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The Kent News.

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The Kent News.

WE have deprecated the division of our country into two or more Governments or Nations as the greatest calamity that could befall it. Such a division is fraught with dangers, disasters, war and bloodshed, that can find no parallell, not even in Mexico, which is an example to deter and a beacon fire to warn us against the rocks and shoals which must inevitably destroy us, if we venture or suffer ourselves to be drawn into the whirlpool of disunion. The history of nations and people are furnished to teach us lessons of prudence, caution and foresight; to exhibit the dangers and wrongs of others, that we may avoid them and pursue the better way. The question of disunion is to be looked at, not only as a present evil, but its consequences, fruits and results, are to be contemplated, with reference to its future. The mariner does not limit his vision to the waters immediately around him, nor to the sky above but he looks forward—keeps a man at the mast-head, watches the whole horizon, and with his charts, compass, and experience, makes his voyage successfully. Not only does he derive knowledge from the success of former navigators, and learns from them lessons which guide him in the path of safety, but he fortifies himself against the errors of innovators and tyros in the art, and noting every new appearance of danger in his log-book, he conducts his bark safely through the nights and days of tempest and of storm. Such should be the conduct of those who have the Helm of State and the management of the great national ship. Let not a part of the crew, by mutiny and rebellion, lead us into new and dangerous seas of political storm and trouble. Let none of the crew leave the vessel and take with them necessary or essential portions of the ship. But let us by the wisdom of the past, the happiness and prosperity of the present, and the hopes and prospects of the future, cling to the ship of State, and sink or swim with her. The cry of peace, and of a peaceful separation, is the syren song of disunionists in heart. With their lips they cry peace and Union, knowing that if the nation can be deceived by it, their own treasonable ends of disunion will be accomplished. They look only to the present and their own selfish views of advancement or aggrandizement, regardless of the future of our beloved country. Why should we separate—for what cause? At first it was for amendments to the Constitution—next, for a reconstruction, and many innocent persons were led into this error, supposing the authors of it were sincere. The next phase was a peaceful recognition, that a compromise might follow; but since the battle of Manassas they are begining to throw off the garb of hypocrisy, and boldly cry Peace, on the ground of the absolute independence of the South. Step by step have the cunning and artful political leaders and deceivers led the people on from a simple amendment of the Constitution, to a proposed recognition of open rebellion to the Government! They make the people mount the hobby of Slavery, and thus, on this "wooden horse," endeavor to destroy the Government, concealing their own wicked purposes of disunion to perpetuate their power and possession of office. They repealed the Missouri Compromise line in 1854, which was a wall of protection to our interest and Union. They foresaw the immense evil it would produce—they knew that the fruit would partake of the tree. During the last session of Congress an attempt was made by Mr. Crittenden to restore the compromise line thus repealed. The country—the masses desired that restoration, but the same artful designing evil politicians of the South, insisted on an amendment that the line should extend not only through all our territory, but to all future territory, which must be that now belonging to Mexico.—They knew that that very amendmant would defeat the movement. They inserted it for the very purpose. With a country already too extended, the true friends of the measure desired to see the old line restored, reaching to the verge of our possessions, as far as we had a right to go, but the false friends of the Government—the selfish, ambitious politicians of the South, who were willing to remain in the Union on any terms so long as they could retain political power and control of the Government, were unwilling to remain a day after their loss of power and office.

We believe that all the hopes and prospects of Republican Government, and of the true patriots of our country, depend upon the success of the Government to put down rebellion. We believe that can and will be done. Read what follows of Mexico, taken from the National Intelligencer:

"During the forty years that have elapsed since 1821 the form of the Mexican Government has been changed from one thing to another, and backwards and forwards, no less than fourteen times; while the Emperors, Presidents, constitutional Presidents, military chiefs, dictators, supreme dictators, and-so-forth, who have administered to various forms of civil polity, have averaged considerably over one per year, and at certain periods have counted up about one a month. After the first and second regencies, and the emperorship of Iturbide, come in rapid procession the provisional government, the federal republic, a central republic, and a dictatorship; then again, in quick order, a central republic, federal republic, and dictatorship; followed again by central and federal, dictatorial, federal, and anarchical rule in interminable confusion. Revolutions, conspiracies, reactions, decrees, plans, pronunciamentos ceaselessly succeed each other, each of them interspersed with bloody wars, and each of them working out always anarchy and tyranny, social distraction, and national ruin, until at last the unfortunate and struggling republic seems ready to finally dissolve at the touch of any foreign foe.

"The administrators of the various governments have been changed over fifty times in the last thirty years—most of them having been successively driven out by some such conspiracy as that which is now attempting to overthrow this Republic and its constitutionally elected President. In one year alone there were no fewer than five acting Presidents in succession; and during the last three years the Government has been changed four times, and has had no less than seven supreme executive officers. Santa Anna comes to the surface as chief no less than ten times, five times as President under the Federal Republic, twice as Provisional Dictator, twice as President under the Central Republic, and once and finally as Supreme Dictator in permanence—his terms of office varying from a fortnight to a half year or year apiece, though at his last dictatorship he managed to hold the reins of power for two years, three months, and twenty-two days.

"In 1839 Bravo enjoyed the glory of the Presidency for a week, and again, seven years later, for six days. The associate Triumvirs ruled the Confederate Republic for a week and a day. Comonfort was substitutionary President of the third Federal Republic for one year, eleven months, and nineteen days; he then succeeded to the constitutional Presidency of the same, which he held for seventeen days; and finally became provisional President of the central republic, which he held for twenty-eight days. Few of the Presidents have maintained their seats more than a few brief months before they were overtaken by a successful rival, when they in turn joined the great army of plotters against whoever happened to hold the reins of power. And thus have they gone on, forever overthrowing and being overthrown through the long and dreary roll of Mexican chiefs. Besides these general revolutions the local conspiracies, secessions, and revolts have never ceased for a month since the republic had an existence."

A VOICE FROM THE TOMB.

The subjoined adjuration, addressed to his countrymen by James Madison, the "Father of the Constitution," is worthy of a reproduction at the present time, when the advice it inculcates comes at once with such mournful and oppressive force. The paper, we may add, is authentic, being contained among the number of the posthumous writings of Mr. Madison in the possession of Jas. C. McGuire, Esq.

"ADVICE TO MY COUNTRY.

"As this advice, if it ever sees the light, will not do so till I am no more, it may be considered as issuing from the tomb, where truth alone can be respected, and the happiness of man alone consulted. It will be entitled therefore, to whatever weight can be derived from good intentions, and from the experience of one who has served his country in various stations through a period of forty years; who espoused in his youth, and adhered through his life, to the cause of its liberty; and who has borne a part in most of the great transactions which will constitute epochs of its destiny.

"The advice nearest to my heart and deepest in my convictions is, *that the Union of the States be cherished and perpetuated. Let the* OPEN ENEMY *to it be regarded as a Pandora with her box opened, and the* DISGUISED ONE *as the serpent creeping with his deadly wiles into Paradise.*"

REMEDY FOR CURING BEE STINGS.—I have kept bees for the last thirty years. At first I dreaded the sting of a bee on account of pain and swelling. I tried all remedies, and they failed to cure; but for ten years past I take dry saleratus or soda, moisten the skin, and apply the soda. It is a complete cure on me.

Speech by Hon. John J. Crittenden.

From the Columbus (O.) State Journal, Aug. 7.

The arrival yesterday of the venerable and distinguished John J. Crittenden having been announced, a large concourse of citizens waited on him at his hotel, and at their urgent request he kindly consented to address them in the evening. Accordingly, directly after sunset a large assemblag convened at the State House, and Mr. Crittenden was introduced. He was looking careworn and fatigued by travel, and at first his remarks were not very audible. He spoke of the great contest before us; the suddenness with which it was precipitated upon us. But a few short months ago, said Mr. C., such a calamity as is now shrouding our country in gloom was unthought of among the people. But now that we are involved in it we must meet it like men.

It is not a war that is to be prosecuted for the sake of war, and ought to be conducted with none of the common barbarities of war. It must, nevertheless, be prosecuted by no half-way measures. My friends, we must gather the utmost strength of the country, and gird up the energies of our minds to this most momentous contest. And let it be prosecuted only for the purpose that it ought to be carried on, and concluded for the restoration of our Government and the Union. In any event, it is a war that cannot last long. It will prove itself too oppressive upon all classes of our people to permit of its being long continued.

It becomes, therefore, a duty to maintain this great Government and this magnificent land from the terrrible calamity of disunion. This I would aim by all the powers of my life to prevent. Hence it is that I have just come from voting millions of money and hundreds of thousands of men in order that the issue may be decided more speedily, and our erring brethren united to us once more.

There was a time when both parties could have adopted measures of peace which were tendered by resolutions; the power of securing peace was then in their hands, but their party pride prevented both from accepting the plan proposed. One insisted upon this, and the other upon that, till between the *this* and *that* of parties the present unhappy quarrel has been forced upon us. It is wise for us all to purify our own hearts, and see wherein we too have been in the wrong. We cannot expect to carry ourselves along by vaunting either our courage or our cause. The burden of the contest is too serious for that and it will rest with the people themselves to end it in a manner satisfactory to themselves. I have the strongest confidence in the general intelligence and virtue of our people, but I think *the world has never seen such a degradation of political intelligence as prevailed among partisan leaders when this war began.* To such a degree had this came to pass that our Secession friends had concluded that there was no power in the Government; and that they had only to put forth their hand, and, at a single shove, overturn the whole structure.

But the Government thus assailed, though powerless itself, turned to the people, and behold! it was found to be the strongest Government on earth. Even the great Napoleon, in the fullness of his power, could not have raised, from all the legions of France, such an army as Mr. Lincoln has raised, in the brief space of but ninety days, for the defence of the Government. That Government has not been and cannot be overturned. My friends, my failing voice warns me to be brief. But let me add that the world are spectators of this unexpected strife. *And we must consider that we are holding in our hands not only the material interests of the present but also the political interests of all futurity.* In this light I look upon the present contest as the most momentous event that history has recorded for a thousand years past. Let us, then, be wise and be watchful in guarding such mighty interests.

After gracefully thanking his attentive audience, Mr. C. retired amid prolonged applause.

SOMETHING LEARNED.—It is reported that Major General McClellan, in speaking of the battle of Bull Run, and deploring it, added, "but it was a splendid reconnoissance for me." This shows the right spirit in the new commander. The battle seemed a bad affair at the time, and the loss of life is still to be deplored, but it has taught us things of inestimable value. It showed the strength and the weakness of both forces, and when we strike the balance, it is one of encouragement wholly. Even if McDowell were to fight the battle over again within a month, he would win the victory. And yet the prestige of McClellan is worth a large additional number of men, and a great proficiency in drill, even if his stragetic abilities were no greater. His remark is an indication that he knows his advantages and means to make the most of them.

THE RIGHT TALK.—The Boston Transcript says that a friend of the editor has received a letter from an influential gentleman in Washington, in which the following statement occurs:—"Montgomery Blair called to see Gen. McClellan on Saturday, and began to give him his views—"Gen. Scott and myself will be responsible for the campaign," he replied, "and we shall conduct it as we think best." Mr. Blair took his hat and departed.

Real and False Issues.

Any attempt to create distinctions and divisions among the Union men of Maryland upon the hypothetical basis of "conditional" or "unconditional" Union, is suicidal and ill-judged. It can only serve to strengthen the hands of the wily and unscrupulous enemies of the Union, who have masked their obnoxious identity under the recently assumed *alias* of "the friends of peace." The simple introduction of the terms conditional and unconditional Union, is fraught with evil. It is making a distinction where none really exists. It is creating another false issue to weaken the Union strength and aid our adversaries, who are trying in every way to avoid the real issue in the coming State election.

The precise difference between conditional and unconditional Union has never been explained, simply because the difference is altogether hypothetical. There is no such question before our people. It is not the issue to be determined. The only question is between Union and Disunion, and between them there is no middle ground. The term "unconditional" Union is an invention of those who have not the Union interest at heart. The Union party of Maryland is not and never proposed to be either a Lincoln party or a Republican party. It is simply and emphatically what it purports to be, a party in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution. It has no other significance. It is in favor of the support of the Government, legally and constitutionally established, against all attempts to overturn or destroy it. It is opposed to rebellion and treason in whatever shape or from whatever quarter it may come. In this support there is no opportunity for conditions. We may well say, as every patriot will say, we will support the measures of the incumbent of the Presidential chair conditionally, but he who makes conditions in his maintenance of the Union and the support of the Federal Government against armed rebellion and rampant treason, is taking part with the rebels themselves.

The New Secession Programme.

All other means having failed in Maryland to induce the people to give up the Union, the Secession leaders are about to make one more effort to deceive the masses by proclaiming themselves as a party who deplore the horrors of war to that degree that they would do anything almost for "peace." In other words, they assume to be a "peace party." When we remember that so short a time has elapsed since their whole organization bristled with arms, that these very same peaceably disposed gentlemen were ready to whip the General Government itself, that their intimates and co-workers are (large numbers of them) fighting in the Confederate ranks, and that their newspaper bulletins are spangled all over with their names and exploits, we turn to the "forlorn hope" which assumes to be the peace party in our midst, and are constrained to wonder at the childish treble that has taken the place of the manly bass in their ranks. But all this need not surprise anybody, because the transformations that this party has already undergone in its remarkable career, as exemplified in the last few months, surpass the transformations of Indur. The only trouble is to keep up with these sudden changes.

When they were charged at the last election with being for Disunion, in certain alternatives, nothing could exceed the apparent indignation with which they repudiated the charge. Even after their whole organization in the Seceded States had commenced its operations for breaking up the Government, the Disunionists attempted to continue the farce here, of convincing the people that their only purpose was to "perpetuate the Government!"—Who does not remember, in this connection, that ill-omened flight of Secession birds, in the shape of "Commissioners" to doubtful States, intended to poison the minds of the honest and patriotic masses against the Government? Who has forgotten the advent here of the "Commissioner from Mississippi to Maryland," and his address to the citizens of Baltimore on the 19th of December? Do the people believe *now* what this Disunionist told them *then:* "Secession is not intended to break up the present Government, but to *perpetuate* it. We do not propose to go out by way of breaking up or destroying the Union, but we go out for the purpose of getting further guarantees and security of rights?"

Do the people remember the comment on this bold and specious assumption?—That the very day after this speech South Carolina "seceded;" that troops reached Charleston from Georgia three days afterward, and the day after that again revolutionary measures took place in New Orleans, the Richmond *Enquirer*—to cap the climax—suggesting that the President elect must not be inaugurated, but that *Maryland* and Virginia must prevent it by the seizure of the Capital?

This is the way their peace programme of *last* fall was carried out; and it needs no fertility of imagination to enable us to foreshadow what would result here had they the power—as they have the will. The advent of the "Commissioner" referred to in this State, and all that accompanied it, was a deliberate scheme to blind the eyes of the people here as they had done elsewhere, and they did their best; but after what has occurred is there any chance again to deceive any one? They are not for Disunion now. Oh! no. They prefer a "*peaceable* separation" rather than that the war should continue! This is the "Trojan horse" they proffer for our acceptance. "Any thing but war." Well, who brought it on us, and who persists in keeping it up?

They told us last fall, by the mouth of their Mississippi orator, that they proposed to go out of the Union for the purpose of getting "further guarantees and security for their rights!" But when Congress passed a resolution giving this very "guaranty and security"—that slavery should not be interfered with in any of the States where it exists—did that action stop their wholesale preparations for war?

The people of Maryland have so far submitted with most exemplary patience to the attempts of a minority to drag them into revolution and ruin, in accordance with the scheme broached so long ago.—We hope and trust they will continue to meet these men, in all cases, with the quiet determination which has so far been abundantly sufficient to enable them to control events and secure peace in their midst. But let them watch—as for their lives—all attempts to put upon their State any of those false, though specious issues, which, under the pretence of desiring "peace," would plunge us into perpetual war.—*American.*

Significance of the Union Victory in Kentucky.

The Louisville Journal thus proclaims the significance of the Union victory in Kentucky:

In this relation, two grand points were made by the Union candidates throughout the State; namely, first, that the independence of the insurrectionists ought not to be recognized, and, secondly, that the insurrectionists ought to be compelled to recognize the supremacy of the Constitution and the inviolability of the Union. In other words, the Union candidates everywhere in the State announced that the thought of accepting the destruction of the Republic as a fact was not fit to be entertained, but that the Republic, at whatever necessary cost of treasure and of blood, must be preserved. Furthermore, the Union candidates universally approved the action of the Union Congressmen in voting men and money to prosecute the war for the objects defined in the resolutions introduced by the illustrious Crittenden and adopted with all but absolute unanimity by both Houses of Congress. The action of our Union Congressmen entered into and constituted a part of the position of every Union candidate in the election of Monday. On the other hand, the Secession candidates declared universally in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and against the prosecution of the war for any object. They openly contended that the nation ought at once submit quietly to its own destruction by Jeff. Davis and his rebellions cohorts. They declared for peace on the basis of the overthrow of the Republic. With the issue thus made up, and made up thus unequivocally, the Union candidates, as we have seen enough to know, were elected by a popular majority completely overwhelming. The strong probability is that the popular majority of the Union candidates is unparalleled in the history of the State.

The victory of Monday, therefore signifies clearly, as respects the external relations of the State, that Kentucky is opposed to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and is in favor of prosecuting the war "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired." It signifies that Kentucky is not prepared to accept as a fact the destruction of the proud Republic of which she is a member. It signifies that Kentucky rejects peace on terms so ruinous and so ignoble as these. It signifies that in the estimation of Kentucky there are advantages more precious than peace and evils more pernicious than war, and that the preservation of the life and honor of the nation is amongst the former as the loss of both is amongst latter. It signifies that Kentucky thoroughly comprehends that there could be nothing but war sanguinary and interminable if the Union should be destroyed, and that the maintenance of the Union in its full Constitutional vigor is the condition of the only peace worth having or worthy of the name. It signifies that whatever part other States of the South may have chosen under the inspiration of a frenzy kindled by human fiends, as for Kentucky and hers they will serve the Republic and stand firmly by it in this dark hour of its heaven-appointed career.

THIRST ON THE BATTLE FIELD.—An officer of the Massachusetts Fifth, in describing the scene on the battle field, writes:—"It seemed as if the sun was never more hotter, or our men more thirsty than on that day. So intense was the desire for water that we were glad enough to drink from the streams which had been stirred up by the men and horses in advance of us until it was not water, but mud and water, and thick at that." It is also stated that, in the same battle, some of the rebel troops lost ther lives in a desperate attempt to procure water.

Who are Responsible for the War?

We republish, from the National Intelligencer, the article which appeared in that paper of the 11th January last, exposing the plots of the traitors then engaged in their treasonable schemes against our Government. The men thus employed were Jeff Davis, Toombs, Iverson, Slidell, Benjamin, Wigfall, Cobb, and others now high in the Southern Confederacy. At the very time they were so zealously engaged in their schemes of disunion, they were Senators of the United States, and had solemnly sworn to support the Constitution. They are therefore perjured before the world, and yet there are men who are daily trying to precipitate Maryland into the same sink of infamy, and to place her under the iron rule of these perjured traitors. The Intelligencer says:

It may be within the recollection of our readers that in the Intelligencer of the 11th of January last we published a report of the proceedings of a "Disunion Caucus," held in this city by the Secession Senators from the States of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. This report was communicated to us by a distinguished Southern gentleman, an ex-member of Congress, whom we knew to have derived his information from the most undoubted sources, and who, in publishing the subjoined communication, authorized us to state, as we did, that he held himself responsible, either to the public or the parties implicated, (to any one among the latter of whom he also authorized us to give his name,) for the accuracy of his statements and the justice of his inculpations The communication contained the following announcement of the steps proposed to be taken in precipitating and conducting the disunion movement:

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1861.

I charge that on last Saturday night a caucus was held in this city by the Southern Secession Senators from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

It was then and there resolved, in effect, to assume to themselves the political power of the South and to control all political and military operations for the present, they telegraphed to complete the plan of seizing forts, arsenals, and custom-houses, and advised the State Conventions now in session, and soon to assemble, to pass ordinances for immediate secession; but in order to thwart any operations of the Government here, the Conventions of the Seceding States are to retain their representations in the Senate and the House.

They also advised, ordered, or directed the assembling of a Convention of Delegates from the Seceding States at Montgomery on the 13th of February. This can of course only be done by the revolutionary Conventions usurping the powers of the people and sending delegates over whom they will lose all control in the establishment of a Provisional Government, which is the plan of the dictators.

This caucus also resolved to take the most effectual means to dragoon the Legislatures of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Virginia into the Seceded States. Maryland is also to be influenced by such appeals to popular passion as have led to the revolutionary steps which promise a conflict with the State and Federal Governments in Texas.

They have possessed themselves of all the avenues of information in the South—the telegraph, the press, and the general control of the postmasters. They also confidently rely upon defections in the army and navy.

In giving a place to these allegations we said at the time that "nothing but assurances coming from such an intelligent, reliable source could induce us to accept the authenticity of startling statements so deeply concerning not only the welfare but the honor of the Southern people."

The subsequent progress of events since that date has served to show how accurate was the intelligence of our informant, and how deliberate was the inception of the plot devised in this city against the integrity of the Union and the stability of the Government; for all the events which have marked the progress of the disunion conspiracy since that time have been but the fulfilment of the programme prescribed by this Senatorial "cabal."

"REBELLION" in a TERRITORY.

While the Hon. Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War under President Pierce it will be remembered that the Territory of Kansas was the theatre of grave political controversies, finally degenerating into civil feud. The contest arose among the adherents of two Legislatures respectively assuming to represent the people of that Territory. The body sitting at Lecompton was recognised by the Administration of Mr. Pierce as the only legitimate depositaries of the legislative powers capable of being exercised under the organic act constituting the Territory. The body sitting at Topeka was regarded as revolutionary, and, as such, deserving to be dispersed by the Federal authority. Under these circumstances it was that on the 3d of September, 1856, Mr. Secretary Davis wrote as follows to Gen. Persifer F. Smith:

"The position of the insurgents is that of open rebellion against the laws and constitutional authorities, with such manifestations of a purpose to spread devastation over the land, as no longer justifies further hesitation or indulgence. Patriotism and humanity alike require *that rebellion should be promptly crushed.*"

On the same day he made a requisition on the Governor of Kentucky for two regiments to be mustered into the service, and to be at the call of Gen. Smith.

Then it was right to put down "rebellion" by arms, and to march militia from other States to aid in enforcing the laws.—*National Intelligencer.*