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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:

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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 Printing, at short notice, and on very reasonable terms.

Select Poetry.

L'AMOUR.

Respectfully Dedicated to those who Understand.

Come all young men and maidens and listen to my song,
And I'll tell you of some y oungsters who went it rather strong:
Who every night went scouting round to church or Singing School,
And there was few could take them down in acting out the fool!
But, who have not experienced in their merry, youthful days,
Some of the very foolish, yet quite bewitching ways,
Young lovers have of lingering on the front door step so long,
Tho' often by their mothers told that it is very wrong.

Now, this was always just the case of those of whom we speak:
They laughed and chatted at the door each evening of the week;
To them, it mattered nothing, if the night were foul or fair,
They laughed and talked, you might have heard them full away a square:
And sometimes, but "good gracious," don't tell anybody this,
When, at last, good night was spoken, they were even known to kiss!

Now Mary thinks her Charlie the noblest of mankind,
For he sticks to his integrity, and, as Love they say, is blind,
His faults are all perfections in her adoring eyes;
And oft she's blest her lucky stars, for catching such a prize.
A month ago we trembled lest the lad had gone astray,
And for another damsel's charms, had turned from her away;
On poor Mary's cheek the blushing rose we saw begin to pale;
She could not bear to think, the swain should thus prove false and frail;
But he's returned and all's explained, and her laugh rings out once more,
And the blushes mantle o'er her brow, far brighter 'han before.

Maria is a blooming blonde, with hair of richest gold,
She's like an early rosebud, just beginning to unfold,
Her lover is a gallant youth, his name they say is Brown:
A name, if you remember, friends, of historic renown,
But, whether he's related, I won't pretend to say,
To the Brown who in Virginia, did raise so great a fray;
Yet one thing is quite certain, to Maria's heart I guess,
He laid a siege, planned an attack, and met with full success,
And from the glances I observed when I went to church of late,
All's right; therefore, I'll step aside, and leave them to their fate.

Now, there is yet another pair of young cooing turtle-doves,
Have patience yet a little while, while I relate their loves;
With them, the course of true-love has run both smooth and plain,
No obstacles have interposed betwixt the loving twain;
Young Elias is a dashing clerk in a famous Dry Goods Store,
And although quite enterprising now, he promises much more;
"He waxeth great exceedingly" in business and in love,
Maggie's the name he prizes all others far above;
And should the maiden breathe a wish to visit anywhere,
Who so ready as Elias, to escort her safely there.

And now, my friends, this humble strain, I hope you will approve,
And all will own the truthfulness who've ever been in love;
Hoping, therefore, that your own love-days be neither short nor few,
And with success to all young lovers—I bid you all adieu.

THE Louisville Journal says as "the steamboat Pittsburg camp up the river with prisoners last Saturday, on nearing West Point, all the prisoners cried "Hurrah for the Union" except one, who shouted "Hurrah for Hell." There seems to be but two parties now—one for hell and the other for the Union.

A foppish fellow advised a friend not to mary a poor girl, as he would find matrimony with poverty up-hill work.

"Good," said his friend, "I would rather go up hill than down hill any time."

WOMAN.—A down east Yankee says: "Though the men hold the reins, the women tell them which way to drive."

[From the Baltimore American.]

The Union Party of Maryland and the Administration.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

No. 1.

The position of the Union party of Maryland, its relations and duties at the present and coming period, are subjects of vital interest to the State, and should receive a candid consideration and discussion. The passage of the Emancipation bill for the District of Columbia has caused apprehension and produced some excitement in reference to the *status* and security of slavery in our own and other States. Some have pronounced the act unconstitutional; but although we condemn it as inexpedient, and especially unjust to Maryland, we do not concur in the opinion of the want of power to abolish slavery in the District, if due compensation be made to the owners.

The 1st article, 8th section, and 17th item of the Constitution, in reciting the powers of Congress, declares, that they shall have power "to exercise *exclusive legislation* in all cases, whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding 10 miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance by Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and to make *all laws* which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

The Legislature of Maryland in 1791, by an act passed at that session (ch. 45) in regard to the cession of a part of the District of Columbia by the State of Maryland, uses the following emphatic and definite language:

"That all that part of the said Territory called Columbia, which lies within the limits of this State, shall be and the same is hereby acknowledged to be *forever ceded and relinquished* to the Congress and Government of the United States, in *full* and *absolute right* and *exclusive jurisdiction*, as well as of soil as of persons residing, to reside thereon, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the 8th section of the first article of the Constitution of Government of the United States."

The 6th article of the Constitution of the United States, item 2, asserts distinctly that "the Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the *supreme* LAW of the land, and the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby." We have, first, the specific authority in the Constitution to accept a cession of land for the seat of Government; next, the gift of plenary power in Congress to exercise *exclusive* legislation on persons and property; third, the unconditional surrender of land and jurisdiction over persons and property; and last, the supreme and inflexible character given to the acts of Congress in the same article of the Constitution. How, then, can the right and power be denied? The manner of its exercise may be a subject for the courts. A constitutional power may be unconstitutionally exercised. Upon that subject we offer no comment now.

But the peculiar relation of Maryland to the District—as of the other Border States—the character of her institutions, her loyalty to the Union, the present excited condition of the public mind, the absence of so many representatives from the halls of Congress, made it entirely unnecessary and unjust to have the bill passed. We denounce it, but, at the same time, the Union party, while opposing the bill and repudiating to a certain extent the Administration measures, so far as they depart from the true policy of the country on the slavery issue, or any other subject of interest and importance, we avow our advocacy or approval, in essentials, of the war policy of the Government. We distinguish between the ordinary and war policy, and while we can oppose the former we can support the latter. The distinction is manifest and should be kept constantly in view. The Union party has not affiliated or sympathized with the Republican party; it has no affinity with it as a party, but it sustains the Constitution, defends the Union, insists on the execution or enforcement of the laws, and decidedly opposes their infraction, although it may not deny some urgent occasions and necessities that may arise in great revolutions involving the existence of the Government, when "*Inter arma silent leges*" may exist, but liable to be subsequently examined. To the conservative, patriotic, honest Unionist, it causes no uneasiness to find others, from whom they differ, supporting the Constitution and the laws. A good cause should elicit the support of all good citizens, wherever situated, without respect to names or residence. The Constitution—its preservation, and the Union, are subjects of the highest interest and magnitude. They should rally the entire loyal spirit of the country to their aid. If Republicans choose to come to the rescue, they do not incorporate, but act independently, and the effort to consolidate the supporters of the Constitution and apply a common name and offensive epithet to them is as unworthy of an intelligent and candid mind as it is manifestly untrue and unjust.

The Union party is a necessity in this country. It comprises the finest intellects, the loftiest patriotism, the highest veneration for the work of our Revolutionary sages, the safest, wisest conservatism, the purest and finest integrity, and the most gallant chivalry. They stand upon the rock of the Union, and behind the bulwarks of the Constitution. They combine the best and noblest elements which every party that preceded it possessed. The extremes, the daring, the utopian policies and sectionalism of others parties they reject. They have no cant terms, no deceptive designations, to catch the ignorant and unwary; but they speak to the mind, the heart of the true lovers of the country, and dropping or suspending all minor differences, they rally upon great constitutional and political principles. They have no "friends to reward or enemies to punish," no dynasty to sustain, no administration to advocate nor emoluments to expect. They seek not for place, but design to administer the Government irrespective of former party associations or distinctions, and on the broad platform of the Constitution. The Union party has saved the country. It intends to preserve and perpetuate it. It desires an economical administration and the interests and institutions of all sections alike protected. The Fugitive Slave law, and all other laws, enforced fairly and fully. It wants no entangling alliance with foreign nations—to be liberal in commercial relations, and yet not forgetful of our internal resources and domestic interests—to have the slave trade with Africa practically, as well as legally abolished—to strengthen the arm of the National Government; while it asserts and maintains the rights of the States, the rights of speech and of the press it defends; it aims to stop up the sources of corruption in the administration of the Government; to cultivate the most friendly relations and intercourse between the various sections of our country; to discountenence sectionalism and political bigotry; to prepare in peace for sudden invasions of our country, and to defend ourselves against all aggression, foreign and domestic; to defend the States and all their institutions against all encroachments of the National Administrations, and to cultivate friendly and commercial relations with the world. So far as Mr. Lincoln's administration shall carry out and maintain these principles and measures, it will be sustained, not because it is President Lincoln, but because of the intrinsic merit of the measures and sterling value of the principles. With the Union party principles are everything—men comparatively nothing. The crises through which our country has passed, and from which it is emerging, have developed the essential and radical necessity of a party that shall meet the extremest exigency of, and provide adequate defences for, the Constitution in peace as in war; a party that has eschewed the selfishness and errors and traditions of all former parties, and, acknowledging the paternity of none, has sprung into existence from the mighty throes of the Constitution and the Union in the convulsive efforts they have made to preserve themselves. LOYALTY.

A STIRRING INCIDENT.—A correspondent of the Tribune, describing the battle of Williamsburg, at the moment when eight thousand of our brave fellows stood like a wall of rock to repel the assault of twenty-five thousand of the fresh troops of the enemy, narrates the following incident:

"Brigadier Berry, of the stout State of Maine—wading through the mud and rain at such speed that he actually overtook and passed three other brigades—came in sight. Heintzelman shouted with gratitude. He ran to the nearest band *and ordered it to meet the coming regiments with 'Yankee Doodle,' and to give them marching time into the field with the Star Spangled Banner.* A wild 'hurrah!" went up from the army, and with a yell that was electric three regiments of Berry's Brigade went to the front, formed a line nearly half a mile long, and commenced a volley firing that no troops on earth could stand before—then, at the double-quick, dashed with the bayonet at the Rebel army, and sent them flying from the field into their earthworks, pursued them into the largest of them, and drove them out behind with the pure steel, and then invited them to retake it. The attempt was repeatedly made, and repeatedly repulsed. The count of the Rebel dead in that battery at the close of the fight was sixty three. They were principally Michigan men who did this work. The equilibrium of the battle was restored."

COTTON IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville *Union*, of a recent date, calls upon the State authorities of Tennessee to affix a severe penalty to the crime of destroying cotton and tobacco. The Rebels have compelled, by force, or indeed by persuasion, the destruction, in that State, of nearly a million dollars worth of the former staple alone; and parties of worthless marauders still continue, by their incendiarism, to add to the enormous amount. A stringent law will prevent this species of vandalism. It is presumed the cotton already shipped, and to be shipped, will realize about $1,800,000. The whole amount shipped from Nashville, since the 11th of March, when trade with that city was reopened, has been not less than thirty-six hundred bales.

The Reaction in Tennessee.

GRAND UNION MASS MEETING AT NASHVILLE.

In pursuance of a call for a meeting of those who "were in favor of the restoration of the former relations of Tennessee with the Federal Union," one of the largest assemblages ever held in Tennessee convened in the hall of the House of Representatives at Nashville, on Monday, the 12th inst. Speeches were made by Hon. Wm. H. Polk, Hon. W. B Stokes, Ex-Governor Campbell and others. The hall was densely crowded, and large numbers of the most distinguished citizens of the State were present. Gov. Campbell presided, and on taking the chair delivered a speech, in which he said that no people on the globe ever went into a revolution so vast and bloody for a cause so trivial. It was a wild and reckless outburst of frenzy like that which swept over France in the days of her fearful revolution. It was not the result of cool, deliberate judgment.—In the midst of this night of rebellion patriots had looked for the restoration of the old flag as earnestly and anxiously as the Jews of old looked for a return to the Holy Land from the captivity of Babylon.

Hon. Wm. B. Stokes, in the course of his remarks, said: The true cause of this rebellion was a wish to change our Government to a monarchy or aristocracy.

Talk of coercion! Why, he had seen a poor laborer, with a wife and seven children, forced under the lash into the Rebel ranks. He had been called a coercionist. Yes, he was for the *enforcement of the laws.* Can the South succeed? No honest, intelligent man dare say so. It had not a shadow of hope. The Government was marching steadily on. If the present force was not enough it could be doubled. The South was in the wrong, and *ought not to succeed.* It was the duty of her people, betrayed as they have been, to return to their allegiance, and to leave those hyenas, their leaders, to the penalty of justice. But let love and leniency be shown to the masses.

The principal speech of the Convention was made by Hon. W. H. Polk, brother to the late ex-President Polk, and one of the staunchest Union men of the South. Mr. Polk said, a year ago he did not know whether it would be one or ten years before he would be allowed to speak again in Tennessee. He chanced to be in Nashville when the State stampeded out of the Union He heard the song of inebriates in the street. He saw the Stars and Stripes trampled and dragged in the dust. He saw an old man weep as the last flag was dragged through the streets. He then swore he would never cease his efforts until the old flag was restored. It had been restored. It flies over us, and he swore now, and he appealed to the large audidence to join him in the oath, never to see it hauled down again. [Tremendous applause.] He now said to the freemen of Tennessee, to their wives and children, to stand by the altars baptized by the blood of their forefathers. We know what the past has been. What shall the future be? That is the question which addresses itself to the people of Tennessee. He referred in scorching terms to the bands of marauders and thieves who were plundering and destroying the property of innocent persons in the country. He exhorted them to gird on their armor and drive away the plunderers.

There was a fearful hazard on the result. To-day was hazarded the safety of many a Tennesseean's wife and babes, and he is a coward who will not fly to defend them. [Immense cheering.] The time has come when one or the other must go down. There is no half way about the matter. Their heels must be on our necks, or our heels upon their necks; we must keep them there until they ask the forgiveness of the father who hath given them all they possess.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Governor Johnson and other distinguished speakers, and afterwards unanimously adopted a series of resolutions.—The following are some of the resolutions:

That the social, political and material interests of the people of Tennessee, and the safety and welfare of our friends and relatives now in the Confederate army, imperiously demand the return of the State to her former relations with the Federal Union.

That all good citizens who concur with us in this opinion are earnestly invited to co-operate in the accomplishment of this object, so vital to our future peace and happiness.

That the forbearance, moderation, and gentlemanly deportment of the officers and soldiers of the Federal army, since their occupation of Tennessee, challenge our highest admiration.

STEAM RAMS.—In addition to the iron-clad gunboats of Commodore Foote's flotilla, there have been for some time in the course of building a fleet of eight steam rams, to be added to the Mississippi fleet. Six of them are on the stocks at Pittsburg; the others at St. Louis. The bows will be rendered almost a solid mass of timber and iron, and provided with a projecting ram, which will demolish anything with which it may come in contact. Two or three of them are nearly ready for service.

"Ah, how duth you like my moustache Miss Laura," lisped a dandy to his girl.

"Oh, very much. It looks like the fuzz on the back of a caterpiller.

The Last Days of the Merrimac.

STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO HER DESTRUCTION.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Fortress Monroe, says that two of the Merrimac's late crew, one a master's mate and the other a gunner, have arrived there, and give the following particulars concerning the destruction of the "Rebel monster:"

The rebels had lightened the Merrimac with the intention of running her up the James river to Richmond. But finding their plans betrayed, by the desertion of their tugboat J. B. White which had gone over and surrendered to Gen. Mansfield at Newport News, they determined to come down into the Roads and cover their retreat, which was then going on at Norfolk and Craney Island. When our fleet shelled Sowell's Point there were only two companies stationed there to keep up appearances. The Merrimac, according to arrangement, came down, not to fight, but to cover the retreat, which was then going on. On Saturday night, on being apprised of the fall of Norfolk, a consultation took place on board the Merrimac.

The conference ended with the determination to blow her up, and destroy one of the rebellion's greatest hopes. So great was the hurry of the debarkation that nothing but the officers' and men's effects were removed. They did not even spike the guns, as was their intention. They took off the locks, and adjusting the slow match, left their idol to her inglorious fate. The gunner had with him all the locks of the bow pivot gun, and also a sword belonging to one of the officers of the vessel, who had given it to him for the purpose of stationing pickets with, instead of which he left for Norfolk, and taking the oath of allegiance, is now on his way North. A gentleman, with strong proclivities for trophies, offered the gunner five dollars for the pivot lock, which he accepted, after much hesitation.

The armament of the Merrimac consisted of twelve guns—two seven-inch rifled pivot guns fore and aft, each working out of three portholes; four nine-inch smooth bore guns, Dahlgren pattern; four six-inch rifled guns; and two boat howitzers, twelve-pounders, both on the upper deck, fore and aft, to repel boarders.

Commodore Tatnall made a speech to the crew, who had been mustered on the deck, after a boat from Norfolk arrived, bringing the news of the occupation of the city by our forces. The substance of his speech, as related to me by the gunner, was this: "Boys, Norfolk has been taken by the Yankees, and our supplies are cut off. Although the vessel has been lightened, the pilot says he cannot get her up the James river, as we had intended to do; therefore we have concluded to blow her up. You can make your escape in the best way possible."

Tatnall was carried away from the Merrimac in a litter, he was so feeble.

The Merrimac's crew numbered three hundred and sixty men. At the time of her explosion her magazines, fore and aft, were full of ammunition. Seventy of the crew have taken the oath of allegiance in Norfolk.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON AND "SECESH" LADIES—AMUSING DIALOGUE.—A very entertaining dialogue occurred some days ago in the Governor's office between Governor Johnson and two Rebel ladies of this city, who came to complain of the occupation of a residence belonging to the Rebel husband of one of the ladies by a United States officer. The conversation was substantially as follows:

Lady—I think it is too dreadful for a woman in my lonesome condition to have her property exposed to injury and destruction.

Governor—Well, madam, I will inquire into the matter, and if any injustice has been done, will try to have it corrected. But your husband, you admit, has gone off with the Rebels, and you abandoned your dwelling.

Lady—My husband went off South because it was his interest to do so. You musn't find fault with anybody for taking care of himself these times. You know, Governor, that all things are justifiable in war.

Governor—Well, madam, it appears to me that this broad rule of yours will justify taking possession of your house. According to your maxim, I don't see any reason for helping you out of your difficulty.

Lady—Oh! but I didn't mean it that way.

Governor—No, madam, I suppose not. I will try to be more generous to you than your own rule would make me. I do not believe in your rule that all things are justifiable in time of war. But that is just what you Rebels insist upon. It is perfectly right and proper for you to violate the laws, (to destroy the Government, but it is all wrong for us to execute the laws to maintain the Government.

The Rebel ladies looked around in various directions, and seemed to think that they had opened a knotty argument on a dangerous question, with a very hard adversary. Heaving a long sigh, they retired, to become, we earnestly hope, "better and wiser *men.*"—*Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.*

"MY boy," exclaimed a deacon, "you do very wrong to fish on Sunday."

"It ain't no harm, deacon, I hain't cotch any," replied the boy.

For the Kent News.

POTATOE CULTURE.

Messrs. Editors:—As the season for planting Potatoes is at hand, I will now give your readers my method.

1st. *The Seed.*—I use from eight to ten bushels per acre. I think it best to change the seed every three years. In selecting take them as they grow; large and small; the large ones cut in ten or twelve pieces, being careful to have one or two eyes on each piece. Also be sure to have good large pieces. The small ones cut in two lengthwise, dividing the eyes at the small end. In cutting large ones begin at the stem end.

2d. *The Ground.*—Select a good piece of clover sod. Let the clover get a good growth before planting.

3d. *The Manure.*—If I take out of the barn-yard, I have it turned up in a heap and plaster sown over it in early spring, to let it heat before hauling out. Then just before planting have it hauled and spread evenly over the ground. I put on a good coat of manure for potatoes.

4th. *The Signs.*—There is none better than when you are ready and the ground is in good order, about the 20th of May.

5th. *Planting.*—When I commence I plow the headlands first, and plant the potatoes every third furrow, about ten or twelve inches apart. I flush the ground all up and plant in large lands.

6th. *Cultivating.*—After planting, I harrow the ground well three or four times over. When up an inch or two I give the potatoes another good harrowing; and as soon as they are large enough to go between the rows with a horse, I cultivate them twice before plowing. Just before the vines fall or the blossom shows itself I plow them with a small plough. After this they require nothing more than to pull up the weeds as they appear.

If the ground has not been recently limed, it might be limed broadcast just after planting. Potatoes planted in this way will rarely ever miss a large yield.

A FARMER.

Kent Co, May 15, 1862.

A FAST LIFE.—"Fast life" cannot be lived with impunity. In this field of waste and disorder, as in every other, God's violated law, however it may be forgotten, never fails to assert and vindicate itself. The vicious die early. They fade like shadows, often when quite young, almost always before forty. "Bloody men," says the Psalmist, "shall not live out half their days," and the remark is equally true of fast men. They live unsteady, spend about twelve hours in sixteen, turn night to day, or use for carousal and dissipation time that should be used for rest; and in their rush in chase of pleasure get out of sight and into darkness, while others are in glow of life. Many a man, and many a woman, too, die thus, long before their time. They keep up such a constant steam that the boiler is consumed or explodes. The machinery is destroyed by reckless speed, and its inevitable wear and tear.

MORE ABOUT THE MERRIMAC.—Some of the men and officers of the Merrimac have been arrested in Norfolk. One—the Sailing Master—although professing to be a Rebel, spoke very candidly with regard to her previous operations. On being questioned as to the effect of the Monitor's shells on the Merrimac, he protested that not one of them had entered her. They had made heavy dents, and welded the iron, but the only damage done her by the Monitor's heavy blows was to start some of her timbers and cause her to leak badly. The only shot that had really injured her was that of the long gun of the Cumberland, which entered her port and split one of he guns wide open, the splinters of which killed three men and wounded some fifteen, including Com. Buchanan, who has nearly recovered.

TO KEEP BUTTER SWEET.—A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* gives the following directions for preserving butter in good condition for any length of time. In May or June, when butter is plenty, work it thoroughly two or three times, and add at the last working about one grain of saltpeter and a teaspoonful of pulverised loaf sugar to each pound of butter. Pack it tightly in stone jars to within two inches of the top, and fill the remaining space with strong brine. Cover the jars tightly, and bury them in the cellar bottom, where the butter will keep unhurt for a long time.

TO IMPART A GLOSS TO SHIRTS AND COLLARS.—To 1 tablespoonful of starch put 1 of cold water, beat very smooth, and add another tablespoonful of water. Then pour on boiling water until it becomes the consistency required. Add a little melted white gum (about the size of a pea before melted,) and a few shreds of white wax. This will give the articles a clear glossy appearance.

COAL OIL FOR BED-BUGS.—Coal Oil is said to be a sure destroyer of bed-bugs. Apply plentifully with a small brush or feather to the places where they most do congregate. The cure is effectual and permanent. Gilt frames, chandeliers, &c., rubbed slightly over with coal oil will not be disturbed by flies.

WHY is General Floyd like one of the loyal generals upon the Potomac? Because he is a General Hooker.—*Prentice.*