

J. J. BRUNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Position of Kentucky.

Her Delegation in Congress called upon to oppose any further aid in Prosecution of the War.

The following is the preamble and resolutions introduced in the Kentucky Legislature in relation to the war...

In times of war, as in peace, the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

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ders for no other known reason than that they presented themselves as candidates for office before the people.

He has permitted his officers in the houses of citizens against their will, and not in the manner prescribed by law.

He has permitted his troops to destroy the private effects, destroying their family pictures, carpets, clothing, and other articles of household goods.

He has permitted his officers and soldiers to seize slaves in great numbers to leave, their masters and owners, and to take them within their camps, and there, with bayonets, to protect them from reclamation.

He has permitted his officers and soldiers, without authority of law, to levy large contributions of money upon offending citizens.

He has permitted his officers and soldiers with impunity to murder peaceable citizens.

He has given his assent and approval to acts of Congress appropriating and proposing to appropriate enormous sums of the public money to purchase the freedom of slaves.

He has set aside the Constitution of the U. S. States by giving his official sanction to an act of Congress creating a new State within the territory of Virginia without her consent.

He has, without constitutional authority, aided in freeing the slaves in the District of Columbia.

He has, in violation of the Constitution, by proclamation, declared free all the slaves in any of the States, invited them to vindicate their freedom by force, and sought an alliance with them in a war waged against their masters.

He is spending large sums of money, appropriated by Congress for the support of the army, in feeding and clothing negroes stolen from their masters.

In view of the foregoing facts, the truth of which cannot be denied, we do firmly believe, and solemnly declare, that any assistance furnished the Executive in the further prosecution of the war, upon the basis of his present policy, tends immediately and directly to the overthrow of both the Federal and State Governments; wherefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that Kentucky will, by all constitutional means in her power protect her citizens in the enjoyment of the elective franchise; and the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus; and the security of their persons and property against the unconstitutional edicts of the Federal Executive, and their enforcement by the army under his control.

Resolved, That by the constitution of the State of Kentucky, the right of the owner of the slave to such slave and his increase is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner to any property whatever.

Resolved, That the object and purpose of the war having been perverted by the party now in control of the government, in violation of its oft repeated and most solemn pledges, our Senators in Congress are instructed, and Representatives are requested, to oppose any further aid in its prosecution by furnishing either men or money.

Resolved, That the proclamation of the President September 22d, 1862 and January 1st, 1863, purporting to emancipate the slaves in certain States, set forth therein, are unwarranted by any code, either civil or military, and of such character and tendency as not to be submitted to by a people jealous of their liberties.

Resolved, That the act of Congress, approved by the President, admitting Western Virginia as a State, without the consent of the State of Virginia, is such a palpable violation of the constitution as to warrant Kentucky in refusing to recognize the validity of such proceeding.

Resolved, That Kentucky will cordially unite with the democracy of the Northern States in an earnest endeavor to bring about a speedy termination of the existing war; and to this end we insist upon a suspension of hostilities and an armistice, to enable the belligerents to agree upon terms of peace.

Resolved, That Commissioners from the State be appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit the Federal and Confederate governments at Washington and Richmond, and urge them respectively to agree upon an armistice for the purposes herein contemplated.

Resolved, That the Governor of Kentucky is requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Observations of a Northerner in the South.

We continue from our last issue "the observations of a Northerner in the South." The concluding portion, as will be seen, is on the manufacturing and agricultural interests.

Mills, &c., of the South—Her Manufacturing Enterprises and Resources.

Under the imperative pressure of the war and the blockade, the South is developing her own resources, and rapidly becoming independent of the foreign markets for many things which she formerly supplied by importation.

Before the war the South had extensive iron works at Richmond, Lynchburg and Danville, in Virginia; Fayetteville and Raleigh, in North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; Savannah, Rome, Atlanta and Dalton, in Georgia; Chattanooga and Knoxville, in Tennessee, and Montgomery and Mobile, in Alabama.

Under the imperative pressure of the war and the blockade, the South is developing her own resources, and rapidly becoming independent of the foreign markets for many things which she formerly supplied by importation.

Rifles, muskets, bayonets, gun carriages, swords and military equipments generally, are made in Richmond, Fayetteville and Montgomery, the first and last places repairing, as well as making fire-arms.

There are woolen factories at Richmond, Lynchburg, Raleigh, Charleston, Rome, Atlanta, Mobile, Jackson, and other places in Louisiana and Texas, while cotton mills are numerous throughout the country.

Tanneries have been numerous established, and particular attention is now paid to the preservation of hides, which is accomplished by some new process not requiring the use of salt, and which may be considered as one among the first original inventions of Southern genius.

The Confederate Government monopolizes the whole supply of the best leather for saddles, cavalry and artillery harness and military accoutrements; and the surplus, if any, is manufactured into shoes for the army.

The addition to these leading manufacturing enterprises, all productive labor not trau-

meled by the demand for military service or engaged in agriculture, is employed in producing the many trifling articles of necessity of commerce which enter largely into ordinary trade.

usually harping upon what they call a "conspiracy" and a "plot" in North Carolina to destroy the unity of the Government, to turn their attention for a moment to Georgia.

From the Savannah Republican.

"We do not charge Governor Brown with heading a rebellion or the intention of getting one up. We are not keepers of his conscience. We hope he is a patriot—he has every reason to be one. We do mean to say, though, that his course towards the Confederate administration in this war, his denunciations of Congress, his Proclamations of the recruiting Acts of that body as outrages upon the rights of the States and the citizen, as unconstitutional and deserving of resistance; his repeated attempts to poison the minds of the people towards their government by exhibiting it as their enemy and not their friend—all tended towards rebellion and towards nothing else.

"We also know that many of these people who have acted so badly confidently looked to Gov. Brown for protection in their course. The deserters from the army in Tennessee, we have good authority for saying, openly proclaimed it, and we have reason to believe that it was at the earnest solicitation of officers from this State that Gov. Brown was induced to issue his proclamation against the disaffected, and thereby arrest, if possible, the pernicious effects of his course."

The Destructives in the Legislature.

The Editor of the Greensborough Patriot, who is a member of the present Legislature, and a close and intelligent observer, says:

There were but few set speeches made in either House during the session; and we feel sure that we are safe in stating that at least two-thirds of the time spent in fruitless debate, by the Destructive party, who constituted not more than one-third of the members. The Destructive leaders (Judge Person) and his followers, used all the factious opposition that parliamentary tactics could suggest, to embarrass and delay many of the most important measures brought forward.

The personal liberty bill, which passed both Houses by large majorities, will be found in the Patriot to-day. It is of the highest importance; since even the Enquirer admits that men from civil life have been confined in dungeons, without a chance of trial or an opportunity to show their innocence for twelve months past."

The Patriot is strictly correct. Short as the two sessions were, much of the valuable time of the two Houses, and especially of the Commons, was uselessly consumed by such members as Messrs. Person, Peebles, and Cobb, in efforts to embarrass the majority. Mr. Shepherd, though acting for the most part with these gentlemen, had the good sense to avoid such conduct, and the result was he enjoyed more respect than any Destructive leader in the House.

The Richmond Enquirer. In another place we have spoken of Seward as "the prince of liars." We rather think that the Richmond Enquirer will successfully contest the unenviable distinction with the yankees. See the following:

"The Old North State, whilst its true sons and soldiers are fronting the enemy upon our border, is swarming with deserters and runaway conscripts (all "conservatives," who hate "original secession") and at several points

these gentry, in bold assertion of the sovereignty of their State—not against the Yankees, but against the Confederates—have banded themselves together and defy the authorities."

It is false that North Carolina is "swarming with deserters."

They are more numerous here than elsewhere. We have seen lists of hundreds—yes hundreds—of deserters advertised from one Virginia regiment. The Enquirer had never a word about that, though nothing approaching it has ever been seen about a North Carolina regiment.

From the Richmond Whig.

SEWARD TO NAPOLEON.

We have already given the substance of the letters of the French Foreign Secretary, suggesting a scheme for bringing about peace, and of Seward's in reply. We deem the documents of so much importance that we give them to-day in full.

The French Minister admits that the refusal of England and Russia was calculated to chill;—but he is urged by considerations of humanity and the hope of staying useless carnage, again to offer friendly services.

The French Minister is persuaded of this truth—though he had just received a dispatch from Mr. Dayton, unfolding at great length the military, naval and pecuniary resources of the Yankees—the vast progress they had made in invading the South; and exposing the exhausted condition of the Rebels—they not being able to recruit their army, and not being able to raise \$1,000,000.

Seward's letter is absolutely sublime in its offhandedness and swagger. Seeing that the French Minister had taken no heed to Dayton's nor to his own repeated representations of the state of affairs in this country, he ventures once more to enlighten him.

The publication of this correspondence will put an end to any more attempts for peaceable mediation by European Governments. Any further action on their part, if there be any, will partake of a forcible nature.

The Enquirer seems rather disposed to enjoy the insignificant figure, which our little "one-horse concern" cuts by the side of Seward's splendid six-in-hand; and it ascribes our insignificance to the fact that we have not been recognized. Well whose fault is that? The whole matter has been in the hands of the President. Is it his fault, or is it any body's? Have any inducements been offered to Foreign Governments for recognition, or any other favor? Have we offered Foreign Governments any special advantages in trade, to make it their interest to give us active aid? Or have we stiffly and proudly claimed what it was their privilege to accord? We know nothing.