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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.

"THY WILL BE DONE."

Let the scholar and divine
Tell us how to pray aright;
Let the truths of Gospel shine
With their precious hallowed light;
But the prayer a mother taught,
Is to me a matchless one;
Eloquent and spirit-fraught
Are the words—"Thy will be done"

Though not fairly understood,
Still those words, at evening hour,
Imply some being great and good,
Of mercy, majesty, and power.
Bending low on infant knee,
And gazing on the setting sun,
I thought that orb his home must be,
To whom I said—"Thy will be done."

I have searched the sacred page,
I have heard the godly speech,
But the lore of saint or sage,
Nothing holier can teach.
Pain has wrung my spirit sore,
But my soul the triumph won,
When the anguish that I bore,
Only breathed—"Thy will be done."

They have served in pressing need,
Have nerved my heart in every task,
And howsoe'er my breast may bleed,
No other balm of prayer I ask.
When my whitened lips declare
Life's last sands have almost run,
May the dying breath they bear,
Murmur forth—"Thy will be done."

SINGLE LIFE IN FRANCE.—Two peoples are to be seen in the towns of France; the one clad in cloth—that's man; the other, in wretched printed calico—that's woman. The one—we will take the lowest laborer—the worst paid, the hodman, the servant of other workmen—will contrive to eat meat for breakfast (a slice of smoked sausage, or something else, as a thumb-piece on bread.) In the evening he steps into his *gargote*, or eating-house, where he will have a plate of meat, and even some bad wine. A woman of the same condition will take a sou's (half-penny) worth of milk in the morning, some bread at noon and some bread at night, hardly a sou's worth of cheese. You don't believe it? It is true as shall be proved. Her day's work produces 10 sous, "and cannot produce 11." Why are these things come to this wretched state? The man does not choose to marry; he does not choose to protect and be burdened with the woman. He lives in gluttonous solitude. He abstains from nothing. "I do not earn enough," he says. He earns four or five times more than the woman. He earns forty or fifty sous, and she ten. The poverty of the workman would be for the workwoman wealth, abundance and luxury.

A SINGULAR TEST OF FRIENDSHIP.—An eccentric gentleman recently died in Paris. Having a large number of friends, and wishing to put their friendship to the test, he directed in his will that should he die between October and March, his funeral should take place at eight o'clock in the morning, or at six o'clock should he die during the other months in the year. Invitations were to be sent to all his friends. Each male who attended was to receive 5,000 francs, and each female 8,000 francs. Four hundred invitations were accordingly sent out, asking attendance at the funeral at six o'clock in the morning, and out of the whole number only twenty-nine proved faithful. These were agreeably surprised a few days after, on receiving the information that 5,000 francs each was at their dead friend's notary's. The recipients at once decided to give 1,000 francs each towards a monument for the giver.

PARSON BROWNLOW stands a fair chance to get money enough to re-establish the Knoxville Whig. Not less than $2,500 came from his effort at the Academy of Music. The meeting at Brooklyn yielded about $1,200, and he will average about $1,000 a lecture. He is to have $1,000 for the copyright of his forthcoming book, and on the whole will come out of the campaign with a full purse.

HORSE EXHIBITION.—The farmers of Cecil county will hold a horse exhibition at Cecilton on the 14th of June.

For the Kent News.

A Word to Parents.

I called to see my neighbor, Mrs. A., this morning, and found her in great trouble. Of course I enquired the cause of her distress. After a gush of briny tears and some heavy heaves of heart, she said: You know, Mrs. B., that Mr. A and myself have tried to bring up William and John in such a manner as to make them respectable. We have, as far our means would justify, tried to give them a fair education. We have indulged them at home, allowing them to have their own way in many things; we have never compelled them to come home early at night, and Mr. A. frequently gives them money; thus we have tried to encourage them to do right, and have often comforted ourselves with the hope that they would be a great pleasure to us in after life. Here she stopped, her eyes became suffused with tears, and she sighed from the bottom of her heart. After a time she was so far enabled to control her feelings as to continue her sad story, and with a heavy sigh she then said: Mr. A. went out last night to see if he could ascertain what great attraction there was for the boys leaving home every evening. As he passed down the street his attention was attracted by a large crowd of noisy boys standing near the market house. As he walked toward them he heard the most profane language. One of the number belched forth the most horrid oaths. He thought the voice very much resembled William's, but thought it could not be him. Again he heard the same voice indulging in profanity. Can it be—is it possible that is my son. The night being very dark he went within a few feet of the crowd without being perceived. Just then William repeated what he had before said. His father reached forth his hand, took hold of him, and to his horror was now convinced that it was his son. He then inquired for John, but William hesitated to tell. At length he said, I will go with you and find him.—They turned the corner, passed a few rods down the street, and entered a bar room. Just as they entered, a door opened into a back room, and he heard a call for more whiskey. He at once recognized it as the voice of his son John. As he stepped to the door he beheld his son seated at a card table, with glass in hand. Now, said Mrs. A., you can understand why I am almost broken-hearted.

Now the object of the writer of this article is to call the attention of parents and guardians in Chestertown to the fact that there may be seen each night in the week large crowds of boys collected together in our streets. Could the parents and guardians of these boys witness their conduct and hear their profanity, and then take a peep into the bar rooms and rum shops, and witness the scenes there enacted, and then remember that all this profanity and dissipation had its beginning in allowing their children to have their own way at home, running out at night, and giving them money, they would, I think, desist from a course, the persistence in which must inevitably result in their ruin. It would be just as rational to expect to reap a crop of wheat from a seeding of rye, as to allow children to form such associations and indulge in such habits, and then expect them to become respectable and virtuous men. A FRIEND OF YOUTH.

EXCELLENT HARNESSING ARRANGEMENT.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman describes the following method of harnessing and unharnessing a horse to a single wagon:

In the first place, my harness is made with the collar open at the bottom, and no buckle, but the hames are fastened to the collar, and there is one buckle to fasten them both. The tugs and hold-back straps are not unhitched; the lines lie over the dash, where they will not get under the horse's feet; they may be unbuckled from the headstall, or remain with it, and all hang up together. I have a wooden hook, like an ox-bow, with half the length of one side cut off so as to hook under the back saddle, collar and headstall. A cord is attached to the long end of the hook and put up over a pulley and through another pulley, and down to about three feet from one side of the horse. Unbuckle the belly-bands and the hame-straps, put under the hook, pull all up and make the cord fast to a small hook at the side of the carriage house. A horse will soon learn to place himself back into the breeching when the harness and shafts are let down, three or four buckles are fastened and he is harnessed.

THE JUDGE AND THE COUNSELLOR.—A judge and counsellor being upon indifferent terms, a client of the counsel's making his appearance at the bar with his jaw terribly swelled, the judge remarked: "Mr.—, this client of yours would make an excellent counsellor; he's all jaw," which set the court in a roar of laughter against the counsellor. On silence being again restored, the counsellor then remarked: "My lord, I think he would make a better judge, for his jaw is all on one side." The retort turned the laugh against the judge, and from that day they were on the best terms of friendship.

A MAMMOTH MONITOR.—A Washington dispatch says that Capt. Ericsson has planned a large seagoing Monitor, with a single turret, plated with iron 24 inches thick and armed with two guns, carrying a ball 1,000 pounds in weight.

Hon. John A. Gilmer, of N. Carolina.

There is some light amid all the gloom. With our improved facilities for communicating with the Southern States it becomes more certain that through all that part of country there is still a considerable number of prominent men who have never lowered their knee to the image of Baal and are certain to prove staunch supporters of the Union. Quite a number of such have been heard from. The boldest is Hon. Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, who, in a State Convention lately in session at Raleigh, thus expressed himself while speaking in reference to the new law taxing slaves:

"I also, while I am up, desire to call the attention of those gentlemen who are opposing this measure to the fact that they, and they alone, were chiefly instrumental in carrying North Carolina out of the Union. Yes, gentlemen, it is you who were in favor of contracting a great debt by carrying on a war with the Union. You claimed that secession was necessary in order to give better security to the institution of slavery; hence it was for the exclusive benefit of *your* property that secession took place and this enormous debt was contracted, and all of this misery and slaughter brought upon the country. At the commencement of secession you were exceedingly patriotic, and said that the South must secure her independence, at whatever sacrifice of blood and treasure.

"Gentlemen, you have succeeded in forcing the State out of the Union; you have also succeeded in saddling a great debt upon the State; thus far your wishes have been realized. You have had your way. In gratifying your wishes this debt has been incurred. You have remained at your firesides while the fearful struggle was going on, and obliged those who represent no property to fight your battles. Now that the debt has been contracted by you, who represent the slave interest of the State, you nevertheless have the coolness, with all these facts staring before you in the face, to rise in your places and refuse to be taxed. By objecting to pay your share of this great debt you are obliging those who fought your battles to pay it for you. I desire to know if there can be anything more ungrateful and inhuman than this? I had no hand in bringing about this unholy war. I was not in favor of secession, and am not now. I love the old Union, and long to return to its folds. I had no voice in contracting this debt; I have been opposed to it all along. Notwithstanding this, I am willing that my slaves should be taxed heavily to liquidate this unjust debt. Yea, I would gladly emancipate them all if it would restore us back as we were before. The slavery question is the cause of this war, and we shall never have peace until a gradual emancipation measure is adopted."

Davis Inclines Too Much to Fasting and Prayer.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 19.]

The President proclaimed last Friday to be a day of official prayer and religious ceremony, and it was so observed. The departments were closed, and necessary work of this trying period was brought to a stand-still for twenty-four hours. Never has any one year seen so many of these affairs. *It is hoped that the latest is the last.* The country has had quite enough of them. Religion is the sentiment of individuals, not a matter of military order or formal injunction, and though it is well that a Government should pay proper respect to the religious ceremony, that has been done *and overdone* by the Confederacy. In truth, these devotional proclamations of Mr. Davis have lost all good effect from their repetition, are regarded by the people *as either cant or evidence of mental weakness*, and have become *the topic of unpleasant reflection with intelligent men.* Piety is estimable, but energy, common sense, impartial justice, courage and industry, are also qualities very useful to rulers and to nations. It is to the diligent employment of the faculties God has given us that we obtain his blessing, and not by vain and affected supplications.

When we find the President standing in a corner telling his beads, and relying on a miracle to save the country, *instead of mounting his horse and putting forth every power of the Government to defeat the enemy, the effect is depressing in the extreme.* When the ship springs aleak the efficient captain does not order all hands to prayers, but to the pumps.

DIMENSIONS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.—The dimensions of the Capitol at Washington are thus officially stated:—Whole length of building, 751 feet 4 inches; length of wings, including steps, 324 feet; width of wings, 142 feet 8 inches; width of old Capitol, 352 feet 4 inches; height of dome above the basement floor, 264 feet; ground actually covered, 153,112 square feet, or more than three and a half acres.

TO CLEAR THE EYE FROM DUST.—When the eye is irritated by dust, or intrusive particles of any kind, the practice is to keep it open, as if staring; then a sort of rotary movement of the ball takes place, the surface becomes covered with water, the particle is gradually impelled to the corner of the eye, and is there floated out or can be easily removed, without any of the disagreeable consequencee that attend shutting and rubbing.

The Fruits of Secession.

How plainly we see demonstrated from day to day the accursed nature of that conflict set on foot by a set of ambitious leaders, the evil falling directly on this or that locality as the fortunes of war vary in the bloody attempt at revolution. At one time a cry of sorrow goes up from Massachusetts or New York; at another from Illinois or Kentucky; now from Ohio, and next from our own State, as the long lists of the murdered find their way to the many disconsolate homes. Who can estimate the sorrow, the suffering, and who, alas! can estimate the *guilt* of those who have caused this insane warfare betwixt the great brotherhood of States? And it does not need our condemnation to make the guilt plain to all. We need no more emphatic utterances than what we may gather from the past declarations of men now most active in the mad attempt to sunder the Union—the very Rebel leaders themselves. Amongst those who did his best to stay the wicked attempt, who plead in the most earnest terms against those measures which precipitated revolution, we may rank the Hon. Jere Clemens, of Alabama. Some eighteen months ago he made the following declarations at a public meeting at Huntsville, Alabama:

"The dream of a Southern Confederacy is the wildest vision that ever troubled the brain of a moon-struck enthusiast—a dream interrupted by bloody conflicts with your neighbors and a vile dependence on foreign Powers. * * Am I wrong, then, in asking you to be certain that some intolerable grievance exists, for which there is no other honorable redress before becoming a party to disunion? Lay your hands upon your hearts and tell me, if you can, what that grievance is. What wrong are you suffering? What oppression weighs upon you? The sun which will rise to-morrow behind yonder mountains, in its long journey, will shine on no land so happy, so blessed, as ours. It will travel on from continent to continent, sometimes in joy and sometimes in sorrow—looking down upon the chained captive in one place, upon the lordly proprietor in another, upon the widows anxious in another, * * * but nowhere else will its beams be gladdened by the presence of universal peace, of universal plenty, and of universal freedom. Why, then, should you wish to destroy the Government under which, and by which, *all this has been secured?* What desire can you have to substitute for *that splendid and glorious picture a landscape whose waters are tears, whose vegetation has been blasted by fire, and whose inhabitants have been thinned out by the sword?*"

When ex-Senator Clemens drew this picture it was only in the possible future, its horrors had not then been realized.—And yet, to-day, here are men amongst us, men claiming to be sane men, men having wives and children, and great estates, men mad enough to desire to see war and desolation ride triumphant through Maryland, and that, too, after the picture has been made a reality in the case of our unfortunate neighbor, Virginia. Such a result is absolutely past the comprehension of any rational mind; and yet the thing goes on, and day after day we see beardless boys and silly women and girls leading public sentiment with a certain class who ought to scout such a guidance if they had the merest modicum of brains, or any discernment, in view of the evils that threaten themselves and the land in which they dwell.

That the State might have been affected in the first instance by the contagion of an evil example, and before the curse had demonstrated fairly its weight, is not so surprising because many sedate communities have been led astray in a thousand ways by some fresh excitement; but with the fruits of Secession demonstrated as "only evil, and that continually," how can men still persist in inviting its consequences among us, and how can they expect our people to bear with patience with such a course? Let Maryland, in view of recent events, resolve once more that no terms must be made with such a heresy. Let her tolerate pestilence or famine, let her *welcome* these curses, indeed, rather than that all-pervading one which turns friend against friend, brother against brother, and which, as civil war, combines every horror known.—*Balt. American.*

PLAIN WORDS BY A KENTUCKY UNION MAN.—A loyal citizen of Carlisle, Kentucky, writing from that place, May 19th, says: This rebellion has done more damage to the negro property of Kentucky than the Abolitionists have ever done, or could do, in a hundred years. At the beginning of the rebellion No. 1 hands were worth from $1,200 to $2,500, and No. 1 women from $900 to $1200. A few days ago a trader told me that he saw four No. 1 hands sell for $1,100 for the lot—say, three-fourths of their value lost in a little more than a year. Four thousand dollars is the tax laid on the seller in that one transaction by his Southern Rights friends. At the time they commenced to "make a spoon or spoil a horn" we had the most stringent laws. We held them by the severest State laws, backed by United States laws, that were framed and dictated by the South, but not content with all this, the slaveocracy must have slave laws over territory where a slave never did nor never will exist. I wonder if they want a slave code for the moon?

THE *Confederate Almanac* for 1862, published by Rev. Dr. Summers at the Southern Methodist Publishing House, announces an *"eclipse of the sun, visible over the Confederate States!"* To this the Nashville *Union* (the new Union paper) adds, that about the same time "there will be a total eclipse of the Confederate States, visible over all creation."

The Confiscation Bill.

The following are the leading features of the Confiscation Bill that recently passed the House of Representatives:

The bill provides that all the estate, property and moneys, stocks, credit and effects of the person or persons hereinafter named, are declared forfeited to the government of the United States, and declared lawful subjects of seizure, and of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States, against the expenses for suppressing the present rebellion, that is to say:

First.—Of any person hereafter acting as an officer in the army or navy of the rebels, now or hereafter, in arms against the government of the United States.

Secondly.—Any person hereafter acting as President, Vice President, member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner or Consul of the so-called confederate States.

Thirdly.—Any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a convention or legislature, or Judge of any Court of the so-called confederate States.

Fourthly.—Any person who, having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called confederate States.

Fifthly.—Any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the so called confederate States, or under any of the several States of said confederacy, or laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, State or municipal in its name or character.

Sixthly.—Any person who, having property in any loyal State or territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion, the said estate, property and moneys, stocks, credits and effects of these persons, are declared lawful subjects of capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers or conveyances shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession, and for the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove he is one of the persons described in this section.

The second section provides that if any person within any State or territory of the United States other than those already specified shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation by the President, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to their allegiance, their property shall in like manner be forfeited for the use of the United States, all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property, after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of the warning, shall be null and void.

The remaining sections provide the necessary machinery for carrying the law into effect. Yeas 82, nays 68.

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE?—In the course of the debate in the United States Senate on Monday, the following explanation was made in relation to recent military movements:

Mr. Davis, Kentucky, referred to Gen. Hunter's proclamation, and to the bad policy of weakening Gen. Banks so as to leave him to be whipped by the Rebels, and said he believed General Stanton took charge of the armies.

Mr. Wilson, Massachusetts, said the President was entirely responsible for these orders for the arrest of Gen. McDowell's progress toward Richmond, and for the withdrawal of troops from Gen. Banks. It was done by the President, with the approbation of the Secretary of War and several Generals and military men. The President gave a written order that a certain numbers of men should be left for the defence of Washington, which should be agreed on by the commanders of the different army corps. Twenty thousand of McDowell's men were retained, and the men were withdrawn from Gen. Banks in anticipation of just such a movement as has taken place. These movements were directed by the President, and he is entirely responsible.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN VISITS FREDERICKSBURG.—President Lincoln, accompanied by Secretary of War Stanton, and Captain Dalghren, visited Fredericksburg on Saturday. The Martha Washington conveyed the party to Aquia Creek, from whence they were taken by railroad to General McDowell's head-quarters, opposite Fredericksburg. The occasion was made a gala day. Flags were displayed from the steamboats and shipping at Aquia Creek. Several regiments were reviewed by the President. In the afternoon, Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by General McDowell, General Patrick and a body-guard, visited and rode through the streets of Fredericksburg. The President was greeted by the troops and many of the citizens with the utmost enthusiasm. Many apostles of Secession were unexpectedly afforded a view of their "boss," the noble representative of the loyal people of the United States. A national salute was fired by one of the batteries in Falmouth. The Presidential party returned late in the evening to Washington. The President seems to manifest the greatest interest in the welfare and movements of the army, and his presence amongst the troops is certainly very inspiring.

For the Kent News.

Farm Work for June.

The season for cultivating corn is now at hand. See that you have good cultivators, in good order, recollecting that one good implement is worth a half dozen inferior ones. Have one tooth for each cultivator made like a plow, to throw the earth but one way. While small use this tooth next to the corn to throw the earth from it. You can work three inches closer to the corn with this kind of a tooth than with the ordinary ones. When the corn gets larger, reverse this tooth to the other side of the cultivator. When you cultivate have it done well. Three acres well done is better than ten just run over. After going over the corn twice with the cultivator, if there should be any small weeds or grass about the corn, take a small plow and run around it, which will smother up all the weeds and grass; after which level down the ground with the cultivator.—Corn should not be ploughed if it can be avoided, and more especially not when it gets to any size. I think the plow does more damage to the roots of the corn than the earthing up is of advantage.

If you have any bushes or briars, cut them off this month close to the ground, then cut them again in August. This is better than grubbing them out, for there are very few bushes or briars that can survive being cut off close in one season during those two months.

Examine your fruit trees this month.—Keep them well worked, and if they need pruning, now is the best time to do it.—Trees pruned this month, while the sap is flowing profusely, will immediately heal over and leave no ugly scar or wound like winter pruning. If you have any trees which seem bark-bound and look sickly, on the twenty-first of this month remove the bark from off the trunk of the tree all around, as high as you can reach. This will not injure the tree, but be of advantage to it, for in one month's time the tree will have a new bark formed and become in a great measure a young tree. Old apple and peach orchards might be renovated in this way. Trees set out this spring, if not showing a disposition to grow off right, should be mulched and the earth kept mellow around them. If treated in this way they will not die in August.

Turn up the manure in the cattle pound; sprinkle it well with plaster, which will retain the ammonia, and cause the heap to decompose.

Examine your reapers and mowers, and if not in order send them to the shop at at once, and do not wait until you want them before you have them repaired.

The last of this month keep an eye on your wheat, and as soon as the straw turns yellow two inches below the head cut it and put it up in small shocks well capped. Wheat will ripen better thus than standing—the grain will be plumper and heavier, and will make more flour per bushel than if left to become dead ripe before being cut. A FARMER.

Kent Co., June 2, 1862.

Field Beans With Corn.

One of the crops used to fill out corn, when it grows scantily, or has failed in hills or spots, is the white bush bean.—There is wisdom in the selection. The leguminous and cereal crops are considered so essentially dissimilar in their drafts upon the soil, that they are adapted to follow each other in any rotation. So far as we are aware, experience has not yet discovered that corn suffers essentially, if at all, for having a large crop of beans grown at the same time upon the soil. A heavier draft is, of course, made upon the soil if a large crop is taken off. It is a common practice in some good farming communities, to drop a few beans on the south side of every corn hill having less than three stalks. Another method is the following: The corn being in hills equally distant, in rows running both ways, at the second hoeing, after plowing or running the weeder both ways, plant beans between the hills in the rows running one way. Other plant similarly at the same time the corn is planted.

Beans cultivated by themselves are a very profitable crop, not exhausting to the soil, and an admirable food for sheep. They uniformly bring a remunerative price, and are sometimes very high and in great demand. They do best on good corn land, not richly manured, in rows 2½ feet apart, kept weeded and hoed.—*Amer. Agr.*

A WIFE WHO KNEW HOW TO "LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE."—A few weeks after a late marriage the doting husband had some peculiar thoughts when putting on his last clean shirt, as he saw no appearance of "a washing." He thereupon rose earlier than usual one morning and kindled a fire. When hanging on the kettle, he made a noise on purpose to arouse his easy wife. She peeped over the blankets, and exclaimed; "My dear ——, what are you doing?" He deliberately responded; "I've put on my last clean shirt, and am going to wash one now for myself!" "Very well," said Mrs. Easy, "you had better wash one for me, too!"

ALL the editors in the Cotton States are demanding angrily and fiercely why New Orleans surrendered. Bless your simple souls, gentlemen, Commodore Farragut expressly requested her to do so. We have no doubt she can get her certificate to that effect.