

and thus for yourselves, in the full
enjoyment of the rights of property
which a sacred duty requires you to
leave to your posterity unviolated &
perfect - If a popular majority ac-
cording to their whims or fancy - can
take from you - without your consent
seventy mills - they can do so to the ex-
tent of $\frac{1}{2}$ or the whole of your estate.
The power you acknowledge - to rest with
a majority - If you give your vote
for this tax - is one of terrible & fearful
consequences - think well - ponder before
you take the frightful leap - ^{into} ~~and~~ all
is unrepented and ~~ruined~~

Give to a popular majority - the control
of the most sacred rights of legislation
the control of your property or the right
to dispose of it according to their own
whim or pleasure - and we shall awake too
late to the fatal delusion - ~~of ignorance~~
Socialism - Ferreism - all come quickly
in the train - and in an ^{inextinguishable} ~~soon~~ ~~will~~
be belied - in indiscriminate ~~ruin~~
A Tax Paper

The pending contest - which is to deter-
mine whether the People of Fayette Co
will abandon all their sacred & consen-
sated principles - by which - heretofore
she has been so prominently distinguished
and at our full swoop - prostrate under
all these is ~~our~~ ^{our} insubstantial
fool - those Constitutional guards - which
secure to every Citizen - the full and un-
interrupted enjoyment of safety & security
of property life & personal liberty - For
the first time in her own History - Has the
stark doctrine - that a popular majority
had the power of taxing the property of
the County for public improvements -
This extreme & extreme proposition - has
had its origin - in the zeal & ardor
with which the friends of improvement
have embarked in their various schemes
Success with them has had so potent &
controlling an influence - as to urge them
forward - without duly considering - that
their work could not be accomplished
except by the overthrow - of those prin-
ciples of Constitutional Law - under whose
protection - we have felt that our pro-
perty was ^{heretofore} secure - That the largest ma-
jority could not deprive us of it - they
even the government itself - could not
touch the property of the poor and
humblest Citizens - without full com-
pensation - No man's property can be
taken without his consent - for public
uses - with the intervention of a Jury
under that glorious old Constitutional
writ of "Ad. quod damnum" - taken

The damage to the Citizens was ascertained
and he received full compensation
True the Citizen is bound to contribute his
full share to the support of the government
by taxes imposed & collected by the States
and for purposes of improvements that
are of public benefit - where all the
Country equally and alike pay their portion
Taxes must be uniform - embracing
all - must not discriminate - certain
Counties cannot be taxed & others skipped
over and omitted - when this is done it
loses - the distinguishing characteristics
of a legal tax uniformity - But is rather
a penalty - you may with as much pro-
prietly - discriminate between men - mark
some for taxation & pass over others - upon
the idea that the individual taxed is more
benefitted by the improvement - than his
neighbour - because he resides nearer
to the proposed improvement & consequently
is more directly interested - by the probable
appreciation of his property - we have
all heretofore felt that our rights to our
property was secure - and that we could
alone be taxed by the State government
in a general law embracing all the peo-
ple of the entire Commonwealth - and
we so soon forgotten the contest we sus-
tained through some 2 years since - when
a bold & talented party - claimed that
a majority had the power to emancipate
our Slaves - without pay or compensa-
tion - and never was a party more sig-
nally rebuked by the popular judge -
ment - than this emancipation party -
long will this memorable conflict
be

be remembered - But remembered for but
little practical good - It principals as
identical as the ^{in the} ~~in the~~ ^{case} ~~case~~ ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{citizens} ~~citizens~~ - one
to be borne through ^{in the} ~~in the~~ ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{citizens} ~~citizens~~ - to me
what is the difference - whether you even
separate my slave - without compensation
take my land for public purposes
without compensation - or take my
money (not to pay taxes for the support of
government) but to build Sails court House
see poor houses - for County purposes - to
make general improvements - embracing
a whole district of Country - not for
County & local purposes - but for the gen-
eral benefit - ~~and~~ This too done without
my consent - but in violation of my
Sovereign - protest - without the right of trial
by jury - without the right to claim the
benefit of the Constitutional writ of "ad
quod damnum" - ~~and~~ this tax ^{not} ~~not~~ ^{enacted} ~~enacted~~ ^{not} ~~not~~
by legislative act - not by the vote
of a majority of my fellow Citizens
but by a mere plurality vote - ~~claim~~
of Fayette will you, can you tamely
submit - to this gross & daring attack
upon the rights of property - instead of
Constitutions & laws - Is the will of a
popular Majority - to overturn the
most sacred vested rights - and minorities
to be trodden under foot - and their property
distributed for popular & public
uses - will you submit - in this struggle
Remember
you act for yourself for your posterity
You are bound by all that is sacred to
transmit to your ^{third} ~~third~~ ^{generation} ~~generation~~ posterity - unimpair'd
these sacred principles of Constitutional
Law - which has protected your fore-
fathers

of any avenue of thought. It annulled the constitutional
 covenant for the surrender of slaves. They made it treason
 & enforce it. They stimulated mobs to resist it
 the territory acquired by the Mexican war furnished
 an immense stimulus to agitation. It was to be
 organized and governed under administration into the
 Union. Then Texas and slaves from the State of government
 over almost impassible mountains and across trackless
 plains, the Anglo-Saxon had planted the standard of
 civilization. On the shores of the Pacific, midway be-
 tween Europe and the boundless continent of Asia
 sprang up the golden Commonwealth of California.
 Again this vexed question was thrust upon Congress. The
 Anti-slavery party was thoroughly organized and thoroughly
 aggressive. It submitted again to a compromise only
 to prevent a disunion party & a more compact & enthusiastic
 organization in 1850. After forty years of unceasing
 effort to destroy the government, growing year by
 year in magnitude, in power, in energy, and
 bitterness, it reached ^{at last} the culmination of its hopes.
 He placed in the Executive Chair a chief magistrate,
 who declared, at the very moment he swore to protect
 and defend the Constitution, that he was the Dis-
 president of the popular impulse in the North. He
 was bound to recognize ^{it} as the supreme law in his administra-
 tion of the government.

Mr Speaker if you will examine the history of
 the Anti-slavery party, you will agree that
 it was not the offspring of fanaticism, no more

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mentary madness that was to run its course and disappear forever. Its march was regular, rapid, logical and progressive. It pursued to itself a clear, well defined purpose and moved forward steadily and unflinchingly, then boldly and defiantly towards its accomplishment, under the guidance of bold, learned and sagacious leaders. Through forty years of alternate victory and defeat, of adulation and applause, down to its final disruption of the government, never once was that purpose abandoned.

Now did it result from any peculiar devotion to human rights or any affection for the negro race. It could not spring, on any kinder of humanity, the destruction and enslavement of eight millions of freemen, in order to give freedom to four millions of slaves. There is nothing in the history or character of the African, to excite our enthusiasm or admiration. They were and always had been satisfied in a condition of slavery. They discovered no appreciation of civil or political rights and when forcibly lifted to the level of equality with the white race, they confounded liberty with license, the right of property with plunder.

We must ^{then} seek elsewhere, Mr. Speaker, for the key to the origin, progress and amazing success of the Anti-slavery party. It sprang mainly out of the social organism of the people of the North. The great social question, the question which in all mature states

overrules and swallows up all other questions and
 which has never ceased to baffle the intelligence
 of statesmen & the calculations of political economists
 the problem of labor and capital, ^{was becoming} became as early
 as 1820 an important one to the North. In spite
 of ^{all} the appliances of modern civilization, its me-
 chanic and artistic triumphs, its mighty agencies
 that guide human thoughts and human passions,
 the ^{equal} enlightenment of all classes, is impossible, under
 the present constitution of society. Capital accumulates
 in the hands of individuals, and divides the community
 into ^{hostile} classes, the Capitalist & the laborer; the one the repre-
 sentative of intelligence and wealth, the other of igno-
 rance and poverty. The vices not less than the wants
 of man resolve them into this relation and conspire to
 perpetuate it. The conflict between these antagonistic
 elements, is the ^{first} source of wars and revolutions
 The old world found relief in the emigration in masses
 of its adult laboring population; and found into
 the Northern States annually an almost countless mul-
 titude. But what at first was an element of political
 power, ^{was} would in time ^{to} become an intolerable burden
 The public territories ^{or might become} were ^{necessary} as an outlet
 for the burning population of the Eastern States. Slavery
 therefore was excluded wherever the ~~land~~ jurisdiction
 of the Federal government extended. It is true Sir that
 the motive was not disclosed until the object was ac-
 complished & Human fanaticism is unfortunately
 stronger than human reason. Under the pretext of

a crusade against Slavery, it enlisted under its banner the entire religious and fanatical element of the North, and was thus able to consolidate public sentiment into a compact & powerful political organization. But Mr Sumner expressed the true idea of the party, in the declaration that "The Continent was needed for the labor of white men and the necessities of the North demanded the consecration of the public domain to that section of the Union" This was a frank, free declaration of the purpose of the party of which Mr Sumner was the acknowledged leader. Slavery was to be excluded from the territories, not because the people did not want it, not because under the Constitution freedom was national and slavery sectional, not because the institution conflicted in any way with the Constitution or theory of republican government, nor because it was shocking to the moral sense of mankind; but because the North needed the territories for its redundant population. Here we have the key to the unparalleled growth of the northern anti-slavery or sectional party.

It received an immense impetus also from the insistent tendency of all free democracies toward centralization and here again found itself in conflict with that policy of State Sovereignty, which grew out of the institution of Slavery. The framers of the Constitution - I mean those who furnished the great outlines of that great Charter - Washington, Jefferson and Madison were reared ⁱⁿ under the ^{credit} influence

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but sometimes so abstruse that the most rigid attention and mental
activity were necessary to accompany his Brilliant ideas, accurate &
swift analysis and marvellous power to convince remained with
him to the end. May it may be said of him as we said of
ancient Orators

Ad dedit inviolatas Robur faevudia Causae

I remember when we stood on the threshold of that arduous devo-
tution when solemn echoes have not yet died away, to have heard
him make a constitutional ^{in the constitution of England} ~~in the~~ ^{his} ~~his~~ ^{colony}
against the military method which then
began to prevail. Disting from the greatest of English Statesman & orator
certainly the greatest who has yet spoken in the English tongue, his
fire was caught inspiration and his from the noble majesty of his
earlier manhood, from those imperial words spoken face to face
with Royal prerogative & surrounded by hereditary power,

"The Englishman's home is his castle" ~~the~~ ~~to~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~house~~ ~~is~~ ~~his~~ ~~castle~~ ~~the~~ ~~to~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~house~~ ~~is~~ ~~his~~ ~~castle~~
humble roof, the winds may sweep through its desolate halls, but
the King of England can not enter it". And as he uttered these
words, the splendor of whose eloquence remains undimmed and will
remain undimmed as long as there is an English speaking race
to dominate the world, I thought to myself that I stood in the presence
of a greater than the great Earl of Chatham himself. He was indeed
one of those

Who make the strong dominion of soul
That engross chance & fate.

Alas! the pathos of his checked life, the profounder pathos of his
untimely death!

Is the Commonwealth unwilling for too soon to transfer
his sacred remains from their resting place amongst the people whom
he loved and served as well to the summit of golden height to lie for-
ever on fame's eternal camping ground? Those and, I trust not, to
believe not

We are accustomed to designate conspicuous periods
in history by the names of illustrious characters who
adorned the eras in which they lived. Thus we speak of the
age of Pericles, the Augustan age, the age of Charlemagne
and the age of Elizabeth of England.

Our own Country, our own Commonwealth are yet too
young to show in this universal sentiment of mankind.
The increasing influence of time has not yet defined
into full position the monumental sentiment with which
other and older countries cherish the memory of their
great and illustrious dead. When that time arrives, I
dare to say that no man will occupy a higher place
in the annals of the Commonwealth than Thos. F. Marshall.
Born & reared in Kentucky he was not the least conspicuous
of our Country. Scholar, Soldier, orator & Statesman
he excelled in every department of intellectual endeavor.
He combined especially in the accomplishments and
qualities which go to make up the perfect Orator. His
language was simple, chaste, classic, rarely ornate &
never superfluous. It abounded in the treasures of the Anglo-
Saxon, while it had all the richness & mellifluousness
of the Latin & Greek derivations. So then he added the
Demosthenean requisite of Action an Action as superb
and magnetic that he swept at once the democracy
of our day as did Demosthenes the fierce Democracy
of Athens.

It was my fortune too early young to hear him in
the fullness of his physical & intellectual manhood. It
was my fortune also to hear him when old age and physical
infirmities had begun the work of oppressing dislocation
at all times and all circumstances his scintillating mind
illumined his age but always logical & profound

ates

This day completes the season allotted to
for the responsibilities of active life. Its
its, its victories, its glorious achievements are now
before you; and with souls glowing with eager
enthusiastic ambition, you are already
to engage in the noble struggle. But
ult of joyous realization to our hope
tions, which this occasion is so well calcu-
affectionate regret raise her voice, and
to listen to her sad^d language?
ships here formed the happy hours here
the grave of ^{the} past, and challenge the for-
that could not receive pleasures from
whence springs this sad and mingling
otherwise exulting joy? We feel its
its influence, springing as it does from
within us, a principle whose supremacy
is eternal. — ever the same in nature
common to every age, every nation, every condi-
tending to and embracing every time.
principle would be to write the history of
to compose the organizing and vivifying
all compact, all society. It is the parent of so-
of the moral world, irrigating and enrich-
chance of human intercourse. The burning

heat of the tropics can not dry up its f
-ed in the heart to refresh and our moral
frigid breath of the frigid arctic deprive

The wild untamed savage as forcibly
as submissively bows his untamed heart
supremacy, as do the thousand
crowd the festive halls of glit

It kindles the pagan fires of
widowhood, and lights up

believed, as she goes to rejoin the
her It was present with Eden's
every joy, and crowning every bliss

them not, when sorrowful and
wanders and outcasts upon
bosom heaved a sigh, when they

Its voice was heard amid
the Cross; the key which unlocks
infinite mercy, and sealed the red
man. "Darkness, the queen of the
Jerusalem" Heaven met earth
as if to chastise her for her man
dead burst the prison bonds
sepulchres, wildly mingled with
of horror-stricken crucifixes. No
checked, and chaotic ruin per

spirits of heaven wept, the spirits of
 earth yet the victim — the Son of God,
 thus seemed to fill with shuddering
 all sympathizing universe of his creation
 to forget them for a moment and yield
 noblest impulse of that humanity, which
 of his mission he had assumed, he breathes
 prayer, for her, who in infancy
 and with all the confidence of love sought
 the watchful care of a faithful
 The second son of so honoured
 scenes, however are not necessary to
 length of the social principle. It
 some one or other of its almost infinite
 period of life, from the cradle to the
 it giving expression to the face of
 a response to the language of its
 gaze upon its opening beauty, calm
 slowly unfolding and expanding, like
 flower, and like it too, knowing not why
 fairly bright. Its feet have never yet
 sooth surface of this spiritual lake, on
 gazing has left the impress of his smiling
 such is infancy. Ah! how soon shall some
 of life's tumultuous passions suffice its quiet

The scene is changed! Surprised
part, and forth comes blooming joy
from the eyes of infantile imbecile
in the gay and blooming pastures of joy
happy in the participation of the present
happier still in the anticipation of bright
What though some trifling sorrow can
the throne of the smile in the glad

Like the gentle shower of summer,
=lungs, only clear the sky and separate
enjoyment. Happy Youth!
of thy pleasures is emblematic of the
flow, and the disappointments, which
shadow across the bright landscape as
their existence as the smile, which
of guilt, or sorrow, that darkens

The curtain falls upon this joy of
other actor, now dignified in man, separate
busy life. How changed the is he
loy of yesterday! New emotions have taken
of his soul. New desires fill his throbs
and arouse all his energies to struggle
He lives in and for the future. His
radiant in the smiles of hope, and
the brilliant jewels of promise, as a

holding in her right hand the
turned for his brow; while from her
the glittering trophies, she seen in doing
him; What fears he, though the
red and mountains rise before him,
darken his way above and thence
His goddess is in the advance
she looks him on, and why
has committed his ropes
them? Then must he be in the
manhood - noble, daring, vigorous,
For the too rustic hazwoven
tment; - thy crown is honor, set
of earthly applause, and thy gar-
dyed in the royal purple of time
in the scene is changed;
disrobed each tree and shrub and
from the summer-hap. The flowers
and the zephyrs moaning their fondlings
part in forgetful suddeness, o'er the graves of
love. The wailing mind, mournfully sighs
bright days past amid the naked branches
desert, and the sun paler and more dim, sad
the frosty horizon. But one more object
complete the picture, and it comes; - totter
- silent. It sees but the dreary waste, hears

ting arms with a trembling hand;
sped! The rose tint is fled from
and the eye that was beaming with
is now dimmed and hidden beneath
of its sustaining lids")

If the scene is not already too painful
a little longer by that mother
The pall, she gives utterance to her
frantic - now stupified, yiel
beneath her affliction. Obser
-monstrations of sorrow, which
intendant loneliness of the heart
To nestle, and then tell me, if
bound her to her child, could be vic
-pang. This is no feverish concep
The picture, is not one of unagitated
behold it dashen in exploring, in
of realities scene. Even here, and
array of deep and fashion, I can dete
inments of grief, worn as the badge of afflic
-ance. But though the form of the
by ties of relationship or friendship, is used in
Though the smile is chained, and the voice
the eye is dimmed, yet the image of that
graven, upon the tablets of memory, ne
Our varying vicissitudes of life entirely e.

voice still linger upon the ear breathing
serenely of other days, and the flashes of
gladness, at memory's touch, again beam
upon the darkened solitude of the des-

ert! But I would not
let the streams of grief, swelling the bosoms
desecrate their sacred remains, by
removing them to its appropriate solitude, and hold
of public indifference, and if
the train of thought

then I appeal and ask you if
you would not rather see them
in their so eventful and so long desired
rest, by the thought that you are about to
lose, endeared by a thousand recollections
of your happy friendship? The flush of youth
and its gaiety in your hearts, while
of budding manhood, swells your bright an
of the future, and its exulting ambitions
of your golden years with glory, yet
And with this strange, combining
so different is there not a still strange
contrast of feelings? The alluring fields and
future promise, would hasten our imper
ed, the flowery walks, while, the objects

of the part, endeared by the numerous
associations connected with them
will longer detain, one lingering
social principle here and at this place
as it does elsewhere, and has even
object and sweetened all the
between us; and now, that necessity
stem aggressor upon its tender
a parting memento of respect and
we leave behind. So discharge
sad though pleasing task. To
classmates, to the Trustees,
I would tender their sincere
watchfulness and unwearied care,
have conducted the affairs and
necessities of this institution. Per
farewell. To express our thanks, for
afforded us by such able and comp
and to hope that the future prosperity
institution, may be as brilliant as its
under its reorganization and commence
the care and ability, with which its aff
administered.

President of the University
of Morrison College. To you our thanks
You have opened for us the sealed book,

no blindness that we might be able to
comprehend, the truths that blaze forth upon
reading & assisting you have directed our
eyes and contemplation of the most plea-
suring and sublime truths these records
is not all. Turning over the pages of
you have pointed us to a stray
hives of Heaven, more pure and
sweet, and worth all the book
its pages are the teachings
and forth from its lines
ever born truths! From
these lessons. Your care has
our minds. In being made,
we have been taught to
revere them; and can we part
those from whom we have
received treasure? Rest assured, we
believe us in saying that wholehearted
effort and solicitude exerted in our
sunders us grateful to you, it
is sad, in this public exhibition,
say farewell

and of the undergraduate classes
we you not to return again. Our con-
sideration of you as fellow students is about to be
this day cease to participate with you,
as we have so long enjoyed together
we are soon to be deprived of these
opportunities, make us more correctly
estimate their value and the man-
ner we have improved them.

Therefore, of the necessity of industry

Circumspection, and a faithful discharge
-ful review of our conduct, and a comparison
have accomplished, and what we might
we can not too earnestly urge to increas-
ing effort in the discharge of every obligate-
-procurement of every opportunity. See
not only to yourselves, but to those
whose happiness you value more than

But there are other inducements
general and honorable ambition
-gle for the attainment of those, who
-orate this name and enable them

Let the attainment of these, be
you to effect, and the distrust
will be but as the breaking morn-
splendor that shall shine upon
us on the day of your success.

Fain would we at parting commu-
But stern necessity bids us desert and
words of final separation be spoken
one - and we leave it, to the memory
of us, when we are gone, to breathe one

Fellow Classmates Ever the Lap-
-cess to be chapman. But though the
us together in this capacity, is so soon to
need not and will not cease to be friend-
-separated us can not compel us to forget.
Though mountains raise their lofty heads
-terrors, their angry waves between us, we wou-
-ness of each other with the same breath
one last sad farewell!

Trustees, President &
Univocosity Fellow students of every Class
Farewell

But this is not all. We are taught by it also
hard vein and worthless are the theories of
those moral politicians who advocate
the doctrine of universal equality, or in
other words liberty, equality, fraternity -

Things sweet to hear, acerbic in brilliant show,
But full of dangerous ills, and pregnant with disaster.
By adopting this theory France soon became
and naturally too, disgusted with liberty.
She had sought protection from the shackles
of despotism, and took refuge in infidelity
and licentiousness. She rebelled against
the authority of a king, to subject herself
to the tyranny of a ruthless mob inflamed
by the seductive eloquence of ambitious
aspirants for power. In such men
was Robespierre, Marat and Danton who
placed the confidence and destinies
of a great nation struggling for its rights
and the principles of constitutional
liberty. Traitors are men to be feared
than open foes. Nations should not there-
fore resign themselves wholly into the
hands of Revolutionary leaders. Had England
inspired by the example of France, had
she acted more wisely and trusted less

Has the French Revolution
beneficial to Mankind?

The world is di-
vided into two classes of men, the
Conservative and the Progressive. The one
live in the past, antiquaries in thought
in sentiment and in act. They cling
to old ideas and established institutions
not always because they are content
with them, but from disinclination
for the excitement and exposure which
attend political changes.

The other class
are enthusiasts, perfectists, guided
often by a morbid and insatiable
passion for novelty and change but
more frequently by an earnest desire
to enhance the happiness and
ameliorate the condition of the
human race.

At the outbreak of
the French Revolution these two antagonistic

onistic parties came into a long and severe conflict and our object is to determine whether by the triumph of the Progressives the moral and political condition of the civilized world received a retrograde or progressive impulse.

That a people, divested of those rights and privileges which are inherent in them as men, possess the right to rebel against an authority which they deem oppressive and contrary to the laws of justice and nature, is a truth, too axiomatic to need confirmation by any argument.

Here the limits of that authority which was vested in the hands of the King of France and which custom had made legitimate, transgressed? If such had not been the case the Revolution would never have taken place. That a nation of twenty millions of people should be excited to madness, should deluge their capital city in blood and consecrate the altars of God under a vice and limit to exercise of legitimate

authority, is a proposition bearing too clearly on its face evidence of its falsity and absurdity for rational men to credit.

We do not mean to defend the manner in which the revolution was effected. Under different circumstances the result would have been otherwise. The avowed object of the Revolution was the abolition of monarchy and the equalization of the rights and privileges of all classes and sects. The complete failure to accomplish this result is pregnant with lessons of sound instruction to political leaders and philosophers. It teaches them

The absence of all Christian morality, the blind dependence upon human reason and wisdom, will paralyze the efforts of the wisest of those who seek to establish a government on a wise and equitable basis. Had it involved no other truth, we would not hesitate to affirm that ~~that~~ the French Revolution was of incalculable advantage to mankind -

Your friends & fellow-citizens of Lexington
and the County of Fayette have imposed upon me
this evening the grateful duty, not less than
the pleasing privilege, of tendering to you this
testimonial of their admiration, their af-
fection and their gratitude.

Office is indeed a name for duty
and implies a trust but he who discharges
a public duty with courage and fidelity
and loyally executes the trust committed
to his keeping, excels the character of the
people whom he commands a higher
tribute than transitory applause. For the
true measure of statesmanship is public
confidence and esteem. The art of the poli-
tician is often rewarded with the plaudits
of faction or party but the whole people
repose with infinite trust upon the wis-
dom & virtue of the Statesman. And this is
the real significance of this evening's cere-

monial. It is not intended as a reward but
a recognition — a recognition of that un-
flinching allegiance to the common-wealth
which has won for your administration
the approbation and for yourself the af-
fection of your ^{countrymen} people. It is above all our
pride to acknowledge that he who at Dou-
glas realized the ideal of the valor and
loyalty of the soldier, made the name of Ken-
tucky forever glorious among men and on
her hills and valleys resound with ap-
plause, has not failed to wear the civic
crown with equal dignity & honor.

And so, in this brilliant presence, while
the genius of woman pauses for a moment
in its tender delineation of the pathos of
human life, we offer to the Magistrate
this token of ^{this symbol of} our respectful homage; ~~our~~ love and
reverence, to the man.



An Act to appropriate money to a State
Secret Service fund.

The efficient administration of the
State government, in both its civil
and military departments, necessarily
demands the expenditure of money to
meet the exigencies of the times, and
the exigencies which may arise and
for which it is impossible the Legislature
can specifically provide, or from
the nature of which the interest
of the public service may require
should be kept secret - therefore

Be it enacted by the General
Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky
Sec 1 That the sum of fifty thousand
and no more dollars be and the same is
hereby set apart out of any money
in the public Treasury not otherwise
appropriated, as a Secret Service
fund to be used by the Governor
at his discretion for public purposes;



2
An act to appro-
priate money to
a State Security
Service fund

Pass

and the Auditor is hereby directed
to draw his warrants on the Treasurer
on the application and in favor
of the Governor for any sum of
money not exceeding in the aggregate
the said sum of fifty thousand
dollars.

Sec 2 This act to take effect
from its passage

a wilderness.

Leaving the "Magnolia" place, we passed on the bluff bank of the Bayou, through the "Creole Settlement" which is but a collection of half built cabins with mud chimneys, occupied by the descendants of Grand Pri. We failed to see a single prototype of "Evangeline". From the "Magnolia" line to the next plantation it is six miles, all between being in a state of waste, and with no prospect of being cultivated until the blight of the sugar is taken from it.

It was fairly night when we reached the beautiful homestead ^{the late} of Don Tobias Gibon, the residence of McKinley Gibon. On our return we found Capt Gibon who a few hours before had arrived from Houma. Gen Gibon had also arrived from the City of New Orleans. I was charmed with my new acquaintances, finding them accomplished and educated gentlemen such ^{are} hardly met in any community. They are all persuaded that the only road to success in this country is the immigration of white people and they are offering such inducements as will justify not only foreigners, but many of our enterprising western men in emigrating and making this country their home. During the evening some of the German tenants called upon Mr Gibon upon some matter of business when I had the pleasure of listening to their harsh jargon. French seems to be the language of the country in this region and it is essential to success in business of almost any kind.

I have seen but six plantations in this Parish, and from what I have seen, I am persuaded that with good government, no country could yield a more handsome reward for labor well performed. ~~None of~~