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The Kent News.

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The Kent News:

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Jas. H. Plummer & Wm. B. Usilton,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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

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CARDS not exceeding five lines will be published three months for $2 50; six months $4; one year $7. Six to ten lines—three months $3; six months $6; one year $10.

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.

CHEERFULNESS.

I think we are too ready with complaint
In this fair world of God's. Had we no hope,
Indeed, beyond the zenith and the slope
Of yon gray blank sky, we might be faint
To muse upon eternity's constraint
Round our aspirant souls. But since the scope
Must widen early, is it well to droop
For a few days consumed in loss and taint?
O pusillanimous Heart, be comforted—
And, like a cheerful traveller, take the road—
Singing beside the hedge. What if the bread
Be bitter in thine inn, and thou unshod
To meet the flints? At least it may be said
"Because thy way is short, I thank thee, God!"

Be Your Own Right Hand Man.

People who have been bolstered up and levered along all their lives are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes they look around for somebody to cling to or lean upon. If the prop is not there, down they go. Once down, they are as helpless as capsized turtles, or unhorsed men in armor, and cannot find their feet again without assistance. Such silken fellows no more resemble self-made men, who have fought their way to position, making difficulties their stepping stones, and deriving determination from defeat, than vines resemble oaks, or sputtering rush lights the stars of heaven.—Effort persisted to achievements trains a man to self-reliance, and when he has proved to the world that he can trust himself, the world will trust him. We say, therefore, that it is unwise to deprive young men of the advantages which result from energetic action, by "boosting" them over obstacles which they ought to be able to surmount alone. No one ever swam well who placed his whole confidence in a cork jacket; and if when breasting the sea of life, we cannot buoy ourselves up and try to forge ourselves ahead by dint of our own energies, we are not worth salvage, and it is of little consequence whether we sink or swim, survive or perish.

One of the best lessons a father can give to a son is this: "Work, strengthen your moral and mental faculties, as you would strengthen your muscles, by vigorous exercise. Learn to conquer circumstances, you are then independent of fortune."—The men of athletic minds who have left their marks on the eras in which they lived were all trained in a rough school. They did not mount their high positions by the help of leverage; they leaped into chasms, grappled with the opposing rocks, avoided avalanches, and when the goal was reached, felt that but for the toil that had strengthened them as they strove, it could never have been attained.

A RECIPE FOR CONTENTMENT.—Try to compute your artificial wants—the number of things which you fancy come under the list of "must haves" merely because other people possess them, and not because you would not be quite as well off and as happy in their absence. Try it for one week, whenever your fingers are tempted to dally with your purse strings. Record in your memorandum book what, in view of this, you sensibly resolve not to buy, and see what a nice little sum will be left you for real necessaries. It it seldom by these last that one is hampered and annoyed. Make the experiment, and see if it is not so. A just economy is not niggardliness; one need not be a miser in avoiding the extravagance of a spendthrift.

"FASHIONABLE" PREACHERS.—In an exchange paper, a New York lady is made to write to her son at school: "Dr. Maundy is giving us a series of sermons on the different kinds of wood used in building Solomon's Temple. They are very interesting, and he has such a flow of beautiful words, and such wavy gestures, and he looks so gentlemanly in the pulpit, that I have no doubt he does a great deal of good. The church is always full."

UNION ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

We commend to the careful perusal of our readers, the following address issued by the Union State Convention, which assembled in Baltimore on the 23d ult.

To the People of Maryland.

Fellow Citizens:

The Delegates appointed to represent the Union men of Maryland in the State Convention now assembled in the city of Baltimore, desire to address you upon the momentous issues of the alarming crisis which now agitates and afflicts our country.

We have convened without reference to former party divisions or distinctions, representing those who are actuated by a paramount desire to perpetuate "the unity of the Government which constitutes us one people," and to continue the blessings of its benign influences and transmit them unimpaired to posterity.

This is not the time to enter into a discussion of the policy upon which the Government ought to be administered, but rather to determine whether, in point of fact, we shall have a Government at all. It is not a time to divide upon subordinate questions. Our duty is to unite fraternally with all those who understand and feel that the issue now is not upon the particular policy best adapted to the administration of Government. This we recognize as the great duty of every true patriot at this period of deep national affliction, when the hearts of so many of our countrymen groan with sorrow and are wrung with anguish.

Upon this basis our patriotism demands that we shall unite and, sacrificing all former differences upon the altar of our country as unworthy of us in this trying hour, to lend our aid and devote our abilities and energies to promote the honor of our country and defend the dignity of our Government, now so wantonly and ruthlessly assailed by those who from it had suffered neither wrongs or oppression; but, who on the contrary, were the recipients of its honors and bounties.

We solemnly protest that the Federal Government has never, by the act of any of its departments, been oppressive or even unjust to us; nor, as far as our knowledge enables us to judge, to any of the people anywhere throughout its broad domain.

Its forbearance to punish its assailants, when engaged in the most flagrant acts against its dignity and peace, has astonished not only us but mankind everywhere throughout the civilized world. So far from oppressing its citizens, it has suffered long in the vain hope of a voluntary return to reason on the part of those who, as must now be evident to all, seek only its humiliation and destruction, the obliteration of all the glorious memories and traditions clustering around us as a people united in the past, the infliction of the countless miseries of the present, and the blighting of all our bright hopes, great prospects and ennobling aspirations for the future. Shall such sacrilege be permitted, fellow-Marylanders, whilst we sit idly down and bewail our fallen condition, but raise neither arm nor voice in behalf of our country? Shall we do worse and give aid and sympathy to those guilty of this great crime against our country's peace?

Of the disaster which has b fallen our country, we declare that we are guiltless. The true Union men whom we represent, and who compose a large majority of the people of the State, have steadily refused to mingle in, give assent to, or countenance the different projects intended to seduce them into hostility to their Government, or weaken its unity, by the various complications cunningly invented by the wily and persistent revolutionists within and without her borders. The *people* everywhere, when following their own honest instincts, have refused their countenance to acts intended to aid the overthrow of our Government.

The politicians of desperate fortunes, disappointed expectations or decaying hopes, maddened at their failure to accomplish or continue success, are the troublesome element.

Active, energetic, bold and desperate, quick to plan and daring to execute, they have presumed upon their acknowledged tact rather than their strength of numbers to withdraw our State from that attitude of loyalty and conservatism which the undoubted sentiment of her people demands that she should occupy.

Secession for Maryland can bring nothing but ruin to her citizens—the destruction of her every interest. It converts her soil into an immense battle field—a prey to the perhaps alternate fortune of contending hosts. The scourge of war is brought to the door of every citizen, and her citizens themselves brought into desperate conflict with each other, and this is to be done at the bidding of conspirators who have fomented the troubles which unhappily afflict our country, and who, having done so, now seek to divert from themselves, in the States of the Gulf, the consequences of their acts and place upon us the horrors and miseries which secession will inevitably entail. Our interests, our duty to ourselves, no less than our patriotism, forbid it. Such a proposition merits and receives our scorn and indignation.

The secession of Maryland accomplishes beyond peradventure the abolition of slavery within her limits, and that speedily by bringing a Government foreign to her and inimical to that institution upon her border, and to which slaves once escaped cannot as now be recovered. It diminishes largely the value of her slaves, by the fact that if they are not sold South they will run North, and the effort to sell them South will seriously reduce their value by the large number thus thrown upon the market from Maryland and other States similarly situated, at a time of great pecuniary embarrassment. This sacrifice, amongst others, it is gravely proposed that Maryland shall make, to the cupidity of planters in the Gulf States, who are interested in cheap negroes, and who in turn will contemn Maryland for the condition of anti-slavery into which their machinations, aided by conspirators within her own borders, will have coerced her.

Secession is wrong, even if it could be peacefully accomplished; it is a crime and a shame; no warrant for it is contained in the Constitution given us by our patriotic ancestors; a resort to it is a reproach to their understanding who designed for us a "perpetual Union;" it cannot be defended upon any principle of right, duty or the interest of Maryland, or indeed of any other State.

Revolution can only be justified as a relief from intolerable oppression, and when the wrongs sought to be redressed are greater than those entailed in the effort to accomplish it, and when also the benefits to be derived from it shall fully compensate for its sacrifices.

Can the people of Maryland claim any such right of revolution under existing circumstances? Who will pretend that any symptom of such an oppression has at any time existed within the borders of Maryland or any other State? Nowhere upon the face of the broad earth can a people be found who have been more abundantly blessed with all the evidences of prosperity and power than those of our own loved land; and never was there a period in our past history when all the material elements of that prosperity were heaped together in richer profusion than at the very time when these conspirators reduced their long-cherished plans to practice. But for this secession movement, instead of the bankruptcy, beggary and ruin which have everywhere followed in its footsteps, we should be greeted on every side with the thrift, enterprise and prosperity resulting from the last year's overflowing harvest; and our broken merchants and unemployed mechanics and beggared laborers would this day be cheered, as of old, with peace throughout their borders and plenty at their board.

But the example of other States, and particularly Virginia, is held as good reason why we should embark our substance, our rights, and our liberties upon unknown and unexplored seas, with certain danger and sacrifice confronting us before we are launched, and with a probability of being engulphed, with all we hold dear, early in the voyage. Fellow-citizens, is it wise? is it safe? is it prudent thus to act? We apprehend that you will have no difficulty to answer these questions, if you do but permit your honest judgment to control you. Can crime be sanctified in your eyes because committed by your neighbor or friend? Is it less a crime because those you love are guilty of it? And if secession for Maryland as an abstract proposition is wrong, how can it become right because Virginia has resorted to it? Is Maryland an appendage of that or any other State? bound to do wrong against her own judgment, because Virginia, in defiance of the will of her people so lately and so emphatically expressed, has seen proper so to act? It will not be forgotten that the Secessionists or sympathizers with that heresy in Maryland do not in all cases openly avow it, but mask themselves behind what they are pleased to denominate opposition to coercion of the South; and this is made by them broad enough to cover all the purposes that avowed Secessionists desire.

The collection of the revenue, the protection of public property, the performance of any of the functions of Government in opposition to the dictation of Secessionists, according to their theory, is *coercion.* The use of the public ways of travel, the employment in fact of any means necessary to protect any point in danger of assault by insurrectionists is denominated an *invasion,* and relying upon the demoralization in public sentiment which they have endeavored to effect, they raise an outcry and create a mob which outrages every principle of right and causes the shedding of the blood of the people. The right of transit of troops, when ordered by the Government of which Maryland is a part, is made an occasion of disorder, and the institution of a reign of terror, whereby all freedom of the citizen is lost, the constituted authorities intimidated, and in the midst of the confusion brought about, with a contempt of legal forms, an election is held in the city of Baltimore under circumstances utterly precluding the freedom of choice. The Legislature is convened, and the attempt made to place us under the control of a military dictatorship, absolute and irresponsible, with two millions of the public treasure placed in their hands and from which nothing saved us but the stern rebuke with which the people everywhere met it. Such, fellow-citizens, is a portion of the wrongs which the revolutionary party of Maryland has sought to inflict upon you in their endeavor to carry you against your will, bound hand and foot, into the so-called Southern Confederacy.

We desire to be plainly understood.—We are not insensible to the misconduct of a portion of the people of some of the Free States of the Union. We understand full well that they have not acted in that fraternal spirit which should have animated them when our slaves have made their way to their States We know that their conduct and their failure to honestly comply with our fair expectations, founded upon constitutional guaranties, have injured us and have enabled the disloyal portion of the people in the Slave States to wield a formidable weapon from this cause against the integrity of the Union. But we yet rely upon the awakened sense of justice of our Northern brethren to repair the wrong, and provide against its recurrence in the future. We waive no claim to our just rights when we decline to aid a conspiracy to destroy our Government. We shall look to the future, in hope and expectation, for the redress of every grievance through the constituted organs of the Government, and we are confident that we shall not look in vain.

We are not the partisans of those who have recently been called by the constituted means appointed for the election of our rulers to the Administration of the Government. We repudiate their dogmas upon the question of slavery; we opposed to the utmost their elevation to the places they now hold; but elected as they were by a sectional party, and upon sectional issue, which we regret and condemn, we yet hold such evils as transient and remedial, and entirely insignificant when compared with the lasting disgrace and sacrifice of every essential interest entailed upon the country by the conduct of Secessionists. The aspect of our troubles shows conclusively that the views of Lincoln and Hamlin upon the domestic policy of the country, and their election of the offices they hold, were not the *cause,* but the *pretext,* for an attempted dissolution of the Union. Their election we solemnly believe to have been desired and aided by the leading spirits of the present revolt, as the contingency which would enable them to accomplish a design, now admitted by many of them to have been long entertained, to "fire the Southern heart," and precipitate a Southern revolution. Shall a purpose thus planned, thus attempted to be executed, be successful? To you, Marylanders, this question has peculiar force.

Will you aid the scheme to destroy your Government? Will you place obstacles in its way to prevent it from quelling the revolt? If it is wrong to break up this Government, is it not equally wrong to endeavor to prevent the Government from restoring order and peace? Can you reasonably hope for peace from further forbearance? Has not forbearance already been exercised even to apparent weakness? Has it had any other effect than to embolden the conspirators and give them time for further preparation for resistance, or it may be for assault?

In sorrow do we feel the dire necessity that exists now to support and aid the Government in every lawful act to enforce obedience to laws violated by our own brethren. It is painful to reflect that Southern men have placed themselves in such an improper attitude; but the majesty of violated laws must be vindicated.

This is the only sure road to peace, the only direct path to renewed prosperity. To yield to this outbreak now would be to establish a precedent to be followed at every recurring election. Disappointed ambition, taught by the experience of the past, would not be slow in manufacturing a popular discontent to accomplish its ignoble ends. Lawlessness, anarchy, revolution, counter-revolution, would become chronic infections, until the end would be the complete surrender of our happy form of Government to a military despotism or an absolute monarchy.

The question of slavery we believe to be not seriously in the contest. If it were, how culpable the conduct of Southern Senators and members of the House of Representatives in yielding the complete power they held over the present Administration, through their majorities in the Senate, and most probably in the House of Representatives? Holding in their own hands the power to prevent any wrong or mischievous act on the part of the President, none could have been perpetrated by him or his party, unless with their approval and consent. No act had been committed by Lincoln, for he was not in power when the revolt commenced and if it could be right to attempt a revolution upon a mere apprehension, no such apprehension in view of the majorities referred to could have been seriously entertained.

It is, therefore, idle to treat this attempt at revolution as aught else than what it really is, viz: an attempt to dissolve the Union and make of our country two or more governments, wherein the principles of civil liberty will be shorn of all their fair proportions. We, therefore, appeal to you, fellow-citizens, by the love you bear your country, by all the hallowed memories and glorious recollections of the past, and your desire to perpetuate the blessings of a free and liberal form of government to your posterity, to unite with us in support of your Government in this the hour of its severest trial. Let not, we conjure you, the cry of party stay your arm from striking the blow prompted by all the honest impulses of your heart in defence of your country, its honored flag and its free institutions. If there be a party whose interests are in conflict with the perpetuation of the Union and our institutions, repudiate such party and abandon its leaders, who assuredly will only lead you to hopeless ruin, disgrace, and perhaps to an ignominious death.

Let not the vague cry of Southern Rights induce you to justify and aid Southern wrongs in this trying hour. We are alive to every right the South can constitutionally claim. We shall never cease to demand them by every constitutional means We abate not a jot or tittle of them; but we do not recognize the present disorder as right in any sense or for any section. The wrongs, distresses and manifold miseries following in the train of secession prove that it is not the right of any State or section; it ignores all rights, and ignominiously abandons our just claims without an effort to maintain them; it ingloriously leaves the field and immense spoil to be enjoyed by the adversary. We will not consent to this. The country today is divided between those who are for the perpetuity of its blessings and those who would deprive you of them. Between these you must choose; there is no middle ground. We ask you to consider well the issues before you: to take counsel of your own honest impulses; to allow the promptings of your hearts to guide you, and then we know where to class you.

THE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON.—For two days past, our port has been without the presence of the Niagara, which vessel has left for parts unknown. She has been reported off Savannah, in company with the brig Perry, and has been seen off North Edisto, but at present we have no certain information of her position. The Huntress has also been observed near this bar, but she has also left. Our port is consequently without obstruction at the moment, and yesterday we had several arrivals from foreign ports; among them a cargo of molasses, from Cardenas, and a British brig, with pig iron and coal, from Glasgow. The latter has been taken up to return to the same port, and has been engaged full of Sea Island cotton, at the enormous freight of 2½d per pound. Such a freight has not been given in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Passengers by the Savannah railroad last evening, report hearing some heavy firing yesterday afternoon in the direction of Edisto. It is supposed that it was a salute to the flag ship of the blockading fleet, which the officers of the Niagara reported on Monday to the British Consul as on its way here, and expected to arrive in a few days. A report was current that the Lady Davis had got into a collision with one of the blockading vessels. This proved to be mere rumor and incorrect. The commander of the Lady Davis, Lieut. J. M. Pelot, paid us a visit last evening, and reports that vessel in good condition, and her officers and men all well.

—*Charleston Courier.*

GOOD MATERIAL FOR SOLDIERS.—A letter from Warrington, Fla., to the Pensacola *Observer,* thus describes a private in one of the companies:

Professor Day is just six and a half feet high in his stockings. His weight is three hundred and ten pounds, and he measures seven feet in the girth. He is the tallest and biggest man in the regiment, and is noted for his great strength as well as for his huge proportions. He has been known to shoulder a six hundred bale of cotton, and has frequently taken a whiskey barrel by the chines, raised it at arms' length, and drank at the bung hole. On one occasion he threw a mustang pony and his rider over a ten-rail fence. For this offence he was tried and convicted in the Circuit Court of Lauderdale county, and fined five hundred dollars. This remarkable man is the youngest and smallest of seventeen brothers. His father is two and a half inches taller than he is, but not so thick set. His brothers are taller, but none of them are so stout as the professor. It is necessary to remark that his father has been twice married, and has eight children by his first wife and nine by his present wife.

The Professor is the Principal of the Marion High School, and is a learned man in every sense of the word. He is master of six languages, and as a mathematician he has no superior. He is, besides, one of the best men living, and is noted for his good nature. He never had but one fight in his life, and then he killed a horse and nearly murdered a man.

FLOYDISM AT MONTGOMERY.—The escaped robbers and traitors from Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, who took the lead in forming the rebel government at Montgomery, seem to be not more honest in their new sphere than they were in their old one. Their thieving propensities have not been overcome by their professed "devotion to the south." The New Orleans Delta, one of their own organs, says of them:

"At this point their noblest achievements seem to be the retention in and appointment to office of the veriest hacks of faction, the waste of much money, and the purchase of an old Spanish hulk, which a State survey has already condemned as rotten and worthless, for the enormous sum of fifty-three thousand dollars, of which political favorites of course had a big slice."

THE STAY LAW.

The following is the Stay Law as amended and passed by the Legislature:

Be it enacted, etc. That upon all judgments or decrees for the payment of money which have been or may hereafter be rendered by any court or justice of the peace of this State, and upon all powers to sell, contained in mortgage, and on all decrees for sale of mortgaged property, there shall be a stay of execution and sale for twelve months from the passage of this act; provided that in all cases of personal property, where there has been a decree for the sale of the same, or where there is a power of sale contained in said mortgage, the mortgagor to entitle himself to the stay under this act shall give bond to the mortgagee, with a penalty and with security, to be prescribed and approved by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where the mortgage is recorded, or by the Clerk of the Circuit Court or of the Superior Court of the city of Baltimore, if the mortgage is recorded in said city, with the condition that he will surrender and deliver up to the said mortgagee or any trustee appointed to sell the same, the said personal property so mortgaged in as good condition as the same was at the passage of this act; and, provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the lien on judgments rendered or to be rendered or to prevent the prosecution of attachments on warrant or judgments against the lands, goods or credits of non-residents, as under the existing law. That this act shall not be held to apply to decrees or judgments for the payment of interest of taxes as between parties to mortgages or judgments, or other contracts, upon which said interest is payable, at a specified time or times. The act to take effect from its passage, and continue in force for twelve months.

THE "laws," not only of man, but God, says a secular contemporary, are too often "silent" in a state of war. The sacred stillness of Sabbaths is interrupted by the clamors of death-dealing artillery, and all reverence for the Creator forgotten in the appalling blasphemy, the horrid imprecation, upon their lips, with which men hurry into the very presence-chamber of their Maker. Many a good and proud mother could bear to see her son brought back "upon his shield," covered with the flag under whose stately folds he met a warrior's fate. But there is a living death, an immolation of the soul, which war often brings in its train, compared with which the grave is a blessing. The wide-spread demoralization that follows in the footsteps of national conflicts inflicts keener and more rankling wounds than the sword and the bayonet. And yet we are not prepared to deny that there are cases in which war is necessary as the only means of self-preservation. John the Baptist delivered an exhortation to soldiers, but did not enjoin them to renounce their profession. Cornelius, the centurion, was a devout man, who found favor with God while engaged in the military profession. The armies of Rome were filled with Christian soldiers, and they may be found in all armies since, down to the present day.

TO FARMERS.—Now is the time for the farmers to make money. The country is at war. A half million of men, instead of being producers, will become consumers. Flour, beef, pork, beans—the substantials—will be wanted in large quantity. Europe is convulsed, and the indications are that there will be a general outbreak across the water; if so, America must supply the armies of France, Italy and England with food. Let the farmers prepare for a great demand; let every cultivator put in an extra acre of corn or wheat, and carry his tilth to the best possible perfection; let every calf be saved from the butcher's hands, for there will be a great demand for beef. Farmers, everywhere, now is your time!

POWER OF THE MINIE RIFLE.—The power of the Minie rifle has been proved in the collision of the troops with the mob at St. Louis. The balls in striking the walls tore the bricks for a space of three or four inches in diameter, and when they struck perpendicularly, penetrated to the depth of six inches into the solid wall. One shot fired at an angle to the wall, tore away the corner of a brick next the door frame, struck the edge of the frame, penetrating through it at least six inches, and went through the door into the building, lodging in the opposite walls.

A SAFE MAN TO INSURE.—By a steamboat explosion on a Western river, a passenger was thrown unhurt into the water, and at once struck out lustily for the shore, blowing like a porpoise all the while. He reached the bank almost exhausted, and was caught by a bystander, and drawn out panting.

"Well, old fellow," said his friend, "had a hard time, eh?"

"Ye-yes, pretty hard, considerin'.—Wasn't doin' it for myself, though; was a workin' for one o' them insurance offices in New York. Got a policy on my life, and I wanted to save them. I didn't care."

AN Irishman going to market met a farmer with an owl. "Say, misther, what'll ye take for the big-eyed turkey?" "'Tis an owl," replied the astonished farmer.—"Divil a bit do I care whether it's ould or young; price the bird."