but one aggressive party in this contest, and that is the Secessionists. They took up arms to break down a Government which never interfered with the rights or property of any individual, in order to supplant it by an aristocracy, in which a certain class would be the governing power, and the millions be taxed to support that class. Whenever that party lays down its stolen arms, and the people return to their domestic pursuits, we will have peace. And every intelligent man who desires a speedy and lasting peace will be found upholding the Government. To patch up a peace after any fashion—for our Peace Secessionists are not particular what kind of a peace—is to break and destroy the power and prestige of our Government abroad, and result in the speedy breaking out of war anew at home.

This is no time to dispute, or even think about old party differences. If the Government should be broken up, all the present political parties must perish with it. Let us unite in preserving the Government, and then we can take sides and discuss our political therories as we think proper. The Government must be sustained, or all our interests must perish in the wreck; but of all other interests that of slavery—the pretext for this tumult—must suffer the most severely. Nothing but peace and quiet will preserve it. A divided country, liable to be thrown into commotion at any moment, would be utter and irreparable ruin to the institution—Any man with an ordinary portion of common sense should know this. The convulsions of government in Mexico destroyed slavery in that country, and would speedily terminate it in this, especially in the Border States. Suppose the Secession storm had burst on Maryland as it has done on Virginia, where would have been her slave property by this time, and where would have been all other property? Political adventurers—men who are bankrupt in money and morals—may court secession and civil strife, for they have nothing to lose. But that men engaged in civil business, who have valuable estates, that can only be preserved and enhanced by law and order, should find their sympathies estranged from their Government, and inclining them toward the enemies of their country, is passing strange.—*Cecil Whig.*

DISCONTENT IN GEORGIA.—*Louisville*, June 30.—Southern papers, received here state that the constitution of the confederate States is unpopular in Georgia, because of the absence of the declaration making the three-fifths of the blacks the basis of representation. The Augusta Chronicle says that without such a basis of representation the constitution cannot be ratified, as it would be unjust to a large part of the State, placing the slaveholding portion still more in the power of the counties with but few slaves.

The Charleston Mercury of the 26th inst., has a letter from a reliable gentleman at Manassas Junction, saying: "Fifteen thousand men are here with only twelve pieces of artillery, which is insufficient. Ammunition is scarce, and the muskets are without bayonets; whole companies are without caps, cartridge boxes, tents, &c. I am not sanguine of immediate success. The refusal of men for one year was unfortunate. Promptitude should be our policy. Fifty thousand troops here would make quick work of the war. Half that number four weeks ago would have put us in Baltimore by this time. We are well entrenched, but if the Lord remain not with us we shall fare badly on the day of the great fight, which is not far distant.

MR. CRITTENDEN AND SECESSION.—A trustworthy Union man writes from Frankfort, Kentucky, June 23:

"I had a most delightful interview with Mr Crittenden this morning, and feel indignant at the dispatch from Washington that he could in any event favor Secession. He is as firm and strong to-day as your Cabinet in Washington."

Position of Western Virginia.

The following is an extract from the speech of Frank H. Pierpont, Esq., delivered on taking the oath of office of Governor. He defines the position of the people of Western Virginia as follows:

"We have been driven into the position we occupy to day by the usurpers at the South, who have inaugurated this war upon the soil of Virginia, and have made it the great Crimea of this contest. We, representing the loyal citizens of Virginia, have been bound to assume the position we have assumed to-day for the protection of ourselves, our wives, our children, and our property. We, I repeat, have been driven to assume this position; and now we are but recurring to the great fundamental principle of our fathers, that to the loyal people of a State belongs the lawmaking power of that State. The loyal people are entitled to the Government and governmental authority of the State. And, fellow-citizens, it is the assumption of that authority upon which we are now about to enter. It will be for us, by firmness, and by prudence, by wisdom, by discretion, in all our acts, to inaugurate every step we take for the purpose of restoring law and order to this ancient Commonwealth; to mark well our steps, and to implore the divine wisdom and direction of Him that ruleth above, who has every hair of our heads numbered, and who suffereth not a sparrow to fall unnoticed to the ground; and His guidance and direction in enabling us to carry out the great work we have undertaken here in humility, but with decision and determination.

"With these remarks I thank you again for the honor you have conferred upon me, and promise you that I will do the best I can in administering your wishes and in trying to carry out the great object we have been working for here, and for which we expect to work for some time to come."

PLANS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury estimates the total expenses of the government for the current year at about $300,000,000. Of this amount it is estimated that $90,000,000 will be required for the ordinary expenses and for the payment of interest on loans. A correspondent of the N. York Tribune writes:

Various plans have been under consideration by Gov. Chase for meeting the extraordinary demands upon the treasury. He has finally decided to have recourse to the three following measures, all of which will be recommended to Congress in his report:

First. A great national loan, subscriptions for which will be opened all over the country. Certificates for this will be issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, and will bear interest at 7 30-100 per cent.; so that the interest on a $50 certificate will be exactly one cent. per day. The rate of interest will be endorsed on the back of each note, so that each holder may know at a glance the amount of interest due for any given time he may hold it. This loan will be redeemable at any time within three years, at the option of the government, and will not be convertible into bonds, or receivable for custom-house or other government dues.

Second. A foreign loan, bearing interest at the rate of 6 35-100 per cent.

Third. The issue of treasury notes of denomination as low as $20, bearing interest at the rate of 3 30-100 per cent. These, if issued, will circulate as currency, will be convertible into stock of twenty years' loan, and will be receivable for custom-house dues, &c. Many western men urge this plan warmly, but it is not regarded with much favor by Gov. Chase, and he will resort to it sparingly, if at all. He anticipates that these notes would not keep out in circulation long enough to make it an object to issue them.

The Secretary will recommend a special tax on tea, coffee and sugar, and also some further changes in the present tariff, for purposes of revenue. It is proposed to pledge by law the proceeds of this special tax on objects of luxury to the creditors of the government, for the payment of interest on its obligations. It is estimated that the revenue arising from the special tax, and other sources, will be $90,000,000, which will cover all the ordinary expenses of government, and provide for the payment of the interest on loans.

MRS. SWISSHELM ON BABIES.—Mrs. Swisshelm does not seem to like the way in which mothers now-a-days bring up their babies. In an article on the subject, in which there is more truth than poetry, she says:—"A majority of babies are to their mothers what a doll is to a little girl—something to dress—a means of displaying odds and ends of finery, and exhibiting one's tastes. If infants were treated on the plan upon which a farmer treats lambs, goslings, chickens, pigs, &c., viz: well fed and kept warm, they would live and grow just as well-cared-for goslings live and grow; and we never knew one die. Dutch babies wear caps; and how could any lady of taste have her baby look like the Dutch? Just so; and the Dutch babies generally live, laugh and grow fat, for they are 'smothered in flannel' and feathers, and kept all in a 'sweat;' Dutch mothers do not keep their babies for model artist exhibitions. They cover them up, keep them warm and quiet, and raise a wonderful number of sturdy boys and girls.

From the National Intelligencer.

A VOICE FROM ALABAMA.

We find upon our table, in pamphlet form, some "Thoughts and Suggestions on the State of Affairs" by D. C. Humphreys, Esq., of Huntsville, Alabama, and which, by their wisdom and gravity, serve to show that sound judgment has not yet entirely fled from intelligent men in that State.

Alluding to the changes made in the civil polity of the Confederate States by the adoption of the Permanent Constitution under which they are organized, Mr. Humphreys remarks as follows, demonstrating the failure which has thus far attended the schemes and hopes of those who have been beguiled by the leaders of the secession movement:

"It is no answer to say that the new Constitutions are better in some of their provisions than the old. This may be, and in others worse. The changes have been startling. Was the purpose to enlarge the rights of the States? They have been curtailed. Was the object to strengthen and extend the institution of African slavery? It has been circumscribed, hemmed in. Was the aim to establish free trade? It is less likely to be established under the new than the old Government. Exclusive free trade never was and never can be, and never ought to be established. Was the object in setting up the new Government to diminish the expenses? They have been increased. Was our object to lessen taxation? That object has failed; for where the expenditures were thousands they are now millions Was the object in tearing down the old Government to secure the property holder? The new Government has not the strength to protect that the old one had. Was the object to enlarge the elective franchise and expand the rights of the individual members of society? The new Federal Government prescribes a qualification for electors in a State, whereas the old Government left that entirely with the States. Was the object in demolishing the old and setting up the new Government to increase the culture and growth of cotton? The heavy expenditures of the new polity, with the increase of taxation consequent thereon, will diminish the laborers, and the production will fall off."

In the closing paragraph of his appeal the writer makes the following reference, indicative of a latent sentiment of devotion to the national name and flag, to doubt the existence of which in many a patriotic breast throughout the Seceded States would be to deny the historic laws of association among all men and in all ages. To this purport Mr. Humphreys writes as follows:

"And I tell my friends that the people are not satisfied with the distrust that has been manifested toward them, and the indecent haste by which power has passed from their hands into the hands of those who were not only not chosen by the people, but about whose position they were not even consulted. It is true we will fight under the flag of the Confederate States—and we'll fight to the death, and the thought of defeat will never enter our minds, though we may be exterminated—yet we would more cheerfully fight under that old banner, the memory and recollections of which will not fade away and die so long as history is read and gallant deeds are cherished. Had the p ople of Alabama been consulted at the ballot-box and this had been the only State to decide upon secession, they would have thrown themselves in the breach in defence of the right of self-government. And it is because they are free, and hate distrust, tyranny, and oppression, whether from constituted authority exercising an unconstitutional act, or from self-assumed unconstitutional power, that they do not love the new order."

THE EFFECT OF SHOT ON VESSLS.—A shot does not make a hole of its own size right through wood, but indents it, the fibres springing back after the shock. Generally, the course of the shot only can be traced with a wire, sometimes by a hole as large as a man's finger. The damage most often happens in the inside of a vessel, in splintering and breaking the wood, after the main force of the shot is spent. Forts Hamilton and Richmond, which are about a mile apart, with a vessel lying between them, could not, with their shot, send a shot through two feet of its timbers. There is rarely an instance were a ship was sunk by a solid shot. Hot shot and shells do the mischief. The latter will sometimes make apertures of several feet in extent through the sides of vessels.

SIGNS OF RANK.—The relative rank of officers in the regular army is designated in the fatigue uniform, worn in accordance with the army regulations, in the following manner: A Major General is distinguished by two silver stars on his shoulder straps; a Brigadier General has but one star; a Colonel has a silver embroidered spread eagle; a Lieutenant Colonel has a silver embroidered leaf; a Captain is known by two gold embroidered bars; a First Lieutenant has but one gold bar on the strap, a Second Lieutenant none at all. The cloth of the strap is as follows: Staff Officers, dark blue; Artillery, scarlet; Infantry, light (or sky) blue; Riflemen, medium (or emerald) green; Cavalry, orange color.

Price Current for the Times.

Has an Upward Tendency.—Bunting, the U. S. pattern has risen rapidly, and holders express sheir belief that it will never come down.

There is no Change—Among the Southern shopkeepers.

Firm, with Prospects of Immediate Advance—The Grand Army of the United States.

Sales Made on Southern Account—By the vessels of the United States Navy.

Spirits Buoyant—Those of the Union Army.

Spirits Depressed—Those of the Southern rebels. Whiskey, in particular, is *going down* with great rapidity.

Remains Unchanged—The Union sentiment of the North.

The Supply Exceeds the Demand—Of Northern volunteers.

Sales for Private Account, the Terms of which Have not Transpired—Some of the army contracts.

Freely offered, but No Takers—The Southern loan.

A Large Stock Still on Hand—Of Northern cash for Union purposes.

Transactions are Limited—At the South, especially since the blockade.—*Com. Bulletin.*

CLOSING UP.—The close of the week—how gratefully it comes to toiling and weary millions! Even those who reject religion and its institutions, acknowledge the wise, if not divine, ordination of the Sabbath—a day of rest and peace—wise, because it answers one of the greatest human wants, as no other device could. As the shadows of evening fall on Saturday night, the mechanic and artisan will lay down their toil armor, and the finger-worn needle woman will fold up her work—that brings, alas! too scanty pittance—and homeward from every busy haunt will go the hosts whose industry surrounds us with the comforts and luxuries of life. And how quiet will become the great city, erst so full of the music of diverse yet mingling labor. The songs of the hammer and trowel cease, and the anthems of wheels die away over the deserted streets, and solitude comes so welcome to every better sense. Repose, so sweet after the week's toil, to be unbroken for a day—repose which brings reflection and meditation, culturing the mind by a review of the experiences through which it has passed. May they ever strengthen us all, to renew the bustle of life with greater earnestness and with higher aims.

A WAGGISH DRUGGIST.—To hear George tell the Drugger story is worth a quarter any time. The story is a capital one but it takes the man to tell it. This he does in some such words as these:

"Be you the drugger?"

"Well, I s'pose so, I sell drugs."

"Wall, hev, you got eny uv this' ere sentin stuff as the gals put on their hankercheers?"

"O, yes."

"Wall, our Sal, is gwine to be married, and she gin me ninepence, and told me to invest the hull' mount in scentin stuff, so's to make her sweet ef I could find sumthin' to suit; so ef you've a mind I'll just smell around."

The Yankee smelled around without being suited, until the "drugger" got tired of him, and taking down a bottle of hartshorn, said:

"I've got a sentin stuff that will suit you. A single drop on a hankerchief will stay for weeks, and you can't wash it out. But to get the strength of it you must take a good big smell."

"Is that so Mister? Well jis hold on a minute till I get breath, and when I say now, you put it under my smeller."

The hartshorn of course, knocked the Yankee down, as liquor has many a man. Do you suppose he got up and smelt again as the drunkard does? not he, but rolling up his sleeves and doubling his fists, he said:

"You made me smell that tarnel everlasting stuff, Mister, and now I'll make you smell brimstone."

"MY dear Amelia," said Mr. Perkins to the young lady whose smiles he was seeking, "I have long wished for this opportunity, but I hardly dare trust myself now to speak the deep emotions of my palpitating heart; but I declare to you, my dear Amelia, that I love you most tenderly; your smiles would shed—I say your smiles would shed—would shed—" "Never mind the wood shed," said Amelia, "go on with that pretty talk."

A LEARNED NEGRO.—Two Sambo's were one day lying on the woodpile sunning themselves, when one of them suddenly broke forth in the following manner:

"I say, Ike, does yer tink dis world turns round on an axletree?"

"Well, Sam, I doesn't know; what do you tink?"

"Why, de world can't turn round on de axletree, cause it would come in contact wid de 'chinery of de globe, but de engine, run de cars off de track, and then squash all de passengers."

"Sam, you is a learned nigger, you is!"

A distinguished writer says that heaven is never so fully revealed as in the face of a beautiful woman; but he forgets the heart of a good one.