

**PAGE(S)  
MISSING**

the water has fallen so low as hardly  
 to be considered a factor in the aggregate  
 grain trade of the County? Flood-tide  
 and sand bar, projecting sand and  
 mud, the Scylla at the mouth  
 and the Charybdis at the mouth  
 has slowly but surely done their work.  
 While our great inland steam sea fast  
 becoming a beamy vessel of waters,  
 a tremendous engine of destruction incident,  
 but with for ever the purpose of a pro-  
 gressive & increasing commerce.

Now, find that for the Commercial  
 year ending Sep 1<sup>st</sup> 1880 - the first  
 since the deepening of the channel at

the number of grain  
 flour, etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.  
 amount to £1,500,000 worth and  
 preparations are being made by  
 the Government to increase the  
 depth of the channel at  
 the mouth of the river.  
 The exports from the

fact of that nature for the commercial year ending  
 1850 amount to \$95,000,000 including  
 the exports of Great Britain & the  
 United States and sent by New York. These amounts  
 have been reduced in fact of the fact that  
 during the past winter of inland navigation an  
 extraordinary few cargoes being at least  
 four months of the year which the navigation  
 of the river being the entire winter season  
 is attended with great danger, by reason  
 of the overflow of its banks involving the  
 great and total changes of channel and  
 adding it is estimated, not less than  
 10,000,000 to the annual cost of insurance  
 alone.

It is the remedy true said that we have  
 not been to say. The fathers have given us  
 access to the sea, what remains to be secured  
 is access to the father what is meant  
 therefore is a simple scientific system of  
 improvement whereby the great river and its  
 tributaries may be rendered available for the  
 purposes of commerce from the beginning  
 to the end of the year To whom shall we

look for relief I answer without hesi-  
 tation to Congress. The Mississippi was bought  
 and paid for by the people of the whole Union  
 it belongs to no state or community of states,  
 it is a public political, commercial, public  
 or private, it is the property of the American  
 people, running through the long tedious  
 center of the Union and the only channel  
 of trade that is free to all without money  
 and without fine <sup>at the</sup> ~~out of~~ the reach of  
 monopoly. It is beyond the jurisdiction of  
 the Riparian States - equally beyond the reach  
 of restrictive or prohibitive legislation  
 virtue of that clause of the Constitution which  
 provides that "no state shall without the con-  
 sent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage  
 or enter into any agreement or contract with  
 another state" and that other Constitutional  
 provision which gives to Congress the exclusive  
 power "to regulate Commerce between the States"  
 it is to Congress therefore and to Congress only  
 that we should look for relief.

But ~~we~~ we do not ask the Govern-  
 ment to create two channels of trade, to

being no longer under the double  
 power of instantly purchase & facilitate  
 the military service of the Govt; we do not  
 ask for magnificent land grants, involving the  
 largest expenses on their magazines nor  
 extravagant money salaries, & salaries  
 no to tunnel mountains and bridge  
 rivers in the exclusive interest of one sec-  
 tion at the common expense of all.  
 We are not a special group favoring  
 sectional bias through Congress there is no  
 Credit Mobilier that ever had any  
 special interest. We ask simply that the United  
 Government should require the State to sell  
 under their jurisdictions, shall take control  
 of the own property to protect and preserve  
 for the benefit of the people. We ask that  
 the Govt. contract by 2000,000

by 50,000,000  
 from the  
 market, shall have  
 access to the market  
 This much we surely have a  
 right to demand and the Commission to buy rice  
 as surely as they get with nothing less.

... mounted into its service and  
turned loose upon the lives and  
of American Freedom. The Constitution  
to be transferred under foot, all its  
safeguards swept away for the  
purpose of maintaining the Constitution  
the writ of Habeas Corpus was to be swept  
away in order to protect the personal liberty  
of the citizen and were never to  
be let and thrown into prison for  
the expression of such his sentiments  
and that free speech might be given  
and to the American citizen. I have  
called your attention to this provision of the  
Federal Constitution.

The suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus  
the operation of the State by Federal troops  
Does the Legislature or the Executive of  
any State invite the interference of  
the Federal Govt? But she would be  
satisfied but for the occupation of her soil  
Who says so? Am I to be arrested, my  
eye arrested because suspicious of my

intention to commit murders. Oh that  
 another <sup>man</sup> ~~man~~ <sup>man</sup> with the  
 submission of liberty might bring up  
 our minds to give the great heart  
 of Kentucky to resist the mad usurper  
 and defend the great principles  
 of the Constitution!

will no longer suffice to evade  
it by temporary expedients or will  
no longer be possible to evade it -  
no man in his senses can doubt.

Now, what are we doing, I ask,  
in the way of preparation to  
meet the great issue? Are we  
arming ourselves for the crisis  
by a frugal husbandry of the  
resources which have been so lavishly  
bestowed upon us? Are we educating  
our people to meet the responsibility  
of

The American Revolution tested their  
claims to immortality and the gratitude  
of posterity upon the discovery and enunciation of  
one great principle, nowhere else to  
be found, certainly no where else  
recognized and adopted as a  
legitimate principle of government.  
It was not, fellow citizens, that recog-  
nizing the vast diversity of interests if  
not conflict of interests, the watchful  
jealousy and intense local patriotism  
of the people of the different States  
that all idea of a centralized government  
was abandoned and the plan of a  
Confederal Republic hit upon as a  
remedy for difficulties that could in  
the nature of things neither be removed  
nor surmounted - I say it was  
not for this that our fathers claim  
our admiration or our gratitude.  
The idea was as old as government  
itself. Scarcely a people in ancient  
or modern times that had not tried



The experiment with men or his success.  
Now yet, fellow citizens, is our gratitude  
Specially due them because in  
the government they were about to  
form they adopted as the only  
possible basis their principles of  
public and domestic liberty which  
were our birthright as British  
subjects and in defence of which  
the sword of revolution itself was  
drawn. They claimed to be and  
were already freemen before they  
conquered their independence. They  
did not take up arms to secure  
trial by jury, the benefits of the  
habeas corpus act, the great funda-  
mental rights secured by Magna Charta and  
the Petition of Right. All these  
were fully and cheerfully granted as  
to free subjects of the British Realm.

12  
expedition for the relief of Sumpter.  
It arrived too late the fort was bombarded  
and evacuated before the fleet could  
operate.

And now fellow citizens comes the pro-  
clamation of Lincoln calling out seventy  
thousand troops for the defence of Washing-  
ton! It had never been threatened, it  
is not even hinted that it was threatened,  
in the proclamation. The object of the call  
was as stated in the proclamation itself  
to defend all the public fortifications  
and property in the several States. Is there  
a man with the least of any voice  
who does not believe that the great  
masses of the American people, the unani-  
mous voice of the people of Kentucky, had  
pronounced against the policy of the  
interference? It was repudiated by a  
vote of 87 to one ~~in its~~ its disapprobation  
to solemnly protest against it.

Fellow citizens, let us give our most solemn  
conviction that the whole scheme  
was premeditated for the purpose of

11  
well, peace, citizens Mr Lincoln was inaugu-  
rated. The country had settled down  
in the conviction that there was to be no  
war. Mr Seward had declared that the  
difficulties would be settled in sixty days.  
The President's inaugural as interpreted  
by his partisans and his friends pledged  
the Administration to a purely defensive  
policy. The whole country began to breathe  
free. Thank God said every man we  
are to have no enemies as fraternal  
relations. The President pledged his  
sacred honor that Fort Sumter should  
not be reinforced. As you could it  
grieved citizens. When the country was  
reposing comfortably upon his promise  
when Commodore Moreshead began  
to rebound his life when a gleam  
of hope had begun to pervade the  
great heart of the American people  
this man seized by the wicked  
Satanical party, reckless of his own  
honor and his country's fortunes, was  
actually and directly organizing an

1<sup>st</sup> Convention at Frankfort object & purpose  
2<sup>d</sup> Present Condition of The Country, dissolution  
of the Union, the bond of ancient association is  
broken, traditional memories have ceased  
to kindle the enthusiasm of a common  
patriotism the voice of the dead past appeal  
in vain to the passionate excitements  
and noble impulses of the living present  
and on every mind are borne the sullen  
utterances of impending Revolution

3<sup>d</sup> Causes of the present Condition of The  
Country. the agitation of the Slavery question  
has and progresses in the Republican  
party - not the offspring of fanaticism  
or momentary madness, first a religious  
then a political question. Originated in  
the fundamental system of labor, no necessary  
antagonism but conflict required  
by the madness & folly of the North  
Conflict must continue unless sacred &  
inviolable guarantees are inserted in

the Constitution

14. What ought to be the nature & basis of such guarantees. Cautious compromise not entirely acceptable but to be taken as a compromise.

15. How such guarantees are to be obtained. Power of a central government ultimatums.

A party entrenched in power and in command of the patronage and resources of a central government can not easily be dislodged; it consolidates its tyrannical authority, establishes a permanent tyranny, sapping the vitals of its chartered liberties and by the destruction of those checks and balances designed to restrain the encroachments of power, involving the subversion of the fabric of the constitution. The gain is the election franchise marked when the law of might through the operation of the majority principle is made the law of right and minority subjected to an unbridled despotism of perpetual. Should we under the form of a constitution ascribe to the designation of power