

In 1850, with Mr. Le Claire, he erected the first Foundry and Machine shop in the city of Davenport, but subsequently sold his interest and retired from active business.

As a capitalist, he has done much for the improvement of the city of Davenport, by building a fine block, by a liberal encouragement of every good enterprise, by courtesy and information freely bestowed on visitors to this country. As his likeness indicates, he is erect and trim in his person, with the prospect of many years of enjoyment and usefulness. Of late, his acquaintance with Indian tongues must have made him serviceable to the United States Government and the country, in quelling the Indian troubles in Minnesota, and in averting the savage warfare of the Indians against the white population, since the terrible massacres which so suddenly broke out there, and astounded the whole nation.

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#### DE BOW'S REVIEW.

[The following extract from this Secession Review, will show its character. And for the number of it for January, 1860, the Historical Society is indebted to Lieut. D. J. Davis, of the Army, who found it at Richmond, La.—Ed.]

**THE SLAVE-TRADE CONSTITUTIONAL.**—The law of Congress prohibiting the slave-trade is palpably unconstitutional. Congress has no other powers than those conferred by the Constitution, and no two men agree as to the clause conferring the power to abolish the slave trade. The most plausible suggestion is, that the power is included in the right to regulate commerce. But this suggestion is rendered flagrantly absurd when we discover that to sustain it, white emigrants must be treated and considered as mere articles of commerce. The Constitution suspends the power to prohibit the "importation" or immigration of persons until 1808. Congress possesses the same power to declare and punish white immigration as piracy that it has so to punish the African slave trade. These are but two, out of hundreds of measures, by which the South may attain all the ends sought for by disunion, while remaining in the Union.

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