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The Kent News.

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The Kent News:

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Select Poetry.

LOVE OF COUNTRY AND OF HOME.

BY MONTGOMERY.

There is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by Heaven o'er all the world beside;
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moons imparadise the night—
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,
Time-tutored age, and love-exalted youth.
The wandering mariner, whose eye explores
The wealthiest isles, the most enchanting shores,
Views not a realm so beautiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air;
In every clime, the magnet of his soul,
Touched by remembrance, trembles to that pole;
For in this land of Heaven's peculiar grace,
The heritage of nature's noblest race,
There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and scepter, pageantry and pride,
While in his softened looks benignly blend
The sire, the son, the husband, brother, friend.
Here woman reigns: the mother, daughter, wife,
Strews with fresh flowers the narrow way of life;
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye,
An angel guard of loves and graces lie;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet.
"Where shall that land, that spot of earth be found?"
Art thou a man, a patriot?—look around;
Oh! thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam
That land thy country, and that spot thy home.

EARTHLY AND HEAVENLY INTEREST.

Ben Adam had a golden coin one day,
Which he put out at interest with a Jew;
Year after year, awaiting him, it lay,
Until the doubled coin two pieces grew,
And these two, four—so on till people said,
"How rich Ben Adam is!" and bowed the servile head.

Ben Selim had a golden coin that day,
Which to a stranger asking alms he gave,
Who went rejoicing on his unknown way;
Ben Selim died, too poor to own a grave,
But when his soul reached Heaven, angels with pride
Showed him the wealth his coin had multiplied.

HOME LIFE.

The *People's Journal of Health* says: "Even as the sunbeam is composed of millions of minute rays, the home light must be constituted of little tendernesses, kindly looks, sweet laughter, gentle words and loving counsels. It must not be like the torch-blaze of unnatural excitement, which is easily quenched, but like the serene, chastened light which burns as safely in the east wind as in the stillest atmosphere. Let each bear the other's burden the while; let each cultivate mutual confidence, which is a gift capable of increase and improvement, and soon it will be found that kindliness will spring up on every side, displacing constitutional unsuitability and want of mutual knowledge, even as we have seen sweet violets and primroses dispelling the gloom of the gray sea rock. Such a life is worthy to be lived—such a home well worthy of the name; and it is by no means beyond the reach of any who will earnestly and truly seek to attain it. Yet it comes only thro' loving watchfulness, not on the part of one alone of the family number, but through the kindly contribution of all; an interest of each in the other, and a determined purpose of all to secure the greatest degree of happiness by the exercise of patience, gentleness, and forbearance, with the consciousness that as all are imperfect, so all require the Christian virtues of humility and charity."

GOOD-LOOKING.—Temperance and religion have a wonderful power in adorning people or improving their appearance. It gives them "a meek and quiet spirit;" and this the Bible calls an "ornament which is in the sight of God of great price."—Temperance and religion make the eye look brighter, and the complexion clearer, and the smile sweeter, and the voice softer, and everything about our person better-looking than it otherwise would be.

IT is said that boiling coal-tar with slaked lime, will make a shining surface on wood work and walls of any kind, which is as imperishable as stone, and is therefore valuable for out-houses, &c. Give your stables and fences a coat.—*Ex.*

THE DRAFT.

Important Letter from Prov. Marshal Fry.

In response to enquiries as to the impending draft, Provost Marshal General Fry makes the following explanation:

The object of the present call is to raise 300,000 men, and they will be required from the different localities in proportion to the number enrolled, and the number which such localities were deficient, or in excess, under the call for 500,000.

This principle was announced from the Provost Marshal General's Bureau when the quotas under the call for 500,000 were announced, or about that time, and the benefits that would result from three years' enlistments, and the law governing the subject explained. To secure three years' men the Government offered three hundred dollars bounty, and paid but one hundred to one year's men; municipal authorities generally contributed local bounties in similar proportion.

The law having provided that the periods of service heretofore furnished should be considered in assigning quotas, the question then to be determined is, at what time shall the credit be applied?

As it is impossible to follow the fortune of each individual soldier, and reckon the period of his actual service, it follows that either the credit for the period for which they enlist should be given *when the men enter the service*, or withheld until the expiration of the three years' term.

The rule has always been, under all calls, that when a soldier is accepted into the service, he is received and credited for the term of his enlistment or draft, the government taking the responsibility that he will serve for the full period of his enlistment, and in no case has any locality been called upon to replace men lost to the service by death, disability or desertion.

Enlistments for six months, nine months, one and two years, under former calls, were counted as of that term on entering the service, and as such reduced to the three years' basis.

The period of service is reckoned as a unit, having no fractional parts, so far as credit is concerned; a soldier who enlists for three years, and dies or is discharged at the end of twelve months, is credited to his sub-district as a three years' man; and the man who enlists for one year, and is discharged in a week after enlistment, is credited as a one year's man. To await the expiration of three years, that is until the service had been rendered, would defeat the object of the law, and would probably delay the draft until after the close of the war. It must follow then, that the amount of credit to be given is, and always has been, dependent upon the period for which the soldier enters the service. When a district presents an acceptable recruit for three years, and he is received as such by the government, that district has done all it can do in the premises, and the government takes the responsibility that the soldier will serve his term of enlistment.

This being admitted, the time to apply the credit, or to take into account the amount of credits to which the district is entitled, is when a settlement is made with all the districts, with a view to assigning quotas under a new call. This follows, not merely as a matter of convenience in computation, but as a matter of necessity, in order to do exact justice to all the different States and districts, and moreover, is in exact accordance with the terms of the statute, which provides that—

"In *assigning* to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President shall take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said districts are situated, *and the period of their service* since the commencement of the present rebellion, and shall so make said assignment as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, *and the time of their service.*"

And again, section 2, act of Feb'y 24, 1864, "That the quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or of a county, where the county is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, shall be, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished therefrom."

The rule in applying credits is, that they should be deducted from the quota of the call that produced them. All men raised since the call of July 18, 1864, are credited upon the quota under that call; if the quota is more than filled, it is carried as excess to the credit of the locality and taken into account in the assignment of the quota under the call of December 19, 1864, and provost marshals are instructed that in determining the quotas of sub-districts under the present call they will apply such excess accordingly; and all men raised since December 19, are of course credited upon the call of that date. In crediting the excess that is carried forward from the call of July 18, 1864, and applied to the call of December 19, 1864, I consider not only the number of men of which the excess is composed, but also the period of their service; and the quotas assigned under the call of December 19 are thus reduced by this excess of service, and hence they should not be further reduced, except by enlistments subsequent to December 19, 1864, the date of the call for 300,000 men.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON AGRICULTURE.

The War is destined to make great changes in the social condition of the American farmers. Hitherto they have not occupied that position which is accorded to agriculturists in older countries. With cheap land, dear labor and low prices, farming has not been as remunerative as many other avocations. Wealth has accumulated in cities and villages rather than in the country, and farmers themselves have not been indisposed to their sons engaging in trade rather than in agriculture. The war will change all this. Trade adds little or nothing to our national wealth. It is true we must have "middle men"—men who make a living by buying from those who wish to sell, and selling to those who wish to buy—but it is not desirable that so much of the labor of the country should be occupied in this way.

Since the war commenced large fortunes have been made in trade, and this has caused an influx of young men to the cities. The tide, however, is now turning. The war—the most gigantic and expensive of modern times—has absorbed so much of the labor of the country, that the non-producing classes are relatively vastly more numerous than ever before. We produce less and consume more than during a period of peace. Prices are regulated by supply and demand. With the tens and hundreds of thousands that have left the farm for the army, the supply must be less and the demand greater. Prices therefore, must advance. Trade cannot be as profitable, as a whole, as it has hitherto been. The intelligence of the country must be turned to agriculture. It supports all other interests. This has always been the case, but we have, during a long peace, increased so vastly in material prosperity, that those who could supply us with luxuries have obtained a more liberal compensation than those who furnished the mere necessaries of life. The war will, in the end, make us poorer. We shall not be able to waste so much labor. The cities will feel their dependence on the country. The importance of agriculture will be felt and acknowledged by all, and if farmers are true to themselves, they will exert a far greater influence than ever before in this country.

Farmers must take a greater pride in their business. They should understand their responsibility and strive to meet it. They must farm more intelligently, keep better stock, raise larger crops, make greater improvements and systematize their labor. This *will* be done. If farmers themselves, or their sons, do not do it—if they do not bring more energy and intelligence to the cultivation of the soil—others will do so. Agriculture will be more profitable than it has hitherto been, and will draw to it the capital and intelligence of the country. Let farmers, and especially farmers' sons, ponder this matter.

Let them feel assured that *good* farming will be profitable. Let them have faith in the soil, and in thorough cultivation. Let them not fear to spend money in judicious improvements—in underdraining, in manures, in good implements, in better stock and higher feeding. The soil will prove grateful, and you will certainly get back with interest all that you put into it. —*Genessee Farmer.*

MARRYING FOR SHOW.—In the following we find displayed a volume of honest and wholesome good sense. "*Put a pin here,*" good swains and lovers.

"To the question often asked of young men why they do not marry, we sometimes hear the reply, 'I am not able to support a wife.' In one case in three, perhaps, this may be so; but, as a general thing, the true reply would be, 'I am not able to support the style in which I think my wife ought to live.' In this again we see a false view of marriage, a looking to an appearance in the world, instead of a union with a loving woman for her own sake.

"There are very few men, of industrious habits, who can not maintain a wife, if they are willing to live economically, and without reference to the opinion of the world. The great evil is, they are not content to begin life humbly, to retire together into an obscure position, and together work their way in the world—he by industry in his calling, and she by dispensing with prudence the money that he earns. But they must stand out and attract the attention of others by fine houses and fine clothes."

Why Boots should be Polished.

BRIGHTLY-POLISHED boots are cooler in warm weather and warmer in cold weather than dull and dusty boots; for in warm weather they reflect the sun, which dusty and dirty boots absorb; and in cold weather the clean boot does not allow the warmth of your foot to radiate freely, whereas the unclean boot does. Clean, bright boots are consequently more comfortable, as well as respectable, both in warm weather and cold. Not only will different substances, as iron and wood, give out heat or take it in, more or less, but the same substance radiates heat more or less actively as it is bright or dull, rough or smooth. Now, dirty boots are rough as well as dull.—They have a surface of many little hills and valleys, so that in truth there is more surface for the heat to pass through either way. As a rough surface is a larger surface, more heat from within and without always passes through dull and dirty boots than polished ones.

TO GO, OR NOT TO GO.

[The following parody from a Southern paper, is one of the most unmerciful satires of the kind we have seen for many a day. Many "exempts" on this side of the line will testify to both its poetry and truth. The fellow who wrote it should be furnished with a life exemption from military service:]

To go, or not to go; that is the question;
Whether it pays best to suffer pestering
By idle girls and garrullous old women,
Or to take up arms against a host of Yankees,
And by opposing get killed—to die, to sleep,
(Git eout) and in this sleep to say we 'sink
To rest by all our country's wishes blest,'
And live forever—(that's a consumation
Just what I'm after.) To march, to fight—
To fight! perchance to die; aye, here's the rub!
For while I'm asleep who'd take care of Mary
And the babes—when Bill is in the ground,
Who'd feed 'em, hey? There's the respect
I have for them that makes life sweet;
For who would bear the bag to mill,
Plow Dobbin, cut the wheat, dig taters,
Kill hogs, and all sorts of drudgery,
If I am fool enough to get a Yankee
Bullet on the brain? Who'd cry for me?
Would patriotism pay my debts when dead?
But oh! the dread of something after death;
That undiscovered fellow who'd court Mary,
And do my huggin'—that's agony,
And makes me want to stay at home,
'Specially as I ain't mad with nobody.
Shells and bullets make cowards of us all,
And blam'd my skin if snortin steeds,
And pomp and circumstance of war,
Are to be compared with feather bed,
And Mary by my side.

EXEMPT.

SENSE, REASON, AND FAITH.

There are three principles by which we apprehend things—Sense, Reason, and Faith: these lights have their different objects that must not be confounded.—Sense is confined to things material: Reason considers things abstracted from matter: Faith regards the mysteries revealed from heaven; and these must not transgress their order. Sense is an incompetent judge of things about which Reason only is conversant. It can only make a report of those objects which by their natural characters are exposed to it. And Reason can only discourse of things within its sphere; supernatural things, which we derive from revelation, and are purely the objects of Faith, are not within its territories and jurisdiction. Those superlative mysteries exceed all our intellectual abilities.

To make the matter still more clear, we put it thus: The perceptive faculties, or the lower intellect, are the mediums thro' which the "senses" are manifested; while Reason occupies a place in the cranium higher up; and the organs through which "Faith" is manifested are situated in the top of the dome, and those who are blessed with a full measure of this divine attribute, have a skylight to their minds and can see beyond the reach of eye, ear, or of Reason itself. They become prophetic and far-seeing just in proportion to the fullness of their Faith and their oneness with God. These faculties, then, are each allotted to their special uses—the perceptives to the Senses, the reflectives to Reason, and the moral sentiments to the spiritual, through which Faith is manifested.

CANDOR.

THERE is nothing sheds so fine a light upon the human mind as candor. It was called "whiteness" by the ancients, for its purity; and it has always won the esteem due to the most admirable of the virtues. However little sought for, or practiced, all do it the homage of their praise, and all feel the power and charm of its influence. The man whose opinions make the deepest mark upon his fellow man, whose influence is the most lasting and efficient, whose friendship is instinctively sought where all others have proved faithless, is not the man of brilliant parts, or flattering tongue, or splendid genius, or commanding power; but he whose lucid candor and ingenuous truth transmit the heart's real feelings pure and without refraction. There are other qualities which are more showy, and other traits that have a higher place in the world's code of honor, but none wear better or gather less tarnish by use, or claim a deeper homage in that silent reverence which the mind must pay to virtue.—*Green Leaves.*

TOOTHACHE.—The great causes of toothache are cold and decay. The first is more easily guarded against them the second. All important as is the subject on account of the ever recurring and constant pain it occasions, it has not received so much attention as it should, because it is not thought dangerous. It is, however, a greater evil than many dangerous maladies. From what we have read and heard, we attribute the decay of the teeth principally to acidity. This is counteracted by cleaning the teeth every night with magnesia. This is a prevention. A cure for a fit of toothache is not so easily given; a few drops of eau de cologne in the mouth and on the side affected often gives relief. Another remedy is of a more homely nature, but no less effectual. Take a piece of coarse brown paper, about the size of the cheek; steep it in Jamaica rum; then grate a thick layer of ginger over the saturated brown paper; apply it to the side of the face affected, and lie down for half an hour. This application will bring out a great deal of redness, but leaves no mark whatever.

FROST BITES.—A good remedy in case of frost bites such as many suffered from the severe cold of last winter, is to rub the affected part thoroughly with snow.—Keep away from the fire. Many have suffered ill effects by going to the fire with benumbed and frozen limbs.

FEEDING THE SICK.

SAD mistakes are made by hundreds of well-meaning people in their method of administering nourishment to invalids.—It is the custom to keep the delicacies intended to tempt their appetites constantly within their reach. The result is that, instead of feeling any desire for the jellies, broths, etc., thus obtruded upon their notice, the sight of them create loathing and disgust. Sick people should never be haunted with food in this way. Even persons in health would lose their relish for choice dishes if condemned to live in a larder surrounded night and day with all the dainties of the season. If you have anything rare and delicious for your patient, *surprise* him with it. A pleasant surprise is a good tonic, and you may excite his palate by springing a refreshing rarity upon him unexpectedly. Never hand a sick man a pile of eatables, telling him you expect him to devour the whole of it. Feed him on the infinitesimal plan, with fairy morsels; and, as soon as he has taken what he requires, remove the remainder. In visiting sick rooms how often one finds bowls of arrow-root and sago, dabs of jelly, cups of beef tea, fragments of dry toast, slices of oranges, and the like, mixed in among black draughts, boxes of pills, plasters, leeches, and other abominations of the "healing art." No wonder the pale and languid inmates have no appetite.

THE KISSING DEACON.

In one of our New England towns lived Deacon Brown, a staid, dignified sort of a christian, and a model of propriety. Deacon Brown had the misfortune to lose his wife, and at the age of forty found himself with a family of four small children, without a mistress to his farm-house. As he could not immediately take another wife and avoid exciting scandal, and could not get along without some one to take charge of the kitchen and nursery, he had recourse to employ a young woman as housemaid. Nancy Stearns was a laughing, romping beauty, who delighted in experimenting upon the Deacon by way of testing the strength of his human nature. For a long time the Deacon was invulnerable; but at last, in a moment of unguarded weakness, he was led into temptation, and into committing a slight "indiscretion" with his beautiful housemaid. When in his wonted coolness and presence of mind, he was horrified at the enormity of his sin. In vain he repented and grieved over his lost virtue. Finally, as a last effort for relieving his conscience, at the conclusion of the services on the following Sabbath morning, he arose and requested the forbearance of the brethren and sisters for a few moments, when he electrified them by making the following confession:

"My Christian friends, you all know that I lost my dear wife some months ago, [sobs and tears,] and that Nancy Stearns has been keeping house for me; and you all know that I have a little child not a year old. Well, that little child would cry in the night, and it would be a long time before I could quiet it: and last Tuesday—God forgive me!—the child cried so hard that Nancy arose and came into the room and leaned over the bed to hush the child—and, brothers and sisters, her leaning over me made me forget Christ!"

Here the worthy Deacon broke down entirely, and stood weeping, wailing and blowing his nose.

"What did you do?" sternly demanded the minister.

"I—I—I ki—kissed her!" stammered out the Deacon, between his sobs. "but I have been very sorry about it, and prayed to be forgiven—and I want you to forgive me and pray for me brothers and sisters."

As the Deacon bowed himself upon his seat like the mighty oak before the tornado, Deacon Goodfellow arose, and astonished the audience still more, by saying:

"Brothers and sisters, you have heard what brother Brown has said, and how he wants our forgiveness. For my part, I think brother Brown is truly penitent, and I am willing to forgive him with my whole heart. And, brothers and sisters, I will add still further, that, if I had no wife, and a pretty girl like Nancy Stearns should come into my room and lean over my bed, I'd kiss her, and abide the consequences!"

DISPOSITION OF THE SOIL.—Soil has a constant tendency to mellow and improve itself. Winter aids it in this respect; so does the heat of summer. The particles are the more finely divided by the aid of these two. Water has also an effect.—Manure has a still farther effect. Mechanically it helps the soil. But the cultivator and plow help more to divide the soil than any other source, or all the sources combined. The plow, the harrow, the cultivator, as well as the spade and the hoe, are the grand implements to divide and mellow your soil—in other words, dissolve it. The deeper you work it, the better. This is so always. But work it not wet. Neither work it too dry. Work it when it falls most apart, without packing it.—To grease your ground when you work it, is to kill it. Aid nature, then, in mellowing your soil.—*Ex.*

Twenty-five thousand widows are receiving pensions under the law passed recently.

GOOD STOCK.

Why is it that on so many of the farms throughout the country, farms of which no person need be ashamed, and which in most every particular except this one, show the unquestionable signs of good farming, *the stock exhibit the unmistakable evidence of neglect and inattention in breeding?*—There is no doubt that it is generally the result either of carelessness or that it arises from the mistaken idea often entertained by farmers, that "it will not pay" to devote more attention and expense to this branch of their business.

How very much mistaken are those who indulge in this idea, for that it will cost no more to keep a well-bred animal than one of an inferior quality is an undisputed fact, and very often it is the case that that breed of animals which is particularly distinguished for some excellent quality, consume less than those which are their decided inferiors. Hence it follows from this, that it is possible to keep more well-bred animals upon a certain quantity of food than those of an inferior quality.

Having thus proved that it is poor economy, in relation to the quantity of food consumed, to keep an inferior animal, I shall now speak of some of the other advantages which well-bred animals have over the inferior.

Take, for example, two oxen, one of which is well-bred and well cared for; the other an ill-bred, ill cared for, inferior animal, and notice the vastly greater ease and celerity with which the former will do his work in comparison to the latter. In like manner take two cows and notice the difference in the quantity and quality of their milk. Also, in relation to fattening qualities, observe how much quicker and with what greater facility the well-bred animals may be fattened, and to what greater weights they may be brought than those which are inferior to them. But some may say that it is necessary, in order to obtain these well-bred animals, to invest more money than they care about doing. It is true that in some cases it is necessary to expend a certain amount, but this when properly invested, will soon be repaid. But it often happens that it is not necessary to expend anything, for there are doubtless some of your neighbors who possess better bred males than yourself, and often by thus interchanging great benefits may ensue.

Such a method as this would benefit only those who raise their own breeding stock; but those who buy their stock and sell the young, generally run a risk of obtaining some inferior animals.—*Ger. Tel.*

MRS. GRUNDY SPOILS OUR GIRLS.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who, by the way, is a good teacher in many things, gives some good advice about the girls, and it is pity his counsels could not be heeded. By-and-by there will be no girls and children, they will all be women from ten to twenty years old. Mr. Beecher says:

A girl is not allowed to be a girl after she is ten years old. If you treat her as though she were one, she will ask you what you mean. If she starts to run across the street, she is brought back to the nursery to listen to a lecture on the propriety of womanhood. Now it seems to me that a girl should be nothing but a girl until she is seventeen. Of course there are proprieties belonging to her sex which it is fitting for her to observe, but it seems to me that, aside from these, she ought to have the utmost latitude. She ought to be encouraged to do much out of doors, to run and exercise in all those ways which are calculated to develop the muscular frame. What is true of boys, in the matter of bodily health, is eminently so of girls. It is all important that woman should be healthy, well developed. Man votes, writes, does business, etc., but woman is the teacher and the mother of the world; and anything that deteriorates woman is a comprehensive plaugue on human life itself. Health among women is a thing that every man, who is wise and considerate for his race, should more earnestly seek and promote.

A FARMER who has sons will find a workshop no small aid in educating them.—Skill in the use of tools is a most enviable and profitable accomplishment, and one that nearly all boys delight in acquiring. If properly instructed, they will take pride in using tools with care, and in keeping them in good order, and will spend many an hour in making things useful and beautiful, which time would otherwise be worse than wasted. A work shop well furnished will save money, time, trouble and vexation; it will educate your boys in a most useful way, and keep them from acquiring bad habits; it is in all respects convenient and economical, you cannot afford to do without it.—*Western Rural.*

CURE FOR BLEEDING AND CRACKED TEATS IN COWS.—A gentleman of this city tells me how he cured cracked and bleeding treats in his cow. They were so badly cracked and sore that it was with difficulty she could be milked, and she was completely cured in three days, by washing the whole udder and teats thoroughly in suds from Castile soap and then anointing the cracked and bleeding parts with *glycerina* twice a day.—*Maine Farmer.*

TO PROTECT DRIED FRUIT FROM WORMS.—It is said that dried fruit put away with Sassafras bark, (say a large handful to a bushel) will keep for years, unmolested by those troublesome insects, which so often destroy hundreds of bushels in a season. The remedy is cheap and simple.