

Carolina Watchman.

VOL. 2. THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1867.

NO. 6—WHOLE NO. 1749.

TERMS:

WEEKLY, 1 year, \$3.00
6 months, 1.50
3 months, .75
Can in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One Square (space of 12 lines) first insertion, \$1.00
2d, 3d, and 4th insertion, each, .50
For each additional publication, .25

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Friday, Feb. 1st.

The senate met pursuant to adjournment and after the transaction of the morning business, the reception of reports from the standing committees and the introduction of bills and resolutions, took up and passed the bill exempting ministers of the gospel and justices of the peace from working on the public roads, on its second reading.

The rules were suspended and considerable discussion ensued, notwithstanding which the bill passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill authorizing the exchange of bonds of the city of Raleigh for the bonds of the state of North Carolina, given for the subscription to the Chatham coalfield railroad, was put on its second reading and passed.

The rules being suspended, the bill passed its third and final reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill allowing the city of Wilmington to provide for the debt of said city (to fund her debt) passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A bill to amend the constitution of North Carolina, making the office of justices of the peace elective, and amending the "bill of rights," was put upon its second reading.

Mr. Hall moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Lost by a vote of 19 yeas to 23 nays.

Pending the discussion of the bill the senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 1/2 A. M.

HOUSE.

Mr. Davis, from the judiciary committee, reported back "the bill to abolish the office of State Geologist," recommending that it do not pass.

Mr. Harper, from the finance committee, reported back "the bill to revise and consolidate the various acts relating to the collection and return of taxes for the support of the indigent insane," recommending its passage. On motion of Mr. Harper, the rules were suspended and this bill passed its 2d and 3d readings.

Mr. Richardson, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to amend sections 1 and 2, chapter 10, revised code, entitled "auctious and auctioneers."

Mr. McKay, from the same committee, reported "a bill to enable guardians and others to adjust estates."

By Mr. Grubbery, a resolution that the house hold evening sessions from and after to-day.—Lays over one day and a half.

Mr. Hoyd, a bill to repeal an ordinance of the convention, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors within one and a half miles of the town of Company Shops.

A message was received from the senate announcing the election of Charles M. Busbee, of Wake, as assistant clerk of that body, vice J. M. Busbee resigned.

The house resumed consideration of the revenue bill, on its second reading.

Amendments were adopted having the effect to exempt from taxation farming stock and utensils, not exceeding in value \$200, unless they be for sale. The bill was also amended by striking out clauses taxing household and kitchen furniture, books, &c.; and after the rejection of many amendments, it passed its second reading.

SENATE.

Saturday, Feb. 2d.

The senate assembled at the usual hour, and after the reception of sundry reports from standing committees, went into the consideration of private bills, a number of which passed, under a suspension of the rules, most of which were of a local character and of no general interest.

The speaker announced the ratification of the act in favor of Raleigh, also providing for obtaining hands to work on the public roads.

Mr. Hall's bill, forming a "Mechanics' and Planters' Mutual Benefit Society," after some immaterial modifications, passed its several readings.

The bill incorporating the North Carolina Dental Association was on motion recommitted.

The bill in favor of W. S. Mason, Esq., was on motion of Mr. Leach, taken up, under a suspension of the rules.

The amount was cut down to \$200, and passed, as amended, its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Speed the senate adjourned, as a testimony of respect to the memory of W. T. Bain, an old and respectable citizen recently deceased.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Feb. 2.

The house was called to order at 10 1/2 o'clock. A message was received from the Governor transmitting a report from the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company. Sent to the senate with a proposition to print.

Mr. Jan's presented the petition of Griffin Pritchard, adverse to the proposed extension of the corporate limits of the town of Elizabeth City. Referred.

Sundry reports, of no special interest, were made from standing committees.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Patton, a bill for a Mechanic's Lien Law. Mr. Sudderth, a bill to incorporate the trustees of Table Rock Seminary, in Burke county.

Mr. McNair, a bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Lumberton.

Mr. Garrett, a bill to change the location of the county seat of Haywood county.

The resolution to hold evening sessions, introduced yesterday, by Mr. Grubbery, came up for consideration, and was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Waugh.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The house proceeded to consider the revenue bill, on its third reading.

Sundry amendments were offered, discussed and rejected. Pending the consideration of the bill, the hour arrived for the special order, viz: the appointment of additional justices of the peace.

A number of nominations were made and transmitted to the Senate for concurrence.

An engrossed resolution for the relief of C. Austin, sheriff of Union county, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

An engrossed bill to enable the city of Wilmington to provide for the payment of its debt, had its first reading and then on motion of Mr. McNair the house adjourned.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 4th, 1867.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment and after the transaction of some unimportant morning business, adopted a resolution fixing Monday next as the last day for the introduction of bills.

The bill to amend the constitution coming up, its consideration was postponed until Friday next at 12 o'clock.

The bill to establish a state penitentiary was taken up and read by sections.

Mr. Covington moved to reduce the per diem allowed sheriffs and guards, in charge of prisoners, from \$3 to \$2, which was agreed to.

The bill then passed its second reading.

The bill to consolidate the North Carolina and Atlantic, the North Carolina and the Western railroad companies, was, on motion of Mr. Love, made the special order for Monday, at 12 o'clock.

The bill to protect landlords, from insolvent tenants, was then put upon its second reading.

Mr. Speed moved to amend by striking out the third section, which makes it obligatory for a tenant to ask permission of the landlord to remove any portion of his crop, which was agreed to.

Pending the discussion, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 4th, 1867.

The house met at ten and a half o'clock.

Mr. McKay presented a memorial from the president and directors of the F. & F. R. R. Co. Referred.

Mr. Cowan, a memorial from citizens of New Hanover county, accompanied by a bill to change the mode of appointing auctioneers in the city of Wilmington. Referred.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Kennan from the judiciary committee, reported back favorably a bill in relation to set off, and unfavorably a bill to extend the time for the registration of deeds &c.

Mr. Perry of Carteret, from the same committee, unfavorably upon "a bill for the relief of the people of North Carolina," introduced by Mr. Latham of Craven. On motion of Mr. McNair, this report was ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The house proceeded to consider a bill to transfer the Land Script donated by the United States for an agricultural College.

[As pertinent to the matter under consideration, Mr. McKay submitted a report from a special committee, to whom had been referred a memorial from the trustees of the University. This report recommended a transfer of the script or an appropriation of the interest arising therefrom, to the University at Chapel Hill, for the establishment of an agricultural college.]

Mr. Davis, moved to amend the bill, as follows:

"Be it further enacted, That it shall be the privilege of the county court, in each county in this state forever, to select annually one native of the state, resident in said county, of good moral character and capacity, for usefulness, without the requisite means to defray the necessary expenses of education, who shall be admitted to any classes in the university, for which he may be prepared, free of all charges for tuition and room rent, so that each county may always have one representative at the institution."

Mr. Davis addressed the house in support of the bill—urging the peculiar claims of Chapel Hill and the advantage to be derived from a transfer of the script to that institution.

Mr. McKay offered a bill to establish an agricultural and mechanical college at the University of North Carolina, and for the relief of the university, as a substitute for the bill under discussion.

Mr. Davis opposed the substitute, chiefly for the reason that it made the public treasurer the trustee of the fund. This, though intended as such, was a reflection upon the treasurer's duties were multifarious and he could not devote that exclusive attention to the interest of this fund, which would constantly demand.

He also opposed the substitute because of the appropriation in advance of \$7,000 which it proposed.

Mr. Everett opposed both the bill and the substitute. He favored a division of the script or its proceeds among a number of colleges in the state.

Mr. Long urged the passage of the original bill.

Mr. McKay withdrew the substitute.

Mr. Fear'd offered a substitute for the bill, authorizing the governor, secretary of State, and public treasurer to dispose of the land scrip donated by congress.

Empowers the officers designated, to invest, receive and decide upon proposals from various colleges in the State that may desire its fund.]

Mr. Fear'd addressed the house in support of the substitute, and adverted to the memorial from the president of Olin college in the premises, offering to educate gratuitously two students from each county of the state.

He opposed the original bill and dwelt at some length upon the crippled financial condition of the university, as a reason why the land scrip should not be given to the trustees of that institution.

Mr. Cowan addressed the house in support of the original bill.

The substitute was rejected—yeas 23, nays 65.

The amendment offered by Mr. Davis was adopted.

Mr. Moore of Hertford, offered an amendment diverting—escheats from the university, and donating them hereafter to other colleges in the state.

Mr. Hodnett opposed this amendment. He was also opposed to transferring the scrip to the university.

The amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Harper the bill was amended by providing that "pupils may be admitted to the branches of agriculture and mechanic arts, who possess the requisite qualifications for those studies, without requiring the previous literary training requisite for admission into the regular college courses."

The bill was amended on motion of Mr. Logan, by providing "that the university shall comply with the act of congress and make its leading object to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific studies, and including military tactics."

The bill, thus amended, passed its 2d reading—yeas 65, nays 37.

A bill to exchange a certain amount of stock in the N. C. railroad, with the Chesapeake and Carolina R. R. Company, and for other purposes, was taken up on motion of Mr. Dargan, who then addressed the house, urging its passage. This bill passed its 2d reading.

A message from the governor in relation to the literary fund, was read and sent to the senate, with a proposition to print and refer.

Also a message from his Excellency relative to an investigation of the affairs of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. Referred.

Sundry engrossed bills had their first reading.

Mr. Chadwick introduced a bill to establish a criminal court in the city of Newbern.

Mr. Hutchison, a bill supplementary to an act authorizing special terms of the county court in Mecklenburg county.

Mr. Baker, a bill to incorporate the town of Rocky Mount.

The house then adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 31.

House.—The Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up. Harvey at Portugal gets no salary. The appropriation for the Minister at Rome was erased and the bill passed.

The Secretary of State was asked whether the bill to repeal the thirteenth section of the district suffrage etc., were on file in his office. It was stated in debate that this is the first instance of neglect to return bills with or without approval.

The bill transferring Indian affairs to the war department was taken up. An amendment allowing Indians the same rights and privileges allowed to negroes was rejected, and the bill was adopted by a vote of 76 to 73.

In the Senate, the President was called on for the correspondence between Secretary Seward, and foreign ministers relative to the policy toward the lately rebellious States.

The Committee on Claims was directed to enquire into the expediency of paying East Tennessee loyalists, the war losses recommended by General Burnside's commission.

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to abolish the tax on newspaper advertisements.

Washington Matters.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Gen. Gilliam's Mississippi Bureau report, for December, says the demand for labor induces negro immigration. The wages are ten and fifteen dollars per month, with rations, quarters and medicines. The prohibition of fire arms, and owning real estate are fruitful sources of dissatisfaction to the freedmen.

Detective Gen. L. C. Baker is in the city. It is understood that he is to testify for the impeachment regarding the case of Mrs. Cobb.

The Reconstruction Committee are maturing a bill, it is understood, containing a proviso, rendering the recognition of the Southern States as States, by the Supreme Court nugatory, until the States are reconstructed.

Ortega Captured.

New Orleans, Feb. 1.—Brownsville

advice confirm the capture of Ortega, by Juarez. He was betrayed by Chiefs who pretended to favor his cause.

Later from Washington.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Washington specials to the Times says:

It is understood that a majority of the reconstruction committee has agreed upon a plan which, if Congress adopts, will speedily settle the question, and lending southerners now in the city give assurance that their constituents will submit to their requisitions.

McCullough is compelled to abandon a monthly contraction of four millions owing to the heavy demand on the treasury.

It is rumored that Sherman will go to the plains to conduct the impending Indian war.

James F. Otis, a well-known journalist, died in Boston.

Butler is said to have expressed himself to the effect that the impeachment proposition would be good in an election but bad in congress, and deprecates pushing it.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Col. Cole, of the Georgia Railroad, and E. D. Frost, of the Mississippi central railroad, are here, en route for New York. Mr. Frost came from Canton via Grand Junction and Knoxville in 67 hours.

The reconstruction committee had a discordant session and meets again on Wednesday night.

High democratic authority deprecates a national convention on the ground that the extremists will soon fall to pieces if left alone.

The Kentucky delegation have advised the gubernatorial contest of that state has narrowed to Heim and Stanton.

The editorial and municipal party that was here from Richmond, returned this morning.

General Sherman forbids the Indian agents selling ammunition to the Indians, whom he represents as restless. It is supposed the meditate a general war in spring. Both Grant and Sherman regard the trade, under the circumstances, as infamous.

The Mexican consul at San Francisco telegraphed that the reported execution of Carman, the consul at Mazatlan, is false.

Constitution

OF THE

"RED STRINGS,"

ALIAS

"UNION LEAGUE."

ALIAS

"HEROS OF AMERICA."

From the Salisbury Banner of Wednesday.

J. J. SLEWART, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I send for publication a copy of the Constitution of the Union League, or "Red Strings"—I can vouch for its accuracy, the copy from which this was taken was left in manuscript by the secretary of a lodge in an adjoining county. It was very badly written and spelt, and I incline to the opinion that several errors were committed by this "Secretary" in copying for upon examination the reader will find several of the scriptural quotations inaccurate—but the reader will find enough in it to consign its members to infamy. Its origin was evidently the work of an illiterate man, but we have reason to fear that it has a foothold in North Carolina which makes it a formidable clique of tyranny and oppression. I have designedly neglected to give the name of the man whose misdeed was attached to the enclosed, it was, however, an obscure name, purporting to be the Grand President of this State, and ratified at Bethel Church. Without further description,

This Society is known by the name of the Union League; its objects are to promote peace and harmony.

The intention of the Union League is to insure unto each member his property and personal safety and interest. Its motto, Truth, Honor, Justice, Fidelity, and Rights.

Its foundation is upon the golden rule: Matthew, ix. chap. 12, 37. Romans, x. 11, xv. 14, iii. 10. Col. vi. 13. Heb. x. 73. 136, iii. 14, xii. 48, xvi. 3, 9, 29. Ephesians i. 48, 17. Acts i. Corinthians, vii. 14, xiv. 78, xvi. 33, 29. Ephesians, iv. 3, 17. Corinthians, vii. 13, xii. 11, 48, xiii. 16, 14. Col. iii. 41. Tim. xv. 4, xii. 15, 2d Tim. iii. 3. 1st Peter, iii. 8, 10, 10. 10. 2d Cor. ii. 2; 19. James, i. 14. Romans, xx. 25. 2d Cor. iii. 8. Ephesians, iii. 15. Acts xx. 25. Tim. vi. 8. Zach. iii. 16.

See. This society shall convene as often as is important; not less than four nor after than twenty-four times per annum. This League shall be divided into lodges of not less than ten nor more than forty members in full membership, provided no application be made for a charter. There may be a charter granted to every ten members for a new league.

Every lodge shall elect its own officers—consisting of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney and Courier. Each member shall be accountable to the lodge to which he belongs, and each lodge shall be accountable to the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 2. There may be a Grand Lodge for every 10 sub lodges. There shall not be more than 20 sub lodges to one Grand Lodge. Each sub-lodge shall be numbered according to their respective States.

A charter may be granted by any President

of a sub lodge on lawful application, who may charter or commission a lodge for every ten members. The charter is not limited but its commission is for one year. A new grand lodge made by or for every 12 lodges, there shall be one lodge made for every 12 sub lodges. They applying for a charter there shall be a new staff of officers elected by the sub lodges through delegates elected by two-thirds majority for that express purpose.

Sec. 3. There shall be one delegate for every ten members in all the lodges. The officers thus elected shall be commissioned by the grand lodge. The duties of the officers in every lodge shall be the same. The President shall instruct each member in their duties to enforce the laws, confer degrees, and administer the oath. The Vice President shall act in the absence of the President. All charters and commissions shall be signed by the President and Secretary. All persons are considered members from the first degree—all the degrees may be conferred at the same meeting.

Sec. 4. No person shall be received into this lodge under the age of 18 years—he must be touched for by one or more members. No person shall be received the same meeting at which the petition is offered. No person shall be received except by an unanimous vote—one black ball shall reject without a question—no degree shall be conferred before the oath is taken in the presence of not less than three members. All officers elected and commissioned shall serve twelve months. No officer shall resign his commission except in cases of transfer.

ARTICLE 2.

Sec. 1. Every person in full membership with this connection shall be protected, honored and sustained by every other member throughout the globe—in honor, truth, fidelity, justice.—Should be met with misfortune he shall be made whole by losing his proportionate part himself. He and his wife and children shall be protected to the utmost extent so long as they remain in truth, justice, honor and fidelity—he shall be asured when sick and when unfortunately unable to pay charges it shall be paid by this royal society—his widow shall not suffer so long as she remains a widow, and abides in truth, honor, virtue and industry.

Sec. 2. Each lodge shall have a right to legislate and make its own by-laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution; to levy a tax when money is necessary—the money to be paid to the Treasurer and receipted for by him, and he, (the Treasurer) not to pay or appropriate such money, except as directed by a committee of finance, which committee shall not consist of more than five nor less than three in full membership.

Sec. 3. All cases of dispute or fraud, or amnesia, or wrong, or injury of property or character of self or family, shall be settled in this lodge. A brother shall not go to law with a brother. When a member is imposed on in any way whatever, by any one whatever, he shall be protected by his brothers of this society, except it is no imposition for any man to justly suffer for violating the laws of the land, and any member joining this order and taking the first degree, or the second, and then refusing to enter into full membership shall be denounced as a spurious member, and be considered as such—neither his word nor oath shall be taken, but he shall be held responsible for the oath which he has taken as though he was in full membership, and any member or members that shall in any way knowingly refuse to comply with the Constitution of this society on conviction of such disobedience and false swearing, shall be branded on the ball of the left thumb, with the letter P, denoting perjury, which shall be 3/4 of an inch long. All persons thus prosecuted for perjury shall be ex communicated from this order, and any person thus prosecuted or ex-communicated ever during his life or in any way whatever make known any secret or secrets of this order to any person in the known world, on conviction thereof shall be shot to death.

Sec. 4. Any member who being notified of any case of emergency when and where his attention is requested and refuses or fails to attend, except sickness or death prevent shall forfeit the sum of not more than five nor less than one dollar by a two thirds majority.

A decision shall be final unless circumstances require a reconsideration—no testimony shall be taken outside of this order, except where the testimony of the accused shall not be sufficient, then the testimony of any strict member of any christian church may be taken.

Sec. 5. Any two or more members who may have a difficulty such as quarrelling or contentions in malice, shall be brought to trial and if they fight or offer to fight they shall be prosecuted for perjury. The Attorney shall inform himself with the By-laws and this Constitution and faithfully defend the same. This Constitution shall also defend cover all misdemeanors of whatever nature they may be. This Constitution is and shall be unalterable except by a grand convention elected by 2/3 majority, of the organized lodges, of which Convention the Grand President shall be the chairman. No member shall refuse to do any thing, or duty of him required by two-thirds majority or two-thirds of the members present.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the Constitution of the Union League.

of a sub lodge on lawful application, who may charter or commission a lodge for every ten members. The charter is not limited but its commission is for one year. A new grand lodge made by or for every 12 lodges, there shall be one lodge made for every 12 sub lodges. They applying for a charter there shall be a new staff of officers elected by the sub lodges through delegates elected by two-thirds majority for that express purpose.

Sec. 3. There shall be one delegate for every ten members in all the lodges. The officers thus elected shall be commissioned by the grand lodge. The duties of the officers in every lodge shall be the same. The President shall instruct each member in their duties to enforce the laws, confer degrees, and administer the oath. The Vice President shall act in the absence of the President. All charters and commissions shall be signed by the President and Secretary. All persons are considered members from the first degree—all the degrees may be conferred at the same meeting.

Sec. 4. No person shall be received into this lodge under the age of 18 years—he must be touched for by one or more members. No person shall be received the same meeting at which the petition is offered. No person shall be received except by an unanimous vote—one black ball shall reject without a question—no degree shall be conferred before the oath is taken in the presence of not less than three members. All officers elected and commissioned shall serve twelve months. No officer shall resign his commission except in cases of transfer.

ARTICLE 2.

Sec. 1. Every person in full membership with this connection shall be protected, honored and sustained by every other member throughout the globe—in honor, truth, fidelity, justice.—Should be met with misfortune he shall be made whole by losing his proportionate part himself. He and his wife and children shall be protected to the utmost extent so long as they remain in truth, justice, honor and fidelity—he shall be asured when sick and when unfortunately unable to pay charges it shall be paid by this royal society—his widow shall not suffer so long as she remains a widow, and abides in truth, honor, virtue and industry.

Sec. 2. Each lodge shall have a right to legislate and make its own by-laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution; to levy a tax when money is necessary—the money to be paid to the Treasurer and receipted for by him, and he, (the Treasurer) not to pay or appropriate such money, except as directed by a committee of finance, which committee shall not consist of more than five nor less than three in full membership.

Sec. 3. All cases of dispute or fraud, or amnesia, or wrong, or injury of property or character of self or family, shall be settled in this lodge. A brother shall not go to law with a brother. When a member is imposed on in any way whatever, by any one whatever, he shall be protected by his brothers of this society, except it is no imposition for any man to justly suffer for violating the laws of the land, and any member joining this order and taking the first degree, or the second, and then refusing to enter into full membership shall be denounced as a spurious member, and be considered as such—neither his word nor oath shall be taken, but he shall be held responsible for the oath which he has taken as though he was in full membership, and any member or members that shall in any way knowingly refuse to comply with the Constitution of this society on conviction of such disobedience and false swearing, shall be branded on the ball of the left thumb, with the letter P, denoting perjury, which shall be 3/4 of an inch long. All persons thus prosecuted for perjury shall be ex communicated from this order, and any person thus prosecuted or ex-communicated ever during his life or in any way whatever make known any secret or secrets of this order to any person in the known world, on conviction thereof shall be shot to death.

Sec. 4. Any member who being notified of any case of emergency when and where his attention is requested and refuses or fails to attend, except sickness or death prevent shall forfeit the sum of not more than five nor less than one dollar by a two thirds majority.

A decision shall be final unless circumstances require a reconsideration—no testimony shall be taken outside of this order, except where the testimony of the accused shall not be sufficient, then the testimony of any strict member of any christian church may be taken.

Sec. 5. Any two or more members who may have a difficulty such as quarrelling or contentions in malice, shall be brought to trial and if they fight or offer to fight they shall be prosecuted for perjury. The Attorney shall inform himself with the By-laws and this Constitution and faithfully defend the same. This Constitution shall also defend cover all misdemeanors of whatever nature they may be. This Constitution is and shall be unalterable except by a grand convention elected by 2/3 majority, of the organized lodges, of which Convention the Grand President shall be the chairman. No member shall refuse to do any thing, or duty of him required by two-thirds majority or two-thirds of the members present.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the Constitution of the Union League.

READ THIS—Reader, ask yourself the question, "have I paid for my paper?" We do not think we could read a paper from year to year, and not think every time we picked it up that we were reading what did not belong to us. We think the man who would do it—knowing at the same time that the editor has to pay for every sheet of paper he receives before it enters his office—is a man of very little feeling at best. Think of this, and the first opportunity you have send in the amount you are due like an honest man.

The trial of the thirty ladies of Greenfield, Ohio, for mobbing the liquor dealers, was concluded last week. The jury returned the verdict of \$625 for the plaintiffs.

Alexander H. Stephens in Public and Private, with Letters and Speeches Before, During and Since the War. By HENRY CLEVELAND. National Publishing Company: Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, and Chicago.

This large and handsome volume, containing a history of the public and private life of one who may be very justly regarded as among the most remarkable men of this country and age, bears evidence of a careful preparation, and