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The Kent News.

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The Kent News:

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Office, Masonic Hall, Court House Green.

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.

I WOULD GO HOME.

I would go home! Fain to my Father's house,
Fain to my Father's heart!
Far from the world's uproar, and hollow vows,
To silent peace, apart.
With thousand hopes in life's gay dawn I ranged
Now homeward wend with chastened heart,
and changed:
Still to my soul one germ of hope is come,
I would go home!

I would go home, vexed with thy sharp annoy,
Thou weary world and waste;
I would go home, disrelishing thy poor joy;
Let those that love thee, taste!
Since my God wills it, I my cross would bear,
Would bravely all the appointed "hardness"
share;
But still my bosom sighs, where'er I roam,
For home, sweet home.

I would go home! My happiest dreams have
been
Of that dear fatherland!
My lot be there; in heaven's all cloudless scene,
Here, flits mirage, or sand!
Bright summer gone, the darting swallow spread
Their wings from all our vales revisited,
Soft twittering, as the fowler's wiles they flee,
Home, home for me!

I would be home! They gave my infancy
Gay pastime, luscious feast;
One little hour I shared the childish glee,
But soon my mirth had ceased;
While still my playmates' eyes with pleasure
shone,
And but more sparkled as the sport went on:
Spite of sweet fruits and golden honey-comb,
I sighed for home.

I would be home! To shelter steers the vessel;
The rivulet seeks the sea;
The nursling in its mother's arm will nestle;
Like them, I long to flee!
In joy, in grief, have I tuned many a lay;
Griefs, joys, like harp-notes, have now died
away:
One hope yet lives! To heaven's paternal dome,
Ah! take me home!

"I Would Not Call Thee Mine."

Farewell! thy hand I would not take,
Unless the gift contained thy heart;
Far better for each other's sake,
To wear life's galling chains apart!
I love thee, worship thee! but still,
If deep within that heart of thine,
My passion wakes no answering thrill,
I would not wish to call thee mine!

Without thee, life will be a waste,
My heart of every pleasure void,
For bliss, though offered to the taste,
Without thee could not be enjoyed.
But since my love availeth not,—
Doth in thy soul no echo make,
I would not have thee share my lot,
Oh, better that my heart should break!

Farewell! though it is death to part;
Farewell! 'tis more than death to me;
I cannot teach my self-willed heart
To beat for any one but thee!
And yet, though doomed to love thee still,
Since deep within that heart of thine,
My passion wakes no answering thrill,
I would not wish to call thee mine!

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.—The commissioner of internal revenue at Washington has been asked the following question:

"Is the farmer who sells cider-brandy which is distilled from apples—the product of his own farm—required to obtain a license? In other words, is cider-brandy, obtained under the above conditions, a farm product?" He replied that—"Cider-brandy cannot be considered a farm product, even if made for the farmer who furnishes the apples, and cannot be sold without a license."

It would seem from this that not a barrel of cider-brandy can be sold by anybody without a license.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—The representation made in some quarters that the public debt has reached *two thousand millions* is a gross exaggeration. On the first day of October it was only $620,000,000 and is now less than $660,000,000. The amount includes the entire circulation and every species of notes and between seventy and eighty millions of the debt of the late Administration. But, except claims for which no requisitions have yet been made, the claims, adjusted and unadjusted, cannot exceed twenty millions of dollars.

INSTEAD of retaliating upon the man who calls you a villain, a liar or a thief, coolly inform him that you have not sufficient confidence in his veracity to believe him.

Modern Jericho and its People.

The inhabitants of Jericho belong to the agricultural Bedouin class, and have their fixed dwellings; but they are more indigent and have a worse reputation for morals than their nomadic brother tribes. They maintain themselves by tilling the ground and by keeping cattle. Some ill-cultivated arable plots and gardens surrounded the miserable village, whilst many remarkable beautiful trees and luxuriant grass proved, on the other hand, the fertility of the soil. How much warmer the climate in the Valley of Jordan is than at Jerusalem we could see by the fig-trees, which there had scarcely begun to put forth their buds, but which here were fully in leaf; and by the corn which there was not yet in ear, whilst here it was yellow and ready for the harvest. Root-products seem to luxuriate in the rich soil, well-watered as it is by abundant springs.—Vegetation seems here considerably nobler than man. We went hence to the top of a little green hill, close outside the village. We had not been long here before we saw a troop of Bedouins come riding along, evidently with the intent of taking a near view of us. They rode towards the hill on which we were standing, but halted when Sheik Mustapha went towards them, and fell into conversation with their chief, after which they put spurs to their horses, rode rapidly up to us, and passed us down to the village, casting upon us as they went by, lightning-like glances from their dark, fiery eyes. The hue of their complexion was also very dark, but many of them had beautiful, significant features; and it was a perfect delight to see them riding their fleet-footed, and, as it were, dancing steeds. The riding of the Arab shows a mastership of the horse, a harmony with his being and his temper, of which not even the horse-riders of Europe can give any conception. At a sign from his rider, the horse flies like a bird over hills and bushes, and whilst at full gallop will make a sudden leap, which would inevitably throw off every rider, except he were an Arab; but the Arab himself sits upon his horse as lightly and as easily as a bird, and seems to be one in all its movements; and when he wills it, the snorting horse stands still in a moment, and gentle as a lamb. The horse is also the Arab's greatest wealth, often his supremest love. It is quite usual to hear an Arab say that he loves his horse better than his wife; and, after what I have seen of the Arab ladies, I cannot wonder at it.—*Fredrika Bremer's Travels in the Holy Land.*

Verdict of a Jury of Boys.

When Dr. Nathaniel Prentice taught a public school in Roxbury he was very much a favorite; but his patience at times would get very much exhausted by the infractions of the school rules by the scholars. On one occasion, in rather a wrathy way, he threatened to punish with six blows of a heavy ferule the first boy detected in whispering, and appointed some as detectors. Shortly after one of the detectors shouted:—

"Master, John Zeigler is whispering."

John was called up and asked if it was a fact. (John, by the way, was a favorite both with his teacher and school-master.)

"Yes," answered John, "I was not aware of what I was about; I was intent on working out a sum, and requested the boy who sat next to hand me the arithmetic that contained the rule which I wished to see."

The Doctor regretted his hasty threat, but told John that he could not suffer him to whisper, or escape the punishment, and continued:—

"I wish I could avoid it, but cannot, without a forfeiture of my word. I will," he continued, "leave it to any three scholars you may choose to say whether or not I omit the punishment."

John said he was agreed to that, and immediately called out G. S., T. D., and D. P. D. The Doctor told them to return a verdict, which they soon did, (after consultation,) as follows:—

"The master's word must be kept inviolate—John must receive the threatened six blows of the ferule; but it must be inflicted on voluntary proxies—and we the arbitrators will share the punishment by receiving each of us two of the blows."

John, who had listened to the verdict, stepped up to the Doctor, and with outstretched hand exclaimed:—

"Master, here is my hand; they shan't be struck a blow; I will receive the punishment."

The Doctor, under pretence of wiping his face, shielded his eyes, and telling the boys to go to their seats said he would think of it. I believe he did think of it to his dying day; but the punishment was never inflicted.—*Middlesex Journal.*

SOME days ago a pretty, bright little juvenile friend, some five years of age, named Rosa, was teased a good deal by a gentleman who visits the family; he finally wound up by saying, "Rosa, I don't love you." "Ah, but you've *got to love me,*" said the child. "How so?" asked her tormentor. "Why," answered Rosa, "the Bible says you must love them that hate *you,* and I am sure I hate you."

FOLLOW the laws of Nature, and you will never be poor; your wants will be but few. Follow the laws of the world, and you will never be rich; you will want more than you can acquire.

VALUABLE CONFESSIONS.

The Rebel entanglements as to the relative positions of the State and Confederate Governments seem to be greatly multiplying just now, if we are to judge of this matter by what is occurring in their Congress at Richmond. How the controversy would terminate if they were "let alone" it is not difficult to conjecture, since we find amongst the most determined champions of "States' Rights" the very chief engineers of evil there, Yancey and Wigfall. But when we remember the pertinacity, cool determination and savage ambition of Jefferson Davis, we are forced to consider it a conflict such as would inaugurate for them a new attempt at revolution and civil war, were it not for the dire necessities which frown upon them at present.

We have been led to these reflections by the sketch of a debate just come to hand, which recently occurred in the Rebel Senate on a bill for the "*Extension of the sequestration law to alien enemies.*"—A substitute was proposed, providing that—"the President shall issue his proclamation ordering all persons within our limits who adhere to the Lincoln Government to leave the Confederacy within forty days on pain of forfeiture of property, and granting immunity to all who have heretofore adhered to our enemies, who shall within forty days take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy."

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, took the ground that "if a citizen has once elected to be a citizen of the Confederate States, that act makes him a citizen of the Confederacy, and he cannot throw off his allegiance." To this declaration Mr. Wigfall opposed the belief that "*There was no such thing as a citizen of the Confederate States. No citizen owed allegiance to the Confederate States.*" Mr. Hill retorted that "the citizen's first allegiance is due to his State, but through the State he owes allegiance to the Confederate Government. * * *The people of the South never dissolved the Union on account of complaints against the Federal Government.*"

Now, if the declarations here chronicled as coming from the very leaders of the Southern Confederacy do not now startle and surprise their dupes everywhere we know of none that can or will. In the first instance we have it announced that all the cruelties enacted at Richmond, in East Tennessee and elsewhere, by the robbery, imprisonment and oppression of Union men, are the work of an absolutely *irresponsible tyranny* that no one owes allegiance to; and in the next that the attempt to destroy the Union was *not from any ground of complaint against the Federal Government!* Truly they are coming to their senses when admissions like these are made, and when Mr. Hill added to this that the "*Supreme Court was with them to the last,*" and that "*the South had a majority in Congress,*" it is not wonderful that Mr. Wigfall expressed surprise at Mr. Hill's "recollection of facts" so well calculated to cause chagrin and mortification amongst the conspirators there assembled.

INDEPENDENT.—Dealers in tobacco are about as independent as dealers in cotton goods. Their prices are as stiff as ramrods. If you demur at their prices, you are respectfully invited to clear out and try to do better. Manufacturers of "fine cut" have put up the price 33 per cent., and cut down the quality of the article in like proportion. This makes an increase of 66 per cent, in the price of a bad breath and discolored teeth. Tobacco chewers assert that the fine cut now in market is made of old matresses saturated in tobacco juice. The retail price of the article is increased one-third. What is true of tobacco is true also of cigars. "Grabs" have disappeared from the market, and "South street regalias" that sold for a shilling a dozen are now worth double that amount. The pleasant fictions sold under fancy names as genuine Havanas make a serious hole in the smoker's pocket book. Puffing costs something now, if it never did before.—*Phil. American.*

THE late census returns of manufacturing establishments in New York city reveal the fact that more capital is employed in carrying on the printing trade than any other business, the amount being over eight and a half millions. Over six thousand persons are employed in printing, and the various establishments used up about five millions of dollars worth of raw material, ink, paper, &c., per annum, producing over eleven millions' worth of books, papers, etc.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—*The French to be Resisted.*—The last accounts from Vera Cruz received at Havana mention the arrival in the former place of a Spaniard, proceeding from Mexico city, who brings accounts of the enthusiasm displayed in the Capital and other places to resist the French invasion. Several forts have been built, and every one in the city of Mexico has been obliged to take up arms.

PRENTICE says: "A chap sometimes comes in our office and sits hour after hour without telling one word of truth during the whole time. He can outsit a hen, and outlie the devil." He must be one of the telegraph reporters for the Associated Press.

Modesty in women is like color on her cheek—decidedly becoming, if not put on.

THE PRESIDENT and THE BORDER STATES.

An important document has recently been made public. It is a report of an interview between President Lincoln and Representatives from the Border States, brought about at the request of the President, for the purpose of explaining some parts of his Emancipation Message of the 6th of March. The substance of the conversation was written out by Mr. Crisfield, of Maryland, and its accuracy is vouched for by other gentlemen who were present. It is as follows, omitting some explanatory remarks:

Memorandum of Conversation.

* * * * Mr. Leary and myself were the only members from Maryland present, and, I think, were the only members of the delegation at that time in the city. I know that Mr. Pearce, of the Senate, and Messrs. Webster and Calvert, of the House, were absent.

After the usual salutations and we were seated, the President said, in substance, that he had invited us to meet him to have some conversation with us in explanation of his message of the 6th; that since he had sent it in, several of the gentlemen then present had visited him, but had avoided any allusion to the message, and he therefore inferred that the import of the message had been misunderstood, and was regarded as inimical to the interests we represented; and he had resolved he would talk with us, and disabuse our minds of that erroneous opinion.

The President then disclaimed any intent to injure the interests or wound the sensibilities of the Slave States. On the contrary, his purpose was to protect the one and respect the other; that we were engaged in a terrible, wasting and tedious war; immense armies were in the field, and must continue in the field as long as the war lasts; that these armies must, of necessity, be brought into contact with slaves in the States we represented, and in other States as they advanced; that slaves would come to the camps, and continual irritation was kept up; that he was constantly annoyed by conflicting and antagonistic complaints; on one side a certain class complained if the slave was not protected by the army; persons were frequently found, who, participating in these views, acted in a way unfriendly to the slaveholder; on the other hand slaveholders complained that their rights were interfered with, their slaves induced to abscond and protected within the lines; these complaints were numerous, loud and deep; were a serious annoyance to him and embarrassing to the progress of the war; that it kept alive a spirit hostile to the Government in the States we represented; strengthened the hopes of the Confederates that at some day the Border States would unite with them, and thus tend to prolong the war; and he was of opinion, if this resolution should be adopted by Congress and accepted by our States, these causes of irritation and these hopes would be removed, and more would be accomplished towards shortening the war than could be hoped from the greatest victories achieved by Union armies; that he made this proposition in good faith, and desired it to be accepted, if at all, voluntarily, and in the same patriotic spirit in which it was made; that emancipation was a subject exclusively under the control of the States, and must be adopted or rejected by each for itself; that he did not claim nor had this Government any right to coerce them for that purpose; that such was no part of his purpose in making this proposition, and he wished it to be clearly understood; that he did not expect us there to be prepared to give him answer, but he hoped we would take the subject into serious consideration; confer with one another, and then take such course as we felt our duty and the interests of our constituents required of us.

Mr. Noell, of Missouri, said that in his State slavery was not considered a permanent institution; that natural causes were there in operation which would, at no distant day, extinguish it, and he did not think that this proposition was necessary for that; and, besides that, he and his friends felt solicitous as to the message on account of the different constructions which the resolution and message had received. The New York Tribune was for it, and understood it to mean that we must accept gradual emancipation according to the plan suggested, or get something worse.

The President replied, he must not be expected to quarrel with the New York Tribune before the right time; he hoped never to have to do it; he would not anticipate events. In respect to emancipation in Missouri, he said that what had been observed by Mr. Noell was probably true, but the operation of these natural causes had not prevented the irritating conduct to which he had referred, or destroyed the hopes of the Confederates that Missouri would at some time range herself alongside of them, which in his judgment the passage of this resolution by Congress and its acceptance by Missouri would accomplish.

Mr. Crisfield, of Maryland, asked what would be the effect of the refusal of the States to accept this proposal, and desired to know if the President looked to any policy beyond the acceptance or rejection of his scheme.

The President replied that he had no designs beyond the action of the States on this particular subject. He should lament their refusal to accept it, but he had no designs beyond their refusal of it.

Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, inquired if the President thought there was any power except in the States themselves to carry out his scheme of emancipation.

The President replied he thought there could not be. He then went off into a course of remark not qualifying the foregoing declaration nor material to be repeated to a just understanding of his meaning.

Mr. Crisfield said he did not think the people of Maryland looked upon slavery as a permanent institution, and he did not know that they would be very reluctant to give it up if provision was made to meet the loss, and they could be rid of the race; but they did not like to be coerced into emancipation, either by the direct action of the Government or by indirection, as through the emancipation of slaves in this District, or the confiscation of Southern property as now threatened; and he thought before they would consent to consider this proposition they would require to be informed on these points.

The President replied that, "unless he was expelled by the act of God or the Confederate armies, he should occupy that house for three years, and as long as he remained there Maryland had nothing to fear, either for her institutions or her interests, on the points referred to."

Mr. Crisfield immediately added: "Mr. President, if what you say could be heard by the people of Maryland they would consider your proposition with a much better feeling than I fear without it they will be inclined to do."

The President,—"That (meaning a publication of what he said) will not do; it would force me into a quarrel before the proper time," and, again intimating, as he had before done, that a quarrel with the "Greeley faction" was impending, he said "he did not wish to encounter it before the proper time, and not at all if it could be avoided."

Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, then asked him respecting the constitutionality of his scheme.

The President replied: "As you may suppose, I have considered that; and the proposition now submitted does not encounter any constitutional difficulty. It proposes simply to co-operate with any State by giving such State pecuniary aid; and he thought that the resolution, as proposed by him, would be considered rather as the expression of a sentiment, than as involving any constitutional question."

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, thought that if this proposition was adopted at all it should be by the votes of the Free States, and come as a proposition from them to the Slave States, affording them an inducement to put aside this subject of discord; that it ought not be expected that members representing slaveholding constituencies should declare at once, and in advance of any proposition to them, for the emancipation of slavery.

The President said he saw and felt the force of the objection; it was a fearful responsibility, and every gentleman must do as he thought best; that he did not know how this scheme was received by the members from the Free States; some of them had spoken to him and received it kindly, but for the most part they were as reserved and chary as we had been, and he could not tell how they would vote. And in reply to some expression of Mr. Hall as to his own opinion regarding slavery, he said he did not pretend to disguise his anti-slavery feeling; that he thought it was wrong, and should continue to think so; but that was not the question we had to deal with now. Slavery existed, and that, too, as well by the act of the North as of the South; and in any scheme to get rid of it, the North, as well as the South, was morally bound to do its full and equal share. He thought the institution wrong, and ought never to have existed; but yet he recognized the rights of property which had grown out of it, and would respect those rights as fully as similar rights in any other property; that property can exist, and does legally exist. He thought such a law wrong, but the rights of property resulting must be respected; he would get rid of the odious law, not by violating the right, but by encouraging the proposition and offering inducements to give it up.

Here the interview, so far as this subject is concerned, terminated by Mr. Crittenden's assuring the President that whatever might be our final action, we all thought him solely moved by a high patriotism and sincere devotion to the happiness and glory of his country; and with that conviction we should consider respectfully the important suggestions he had made.

After some conversation on the current war news, we retired, and I immediately proceeded to my room and wrote out this paper.

J. W. CRISFIELD.

We were present at the interview described in the foregoing paper of Mr. Crisfield, and we certify that the substance of what passed on the occasion is in the paper faithfully and fully given.

J. W. MENZIES,
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
R. MALLORY.

March 10, 1862.

THE prayer of deeds is oftener answered than the prayer of words.

THE GOVERNOR OF VERMONT ON THE UNION.—Governor Holbrook's annual message to the Legislature of Vermont concludes thus:

"Grave and weighty responsibilities rest upon us in this great crisis. Let us show ourselves equal to our duties. Whatever we have to do, let us do it with one heart and one mind. However humble, we are a part of the American Union, and have a vital interest in its preservation. It is a Union consecrated to freedom and it falls to our lot and that of our generation to prove the ability of freemen to defend and preserve their birthright. Our institutions are passing through a baptism of blood. They must and will be maintained, at whatever sacrifice; and in the momentous issue which is upon us; neither temporary reverses will discourage, nor partial successes unduly elate us.

Relying upon the incontrovertible justice of our cause, the bravery, patriotism and intelligence of the soldiers of the Union, the unconquerable determination, and the spirit of American liberty actuating the loyal people of the country, we may confidently look forward to and patiently await the time when our beloved Republic, under the providence of God, shall be re-established in unity and power, and afford a triumphant vindication of the capacity of a free people to govern themselves."

WOMAN BORN TO DO THE LOVING.—That nature has ordained love as a woman's task more than man's, is thus declared by a late moralist:

"With man, love is never a passion of such intensity as with woman. She is a creature of sensibility, existing only in the outpourings and sympathies of her emotions. Every earthly blessing, nay, every heavenly hope will be sacrificed for her affections. She will leave the sunny home of her childhood, the protecting roof of her kindred—forget the counsels of her sire, the admonishing voice of that mother on whose bosom her head had been pillowed—do all that woman can do consistently with honor—forsake all that she has clung to in her girlish simplicity for years and throw herself into the arms of the man she idolizes. He that would forsake a woman after these testimonies of affection, is too gross a villain to be called a man."

EARLY CARE OF FRUIT TREES.—The following sensible hints are from a writer in the Boston Cultivator:

"The first eight years of the life of a fruit tree are the most important, and require judicious management.

If a good compact head is formed in this period, it will need comparatively little pruning afterwards. The wood is of the first consequence in these years, and fruit should be steadily sacrificed for the future good of the tree. Apply the knife above and the compost below, and keep the heads as much in a pyramidal shape as possible. In due time you will have abundant fruit and limbs strong enough to hold it."

"S. C."—Has it ever occurred to our readers how much significant meaning there is in these well-known initials of the Southern Confederacy? Here is a decade of examples:

1. It originated in South Carolina.
2. It commenced on State Capital.
3. It contains a Suffering Community.
4. Its success has a Slim Chance.
5. Intervention brings it Small Comfort.
6. Its leaders invent Shameful Calumnies.
7. Its people exhibit Surprising Credulity.
8. It has initiated a Suicidal Conflict.
9. Its women are Saucy Creatures.
10. Its history will be Scorn and Contempt.—*Louisville Journal.*

CASH AND CREDIT.—In one of the Interior villages of the State of Wisconsin is a tavern keeper, and in the same place an honest German blacksmith, of whom the former relates that he employed him to do some iron work, and paid him cash for it at the time; but, afterward learning that a neighbor had some similar work on time for a less price, he immediately inquired the reason, and the reply was as follows:

"You zee I'ave zo much scharge on my book, and I zumtimes lose um; and zo ven I'ave goot cash customer, I scharge goot price, but ven I puts it on my book I do not like to scharge so much, zo if he never pay me, I no lose so much."

KITCHEN ODORS.—A skilful housekeeper says that the unpleasant odors arising from boiling ham, cabbages, etc., is completely corrected by throwing whole red peppers into the pot at the same time that the flavor of the food is improved. It is said that pieces of charcoal will produce the same effect.

A SPEAKER in a meeting enlarging upon the rascality of the devil, got off the following pithy words: "When I was about getting religion, the devil tried to dissuade me from it, and told me if I did get religion I could not go into gay company, and lie or steal, or any such thing, *but I have found him out to be a great liar.*"

"LOOK here, you boy, you're annoying me very much," said a nervous old gentleman to an urchin who was munching candy with an infinite gusto at the theatre the other evening. "No, I ain't neither," returned the little urchin, "I'm a gnawing this 'ere hunk o' lasses candy."