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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.

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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.

ENIGMA.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You will confer a favor on a friend, by giving the following ENIGMA an insertion in your paper—I came across it lately in looking over an old paper.

Three boys all prone to roguish jest,
Once drove a hen from o'er her nest;
The eggs they stole and home they hied,
Resolved the plunder to divide.

The half of all and half an egg,
They portioned to the greatest wag—
The other half, of what remain'd,
And half an egg, he too obtain'd.

The third got half of what was left,
And half an egg, yet none were cleft—
The number tell, the Poet begs,
And pray divide poor Partlet's eggs.

[We have the answer to the above, in verse, but will delay its publication for a short period, and in the meantime solicit a solution from any of our readers.]

Freedom of the Press.

Around her waist I put my arms—
I felt as soft as cake;
"Oh, dear," said she, "what liberty
You Printer men do take!"
"Why, yes; my Sal, my charming gal,
(I squeezed her some I guess,)
Can you say aught, my chick, against
"The Freedom of the Press?"

I kiss'd her some, I did, by gum—
She colored like a beet;
Upon my living soul she looked
Almost too good to eat!
I gave her another bus, and then
Said she "I do confess,
I rather sorter kinder like
The Freedom of the Press?"

INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

One of the city tract distributers was recently performing his work of love, and on entering a hotel in —— street, asked a quiet looking man, not yet past the meridian of life, if he would accept of a tract. An affirmative answer was cordially given, and a conversation followed in which the stranger avowed himself to be an unhappy man. He had lived for many years in the State of Missouri, and on the breaking out of the rebellion, he became so much interested in the success of the Union cause, as to awaken the bitter hatred of his secessionist neighbors. On returning to his home, after a day's absence, he found that a gang of the rebels had attacked his house and shot his wife and child dead!

Goaded to desperation at the cowardly and murderous cruelty of the assassins, he at once determined, as the best means of avenging himself, to enlist as a soldier in one of the Union regiments. But at the battle of Wilson's Creek, in which he took a perilous part, and in which the brave Lyon fell, he was taken prisoner, and effected his escape, several months afterwards, only by drugging and killing three of the guard. "Now," said the sorrowing man, "I am here, on my way to England, to lay my aching head once more in my poor mother's lap, and receive her blessing. I had accumulated a handsome property in Missouri, and tried to make myself useful there as a citizen, and as a member of a Baptist church. Part of my property may come to me again, but my wife and child are gone forever; and with a heart broken by this great sorrow, I go to seek the sympathy of her who loved me first, and loves me yet."

ONE OF THE REBEL JACKSON'S CHARACTERISTICS.—It is universally understood in the valley of Virginia, that Jackson is austerely pious. His men say he retires to his tent to pray, regularly, morning and night. A good joke is told as happening between one of our reporters there and a lady of violent Secession professions. She said Jackson was raised up by Providence, to be the military savior of the Valley of Virginia. She declared that she knew, from her own brother, that he had *wrestled* with the Lord in prayer for an hour on the Sunday morning before he attacked Shields at Winchester. The Bohemian, with lightning quickness, responded, "The Lord gave him a hard fall that day!"

SPEECH of HON. E. H. WEBSTER.

We subjoin extracts from the speech of the Hon. Edwin H. Webster, delivered in the House of Representatives, June 19th, on the bill relating to claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, and damages thereto by the troops of the United States, during the present rebellion:

I have been always and am especially now, against all discussion and agitation by Congress, on the subject of slavery; and I did hope that when Congress assembled at the present session, it would, eschewing all subjects of irritation among the friends of the Union, devote itself to that legislation which was most conducive to the suppression of rebellion; to the crushing out of treason most foul and disgraceful; to the protection of Union men in each and every State; to the restoration of the Union, with the rights of States unimpaired; to the vindication of the Constitution as the supreme law of the land; and to the reestablishment of the Republic, in the midst of the nations and against the hopes and machinations of nobles and kings, upon its ancient foundations, never more to be assailed by traitors at home, ever more to be feared by enemies abroad. It was in this spirit, I feel convinced, we met in the extra session in July last. The President had declared this to be his purpose in calling out the military forces of the country. His Secretary of State, by his authority, had instructed our ministers so to declare to all the Governments to which they were accredited, and we ourselves, shortly after we met together, in the following resolution offered by my friend, the venerable statesman from Kentucky, [Mr. Crittenden,] and adopted with an almost unanimous vote, solemnly enunciated the principles which would control our action and the purposes we sought to accomplish:

"*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States,* That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the southern States, now in arms against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the *supremacy* of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Armed, sir, with all these facts—and more effective arms could not have been furnished to the loyal men of the border States for their fierce contest with disunion—I went home to my people, after the adjournment of the extra session, and in public meeting everywhere proclaimed to them that this Congress was imbued with a patriotic and catholic spirit, that no inclination existed to interfere with any of their rights, but that the one, all-absorbing, all-controlling purpose was the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution. And when we returned to our places in this Hall in December last, I expected and believed that Congress would ardently and uninterruptedly devote itself to this, and to no other work. But I must confess I have been disappointed. Day after day, week after week, and month after month, has this pernicious question of slavery been dragged into our deliberations, to irritate and divide the honest friends of the Union. I make this confession with great reluctance and with great regret. I speak not as a party man, nor in the interest of any party. Sir, the Union men of my State have cast to the winds all old party feelings. The bonds which formerly bound them to party organization have been snapped asunder like the green withes upon the limbs of the sleeping Samson. Two parties only are found there now—the friends of the Union and the enemies of the Union; the men who stand for the protection of the Government, for the upholding of its flag, and for the enforcement of its laws, and the men who desire to see those laws set at defiance, that flag trampled in the dust, and that Government broken in pieces. I repeat, sir, these are the only parties in my State to-day, as they are the only parties in the other border States.

Why, sir, look at the delegation from my State on this floor, and see how old party lines have ceased to exist. At the last presidential election my friend who sits in front of me [Mr. Crisfield] voted for Breckinridge. My colleagues, the one who sits immediately in front of me [Mr. Calvert] and the one who sits behind me, [Mr. Leary,] and myself, voted for Bell. My other colleagues [Mr. Thomas and Mr. May] voted for Douglas. The people of the State, when they came to send a delegation to Congress, selected men from all the old parties, and sent them here to deliberate and determine, not for party, but for that which is higher and holier than party, their country.

Neither were we sent here as sectional men to labor and appeal only for the good of our own section, and our peculiar institutions. Sir, as you are aware, Maryland is a slaveholding State; but our people did not elect us to perpetuate slavery, as, I doubt not, your constituents did not elect you to destroy it. We were elected to labor and legislate for the good of the entire country, and to-day, if the Union men of Maryland believed that the institution of slavery stood between them and their country's good, between them and the preservation of the Union, without any intermeddling on your part, or the part of others, they would lay their own hands upon it and destroy it. They are willing to make any and all sacrifices that could be demanded of a patriotic people for so holy an object.

But, sir, my people in their heart of hearts believe, as I believe, that this constant agitation of the question of slavery, this almost uninterrupted discussion of emancipation and abolition, is not at all conducive to the putting down of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union. They believe that so far from being beneficial to the cause of the Union, it is, at this particular juncture of our affairs, positively mischievous and destructive.

What good has been done to the country by all this agitation? Has it strengthened the bonds between men of the several sections of the Union? Has it united more closely the loyal men of the free States and the slave States? Has it added to our forces in the field? Has it weakened or destroyed the forces of our enemy? Has it, in fine, aided your soldiers in achieving success for their country, and honor for themselves? No, sir, no; it has done none of this. The victories which have crowned the armies of the Republic, presaging, as they do, the final triumph of the Government, have been won not by your legislation, but in spite of it, by the courage of your brave soldiers, and the skill and gallantry of their officers.

Now, let us look at some of these acts of legislation with which we have been keeping up this agitation during the present session, and see what necessity there was for them. You saw fit to adopt a new regulation for the United States Army, that no officer should use the force under his command to return runaway slaves to their masters. That was entirely unnecessary. There was no officer in the United States Army who was using the force under him for any such purpose. There was no man in any of the slave States who desired that any officer should do it. Certainly, no loyal man of the slave States desired that any portion of the Army should be taken from its legitimate duties for the purpose of hunting up fugitive slaves

There was no public necessity for such an Army regulation. Its only effect was to produce some little excitement here, and some little irritation in certain portions of the country at the time of its passage. I care nothing about it; my people care nothing about it. It was a matter of no importance. Afterwards a bill was introduced into this House and passed, and I believe is now a law, prohibiting slavery in all the Territories of the United States. By that law you only re-enact the decree of the Almighty. You do no practical good, either to the white man or the negro, to the freeman or the slave. No sensible slaveholder ever would have taken his slaves to any of our Territories. It is true, the prohibition in this bill is made to apply to territory hereafter acquired. But everybody knows that the terms upon which territory may hereafter be acquired will be determined at the time of its acquisition, and that the attempt on our part to fix conditions now is simply ridiculous. As far as I am concerned, I care not what conditions you fix to future acquisitions of territory, for I am against all such acquisitions. I hope the boundaries of the Republic never will be extended, either in the interest of slavery or freedom. The gentleman who introduced this bill [Mr Lovejoy] knew such legislation was not necessary to exclude slavery from the Territories, but he also knew it would produce irritation, excite discord, and keep alive sectional agitation; hence it was too important a measure not to be introduced.

What next was done? You passed a bill, which has gone into effect, abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. The people of the District petitioned for no such legislation. The people of the country generally did not demand it. I do not perceive that any great amount of good has been done by it. It is true I see on the streets a greater number of idle negroes, dressed in holiday attire, but I cannot perceive any material difference between Washington as a slave city and Washington as a free city. If gentlemen who exhibited so much interest in the matter feel more comfortable now I cannot say that I feel less so.

I did not approve of this bill at the time of its passage. I do not approve of it now. I think it an act of injustice on the part of the Government to deprive owners of their property without their consent, and not give them a full consideration therefor. I think they ought to have been paid the fair and full value of their slaves, whether that value was one dollar or one thousand dollars each. And more than that, I think the passage of that bill was an act of bad faith toward the State of Maryland, which ceded this District to the General Government. It ceded this District certainly without any idea that slavery would be here abolished before it had been abolished in that State, or without the consent of that State. But the act has been passed, and I do not propose to reopen that question. It was irritating to the people of my State. It was irritating to the people of the District. It has been done, nevertheless. And although my people do not agree in the justice and wisdom of that legislation, still they are willing to submit to it. It is the law of the land, and they are willing to abide by it, as they have ever shown their willingness to stand by the law.

But what effects have followed such legislation? The people of the border States are becoming dissatisfied. They are unhappy. They are apprehensive. They are losing confidence in Congress. They begin to fear that you intend to keep up this agitation at all times and under all circumstances, without regard to their wishes or interests, until their institutions are entirely destroyed. It is for this reason, to quiet their apprehensions, to relieve their anxieties, to give them renewed confidence in the wisdom and moderation of Congress, that I propose to strike this subject out of the bill. It is for this reason, too, that I appeal to gentlemen from the northern States to stop all further legislation on the subject. Surely you have already redeemed all the pledges you can have made to your constituents on this question. You have gone to the full extent of the Chicago platform. You have legislated against slavery wherever you have claimed the constitutional right of legislation. You have abolished it in this District, and have prohibited it from all the Territories. I tell gentlemen, in all sincerity, too, that while this kind of legislation is distasteful to the loyal men of the border States, rendering them unhappy and apprehensive, it gives the liveliest satisfaction to the disunionists among them. They expect it to aid their sinking cause, to swell their diminished ranks, and to furnish some justification for their unholy cause. You are thus giving "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the Union. I speak in a fraternal spirit. I desire to see peace, concord, harmony, earnest and hearty cooperation prevailing in the ranks of the Union. I know that we differ widely in our views on this one question, and on it alone, that its agitation but leads to dissension, to discord, to alienation, and to division in those ranks. I repeat, then, let us have no more of it. I think the Union men of the border States have some right to make this request. I think they have some claim on the moderation, the liberality, the confidence and support of their northern brethren. They are engaged in the same great cause, I trust, with them—the preservation and perpetuation of free constitutional government. They are, like them, pouring out their treasure in this great cause. For it they stand with them on bloody battle-fields. For it, with them, they are achieving a common renown and filling common graves.

It is true, Mr. Speaker, the Union men of the border States were exceedingly anxious to avoid this conflict. They did not rush thoughtlessly or gladly into this war. They were willing, ay, desirous of making every effort and every sacrifice, consistent with the nation's honor and its existence, to prevent this fratricidal strife. History will tell with what zeal and earnestness they besought their embittered brethren of the South not to lay violent hands upon the Government which had never oppressed them, which, in all human probability, never would oppress them, and under which they had grown so great and prosperous. History will tell, too, with what earnestness they also appealed to their scarcely less embittered brethren of the North, peaceably and fraternally to remove all cause of real or imaginary complaint.

It was natural, too, as it was proper, they should seek to avoid a conflict, that they should hesitate to rush into war, horrid, internecine war, a war which would rage within their own borders, among friends and brethren and kindred, as well as between neighboring and sister States. Their animosities had not been excited by sectional contests, their institutions were the same as that of their southern brethren, and the warmest sympathies and the kindliest affection existed between them.

But notwithstanding all this, when the war was forced by the disunionists upon the country, when all question of a peaceable settlement of difficulties was passed, when the only issue left for them was shall the Union be destroyed, or shall it be preserved by the only means which could accomplish it, the crushing out of rebellion by force, the Union men of the border States no longer hesitated. Moved by the purest patriotism, by the holiest love of country, they yielded not to the touching and seductive appeals of their southern brethren, but rising above the aroused fears and prejudices and passions of their section, they took their unalterable position for the Union of their fathers, and are now striking in its behalf though friends and kindred stand in their way.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that great misapprehension exists in the minds of many in reference to the amount of aid given the Government by the border States in this hour of peril and contest. Some indeed go so far as to say that so far from assisting the Government they are an actual burden, requiring armed occupation to keep them in subjection. How false is this opinion, how unjust to the Union men of the border States, and how unbecoming to those who entertain it, let a few plain facts and figures determine.

In the first place, I assert that the border States, in proportion to their loyal white population, have now more men in the field than any other class of States.—Statistics prove it. By the census of 1860 there are 2,741,271 white population in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Western Virginia—estimating Western Virginia at 250,000. From these States we have, according to a report made to the Senate a few days since by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of that body, [Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts,] and furnished from the Adjutant General's office, at this time 72,850 men in the field, or one in thirty-eight of our entire white population, secessionists and disunionists of every grade included. Take from this number one-third of the population for secessionists, sympathizers with secession, and men opposed to the war, as they say—and I think this is about a fair division—this will leave one in every twenty-five of the entire loyal white population in the Army of the United States. Now, the northern States, with their white population of 18,683,530, have, according to the same report of Mr. Wilson, 531,413 men in the field, or one to thirty-five of their white population.—Thus, gentlemen will perceive that these much-abused border States have almost as many men in the field in proportion to their entire white population as the northern States, and many more than the northern States in proportion to their loyal population.

We have given our men, we have also given our money. Every border State, I believe, has assumed through its Legislature, without hesitation and without murmur, to pay its full proportion of the direct tax. I saw it stated in one of the morning papers to-day that my own State had paid its quota into your Treasury—the second State to perform this duty.

We have not only given our men and money, but, sir, everywhere throughout my State, in every village and neighborhood, the loyal women have their daily and weekly meetings—their Union relief associations—and are making and contributing thousands and tens of thousands of dollars' worth of comforts and delicacies for your sick and wounded soldiers. And in the city of Baltimore, which some gentlemen seem to consider but a vast camp of treason, our fair women daily in large numbers visit the great military hospitals, and with personal assiduities and gentle ministrations alleviate, as far as possible, the pains and sufferings of your brave but unfortunate soldiers; thus, sir, adorning their patriotism with the sweet works of charity and the holy offices of religion.

The men who, with knowledge of all these facts, can throw doubt upon the loyalty of the great majority of the people of the border States, who can declare that they are kept in the Union simply by force, who can assert that all slaveholders are disloyal, know nothing of the patriotic spirit of the people of whom they speak, and have no correct appreciation of that duty which every good citizen feels to cultivate fraternal relations between every section of his common country; but inclosed in their own sectional and narrow-minded bigotry, they ascribe to all others who differ from them in opinion those very qualities which so highly distinguish themselves.

Now, Mr. Speaker, for the reasons I have given, particular and general, I trust that the House will adopt my amendment, and strike out that part of the bill which discriminates against a great class of loyal citizens, a discrimination which is obnoxious to them, which they have not merited, and which, in my judgment, is illiberal, unfair, and improper. But if my amendment should not be adopted, I consider the bill, in its principal provisions, so important to the people who are demanding redress at our hands, that I shall feel it my duty to vote for it.

[NOTE.—The amendment to which reference is made was to strike out that part of the tenth section of the bill, which provides that the commission shall not take cognizance of any claim against the United States for the loss, value, or service of any slave or person of color; leaving in it, however, the provision that no person who has engaged or shall engage in the present rebellion against the Government of the United States shall derive any benefit from the act.]

TWELVE HUNDRED CAPTURED REBEL OFFICERS.—Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, has become a most interesting locality. It is the rendezvous of the Rebel officers captured by our troops. Twelve hundred officers have been sent thither, principally from the army of the West, and others are constantly arriving.

They live in comfortable barracks, which are capable of accommodating three thousand persons, and these accommodations are greatly extended. These officers are nearly all violent secessionists. They were of a number who originally proposed to die in the "last ditch," and profess great confidence that they will yet have an opportunity to fight. They are constantly unhappy, and refuse to be comforted.

PROTECTION AGAINST MOTHS.—The best security against the depredation of moths is to place the muff, boa, cuffs, etc., in a glazed holland bag, and tie them closely up. Supposing them to be entirely free from the moth when thus enclosed, no harm can happen them, as these winged destroyers cannot enter to lay their eggs. The moths that fly about in the dark do not destroy cloth of any kind.

INK SPOTS, *how to take out of Linen or Calico.*—Cut a lemon in half, and press the stained part close over one-half of the lemon, until it is wet with the juice.—Then place on it a hot iron, and the spots will soon disappear.

No Tuning During Divine Service.

The following, from the New Hampshire Telegraph, is too good to be lost:

Many years ago there was in the eastern part of Massachusetts, a worthy D. D. and although he was an eminently benevolent man and a good christian, yet it must be confessed that he loved a joke much betterthan even the most inveterate jokers. It was before church organs were much in use; it so happened that the choir of the church had recently purchased a double base viol. Not very far from the church in a large pasture was a huge town bull. One hot Sabbath in the summer he got out of the pasture, and came bellowing up the street. About the church there was plenty of untrodden and good grass, and Mr. Bull stopped to try the quality; perchance to ascertain if its location had improved its flavor, at any rate the doctor was in the midst of his sermon when

'Boo woo woo,' went the bull.

The doctor paused, looked up at the singing seats, and with a grave face, said: 'I would thank the musicians not to tune their instruments during service time, it annoys me very much.'

The people started, and the minister went on.

'Boo woo woo,' went the bull again, as he passed on to another uneaten green spot.

The parson stopped again and addressed the singers:

'I really wish the singers would not tune their instruments while I am preaching, as I remarked before, for it annoys me very much.'

The people tittered, for they well knew what the real state of the case was.

The minister then went on again with his discourse, but had not proceeded far, before another 'Boo-woo-woo,' came from Mr. Bull.

The parson paused once more, and again exclaimed:

'I have twice already requested the musicians in the gallery not to tune their instruments during the time I am preaching. I now particularly request Mr. Lafeaver that he will not tune his double base viol while I am preaching.'

Talking to Children.

The Superintendent of a Sunday school was questioning his pupils concerning the addresses made to them during the previous session.

"Children, what did Mr. Phonny tell you this morning?"

No answer was made.

"Can't any one tell me what he said? Susie, can't you remember?"

Susie, a bright little one of seven years, arose, and with one finger in her mouth, bashfully lisped out:—

"Pleathe, thir, he talked and he talked, and he thed ath how he loved uth, and he talked—and—and—we all thought he was goin' to say thumthing, but he didn't thay nothing."

This is not quite so unfortunate as the experience of a clergyman in Maine, who was opposed to having any mirth in Sunday school. He thought it injurious to all, and unnecessary for the entertainment of the children. He offered to address the school and show that they could be well entertained seriously. I am credibly assured that the following dialogue ensued:

"Children, I am going to tell you about Peter. Who knows who Peter was?"

No answer was made.

"Cannot any one—those large girls—tell me who Peter was?"

Still no reply.

"Can any little boy or girl in the school tell me who Peter was?"

"I can," said a little fellow in the further corner.

"Ah, that's a good boy. Now you come up on the platform by my side, and stand up in this chair, and tell those large girls who Peter was."

Jimmy did as he was bid, and in the shrill voice of childhood repeated:

"Peter, Peter, pumpkin-eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her."

At this point he was stopped, but not before the full point was taken by the school and Mother Goose's poem appreciated.

THE customers of a certain cooper in a town out West, caused him a vast vexation by their saving habits and persistence in getting all their old tubs and casks repaired, and buying but little new work. "I stood it, however," said he, "until one day old Sam Crabtree brought in an old bung hole, to which he said he wanted a new barrel made. Then I quitted the business in disgust."

"CAN you give me bills for a ten dollar gold piece?" asked a very pretty young lady of a young man named William, who was tending store.

"No, I cannot," was the reply.

"Can you oblige me with a single bill?" she asked.

"Well, yes, I guess so—you see they call me Bill, and I'm single, and am entirely at your service."

A BEGGAR in New Orleans approached a well-dressed citizen and held out his hand for alms. The citizen offered him a Confederate note. No, said the poor fellow, taking a mournful survey of his own dilapidated dress, I have too many rags already.

☞ John C. Breckinridge has been indicted for treason by the grand jury of Fayette county, Kentucky.