WEEKLY.

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J. J. BRUNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIATOR.

The Position of Kentucky CARGE WARE IN THE WAY IN THE R. P. Her Delegation in Congress called upon to appose any further aid in Prosecution of

The following in the preumble and resolution introduced in the Kentucky Legislature in re-lation in the war, of which the telegraph has drised us. It will be seen that they are of an mportant character, and are hold and definat a their arraignment of the Federal administration. They vindicate the foyalty and gallantry of Kentucky, and are a fit commentary on he shame and slavish subjection of her sister State Maryland. While Kentucky thus openly and boldly denounces and repudiates the adfulsome letter from Gen. McClellan to her · loyalty ;" submits to all its strocities and ons without a whimper; refuses to aise her voice, and enjoys the singular comtiment acknowledged in a public letter from Washington, of having bean among the first to pay its " war tax" to the Federal Government in this war against the South. As a tribute to Kentucky, and as a part of the history of the times, we spread on record this new and gravifying proof of her devotion to our cause, and commend it to the careful study of our read-

In times of war, as in peace, the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. It presenbes the powers of the Goveraments, and it is the only legal bond of unm between the States. The Federal government, as defined by the

constitution, when exercising the powersgranted to it, is entitled to the allegiance of the people ; but loyalty to the government does not mpress upon the citizens any obligation to support en administration in the enforcement of a policy unauthorized by the constitution or for-hidden by its provisions ; but it is the duty of all good citizens to resist encroachments upon their rights and to defend the constitution of their country from violence. He who upholds the executive of any other department of the government, in the violation of its provisions, is disloyal to the constitution, and an enemy to the freedom of his country. The Federal government, deriving all its le-

itimate powers from the constitution, is, the refore, the creature of the constitution, and has no power in any department to suspend any of sions, throw off its restrictions under Observations of a Northerner in the South.

ders for no other known reason than that they presented themselves as candidates for office before the people. He has quartered soldiers in the houses of citizeus squartered soldiers in the houses of citizeus squart their will, and not in the man-

seus against tau. He has permitted his troops to overrun this family pictures, carpets, ciching, and other ar-ticles of household goods and robbed them of theis silver-ware, stuck, and provinces. their silver-ware, stock, and provinces. He has permitted his wagon-masters and others, with armed soldiers, to seize the com-mits, and hay, &c., at our sitizens for the one of the armies, without their consent, and with-out just distrimination as to whether the farm-er could spare the asticles or not-fitting their own price most thera, and making their own and giving no receipt or hame whereby the owner could soccessfully were his pay; and of-ten, when couchers were given, they were no informal that no money could be drawn byou then.

them: He has permitted his officers and soldiers to

entice slaves in great numbers to leave their masters and owners and to take them within their camps, and there, with baynets, to protect them from reclamation, and, when civil suits have been brought for their recovery, in many instances the process of the court has been resisted by armed force, and the owners of the slaves multreated and imprisoned for no known cause other than his attempt to recover and rotect his property. He has permitted his officers and soldiers

eithout authority of law, to levy large contriations of money upon unoffending citizens. under the presence of reimbursing other citizens for the losses sustained by the ensualties of war.

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

He has given his assent and approval to pets of Congress appropriating and proposing to ap-propriate enormous sums of the public money to, purchase the freedom of slaves, and their deportation to some foreign country, and has in-vited the border States (including Kentucky) to liberate their slaves with promises of cou pensation from the Federal Treasury.

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

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

He has, in violation of the Constitution, proclimation, declared free all the slaves in many of the States, invited them to vindicate t eir freedom by force, and sought an alliance with them in a war waged against their masters-a monstrous, iniquitous set, souchinged by no law, human or divine, finding no parallel strocity in the history of barbarous untions.

He is spending large sums of money, approprinted by Congress for the support of the arm . in feeding and clothing negroes stolen from their musters. 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 Goveroments ; wherefore, Resolved by the General Assembly of the ommonws ith of Kontucky, That Kontucky will, by all constitutional means in her power protect her citizens in the enjoyment of the dective tranchise ; the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus; 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 f Kentucky "the right of the owner of the slave to such slave and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right of the own to any property whatever," that " Kentucky under tands her own interests ion well to be thank ful for gratuitous advice as to the mode in which he should manage them, and when she wants the assistance of any outside administration of her affiirs she claims the privilege of origina ting the suggestion ;" consequently the propo-sition made by Abraham Liucoln for her to emancipate her slaves is hereby rejected. Resolved. That the object and purpose 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 ure requested, to oppose any further aid in its prosecution by furnishing elther men or money. . Resolved, That the proclamation of the Pre-sident 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 jeahous of their libermanufacturing and according integral

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Mills, de., of the South-Her Manufactur-ing Enterprises and Resources. Under the imperative pressure of the war and the blockade, the South is developing her own resources, and randily becoming in-dependent of the foreign flarkets for many things which are formerly supplied by impor-tation. All industrial connents are warmly lostered and vigorofish employed; every re-source is drawn upon, and every material is carefully preserved and applied to the most useful purposes. useful purposes. Before the war the South had extensive

before the war the South had extensive iron works at Richmond, Lynchburg and Danville, in Vuginia; Fayetteville and Ral-eigh, in North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; Savannah, Rome, Atlanta and Dal-ton, in Georgia; Chattanoogs and Knoxville, in Tennessee, and Montgonery and Mobile, in Alabama; besides these Norfolk, New Or-leans and Nashville and other cities since captored by our armies. In all those cities yet in their possession all the iron works and machine shops added since the beginning of the war are now in full blast, turping out munitions of war for which they are adapted, and casting machinery demanded by the newly awakaned manufacturing interests of the country. The Tradegar Iron Works, at Richmond, have filled Government contracts since the beginning of the war amounting to over seven millions of dollars, and as others are employed at rates propertionate to their capacities. They make cannon shell, solid shot, iron plate for gunboats, naval, stationary and locemotive steam eugines, and all kinds of machinery generally, including that for cotton and woolen mills. The works at Richmond, Charleston, Atlanta and Mobile are the only ones capable of tarning out each and all of the variety; but all others do more or less in one department or another. They turn out satisfactory work is every branch except naval engines.

Rifles, muskets, bayonets, gun carriages, swords and military equipments generally, are made in Richmond, Fayetteville and Moot gomery, the first and last places repairing, as well as making fire-arms. Swords and ac contrements are also made at several other points, the last in almost every principal place in the South. The factory in Richmond for making Singers sewingmachines has been engaged since the war in repairing small arms and making equipments for the same, and has turned out immense quantities of the latter. This establishment is yet owned principally by Northern iffen, who have identified themselves with the rebellion from the beginning. When Richmond was besieged, last summer, all of the most valuable machinery in the city was taken down and part removed, the rest being ready to move at short notice. Since then it has been set up and is again in full operation. At one time during the siege the Andersons, of the Tredegar Iron Works, had about four hundred tons of machinery on canal boats, ready to travel to Lynchburg, among which was a splendid lot used for rol-ling iron plates, and valued at two hundred thousand dollars which is again now in operation in their works. There are woolen factories at Richmond. Lynchburg, Raleigh, Charlestor, Rome, Atlanta, Mobile, Jackson, and other places in Louisiana and Texas, while cotton mills are numerous throughout the country, many having been established recently, particularly in Georgia. The machinery for new mills in partly manufactured at home, and partly obtained by running the blockade, several lots of the last having lately arrived, and is being put up in Georgia, which State takes the lead in manufacturing enterprise, as she did before the war, though every State and district not overrun by our armies is directing close at-tention to this branch of home production. Wool is scarce, but enough reaches the interior South from Texas and Mexico to supply the mills, and much of this is made to go fur-ther by mixing it with cotton, which is a drug in the market, and can be had almost for the asking. Tanneries have been numerously establish ed, and particular attention is now paid to the preservation of hides, which is accomplished by some new precess not requiring the use of salt, and which may be considered as one among the first original inventions of Southern genius, drawn out by the necessity of the occasion. Formerly the hides of cattle slaughtered for the use of the armies were thrown away as worthless, but now they are reserved and sent to the tanneries, whence they re-appear in the form of good leather.---Many fint hides find their way across the Mississippi into Texas and the Red river, and many more are converted into leather m those regions. The skins of all animals, in-cluding those of dogs, cats, game, and vermin are preserved, and command good prices --They are tanned and made to answer one purpose or another. The Confederate Government monopolized the whole supply of the best leather for sad-dies, cavalry and artillery harness and military accoutrements; and the overplus, if any, is manufactured into shoes for the armies. These boots and shoes of the best material are distributed to the officers and privates are supplied with those of inferior leather.

engaged in agriculture, is employed to pro-ducing the many trifling articles of necessity of commerce which enter largely into ordi-nary trade. seled by the demand for military service or

the the Alterna Deciment tunually harping upon what they call a "con-spiracy" and a "plot" in North Carolina to destroy the unity of the Government, to turn their attention for a moment to Georgia. In copying from the Savannah Republican (one of the most respectable and influential papers in that State) the following paragragraph, we cannot help expressing the conviction that the Econiter's neglect of Georgia is solely owing to the fact that Gov. Brown and those who support him in Georgia Issions to the who support him in Georgia belong to the Enquirer's political party, and those in North Carolina whom it slanders do not belong to the Enquirer's party .- Fay. Observer.

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 depunciations 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. Had it not heen for the loyalty and good sense of the people, we should before this have been plunged into a war with the government. The special message at the opening of the Legislature was in its effects, at least, nothing more nor less than open exhortation to rebellion. An intelligent officer of the army, who was present when it-was read in the House, remarked in our hearing that if such an incendiary doctment were circulated freely in the army, a thousand men would be shot within sixty days. We honestly believe that the course of the Governor, whether so intended or not, has done more to breed disloyalty aud desertion than all other causes combined.

"We also know that many of these people who have acted so badly confidently looked to Gov. Brown for protection in them course. The deserters from the atmy in Tennessee, we have good anthority for saying, overily 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 assue his proclamation against the disaffected, and thereby arrest, it possible,

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these gentry, in **bold** assertion of the sover-eignty of their State—not against the Yan-kees, but against the Confederates—have banded themselves together and defy the au-thorities,"

It is false that North Carolina is "swarm They are more numerous here than clowwhere. We have seen lists of hundreds—yes hundreds—of deserters advertised from one Viz-ginia regiment. The Enquirer had never a word about that, though nothing approaching it has ever been seen about a North Carolina a regiment. That these North Carolina de-serters and runaway conscripts are "conser-vatives, who hate original secession," is a first slander, so apparent that a man having any self-respect would not have ventured to uttar it. As to their banding together and defying the authorities, it is true, but not to any such extent as in Georgia, about which the Enquir-er is altogether silent. Far less is it true here than in Virginia itself, where about one-fourth of the State is banded together, not only de-fying the authorities, but actually in Lincoln's army assisting in his effort to subjugate us.— Let the Enquirer look at home. North Car-olina can do without its malignant oversight. and with a strength of the second olina can do without its malignant oversight. In the same article in the Enquirer we find the following additional slanders :

One can only speculate upon the motives of these destructive conservatives, for they do not avow them. But the thing seems to us nothing more, nor less, than a conspiracy to overthrow the Confederacy, whether with to overthrow the confederacy, whether with a view to reconstruction, or to a "middle Confederacy," perhaps they hardly know yet. If we gain victories and expel the Yaukees, then all will be well; the "conservatives" will exult as loadly as any. But if disaster befals our armies, they mean to be in a posi-tion to take care of themselves."

This is uttered by a paper which itself re-cently had the effrontery to advance recon-struction views. It probably judges North Carolinians by its own unprincipled standard. *Payetteville Observer*.

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 impartance 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 implication is strong throughout the letter that the war waged for conquest must prove a failurethat the North cannot subdue the Scuth. 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. This despatch goes much more into detail of the str goes much more into detail of the strength of the Yankees and the weakness of the Rebels than Seward's—which is a summary of Dayton's—with this difference, that Day-ton is humble and entreating, while Seward is haughty; and insolent. That the French Minister, in the face of the elaborated and statistical falsehood, which Dayton had before him, should present in Selieving that the war must prove a failure, argues that he under-stands Yankee tricks and Yankee mendacity, and will not be impresed upon by the replaced and will not be imposed upon by the repiti-tion of the same falsehood by Seward. Seward's letter is absolutely sublime in its effrontery and swagger. Seeing that the French Minister had taken no heed to Dayton's nor to his own repeated representation of the state of affairs in this country, he vouchsafes once more to enlighten him. He makes a grand and imposing display of the achievements of the Yankee armies and their mighty power—of the conquests already made, and the little left to the Rebels still to be conquered. The cool, contemptuous and defiant air with which all this is thrown into the teeth of Napoleon, can only be ap-preciated by bearing in mind that it comes from the same cowardly wretch who surren-dered Mason and Slidell1 Napoleon may be a man subject to unreasonable fears, and in a man subject to unreasonable rears, and in that event, he will be terribly alarmed when he contemplates the formidable proportious of his blood-thirsty adversary. The publication of this correspondence will put au end to any more attempts for peacable mediation by European Governments. Any further action on their part, if there be any, will partake of a forcible nature. 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 as-cribes 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 is not been recognized. it any body's? Have any inducements been offered to Foreign Governments for recogni-tion, 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.

any protonce whatever.

The maxim that " Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. is one which we ought never to forget. It inone asserted by our ancestors, and of which they fought and won our independence of the British crown, and which we never can surren-der. It should also be borne in mind that goveramonts were instituted for the protection of life, liberty, and property, and that such as full to perform this duty will, mooner or later, be werthrown by an intelligent, virtuous, and

carageous people. The history of the present administration I the Federal Government is a history of re-cated injuries and usurpations, tending directly to the overthrow of State authority and State Government of all political power, and the effec-tion upon their rutus of a great military despot-

inn, as syramical and despote as the worst Governments of Europe, to prove which we re-ter to the following factor: The President has, without authority of Con-gress, sependee the writ of babeas corpas-thus striking a deadly blow at the liberties of the eople. He has enused citizens to be arrested, trans

sorted to distant States, and incarcereted in matheome prisons without charge or accusa-ion against them.

He has depled to citizens than arrested and nprimited a trial by jury, or indeed any trial, ad has withheld from them all knowledge or in an to their accusers or the cause of

beir arrest. He has subjected his prisoners thus held to barbarous and inhuman treatment, endanger-ing both life and health, and has required houreds of them so held an a condition upon which hey might be released, to take illegul oaths The has attempted by himself or his agents. He has attempted to destroy the freedom of the press by the forcible suppression of news-papers because they saw proper to criticise the measures of his administration; and such as

measures of his administration ; and such as have assaped suppression have been subject to a conscript wholly incompatible with freedom of thought or expression of opinion. He has attempted to destroy the freedom of speech, by arresting citizens who animadvected upon the measures of his administration. He has caused to be arrested persons en-gaged in circulating politions of the people-thus interfering with the rights of petition. [2]He has wholly, diaregarded the right of the people to be "assure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against anreasonable search-es and minutes." and seizures."

He has interfered with the administratio

He has interfered with the administration of justime in the State courts by violently forcing the judges to adjourn, and dispersing their grand juries, and by breaking open julis and releasing prisons is confined under regular ju-dicial process for folonies and other crimes. He has in some of the States (among which is Kentucky) foreibly wrested from the citizen his right to be a candidate for office within the gift of the people—thus striking down the elec-tive franchise; and eminent citizens of this State are now in confinement beyond its bor-

at and the

Resolved, That the ast of Congress, appro ed by the President, admitting Western Vir-giala as a State, without the consent of the State of Virginia, is such a palapable violation of the constitution as to warrant Kentucky in refaming to recognize the validity of such pro-

Readyed. That Kentucky will cordially unite with the democracy of the Northern States it 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 armistics 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.

The addition to these leading manufactur-ing enterprises, all productive labor not trans-

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 i 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 profitless de bate, 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. And in every instance wherean effort was made to uphold and sostain the supremacy of civil law and Constitutional freedom: over military despotism, the whole Destructive party voted to supercede civil law by military rule ; confirmog what we have heretotore said, that civil liberty would not be safe in their hands.

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 Messis. Person, Peebles, and Cobb, in efforts to embarrass the majority .-Mr. Shapherd, though acting for the most part with these gentlemen, had the good sense o avoid such conduct, and the result was he enjoyed more respect than any Destructive leader in the House. By the way, Mr. Person has not yet redeemed his pledge, made some two years since, to spill the last drop of his blash in defence of the South Davis, and Crumpler, and Simonton, who served with him in that Legislature, are cold in their graves-but where is he ? Practicing what e preached-"peuceable secussion," Mr. s, we believe, holds an insignificant Confederate office, which excuses him. Raleigh Standard.

THE RICHMEND ENQUIRER - In another place we have spoken of Seward as "the prince of hars." We rather think that the prince of liars." Richmond Enquirer will successfully contest the unenviable distinction with the yankee. See the following :

"The Old North State, whilst its true son 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