DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City.

EASTERN EXCHANGE AND THE PLANTERS' BANK.

We have been assured by gentlemen of most reliable character, connected with the branch of the Planters' Bank, in this city, that we mistake the nature of their operations in Eastern exchange in this: that they have furnished their exchange at 3 per cent. alone to their special favorites. On the contrary, we are told that they have furnished exchange at that rate, to all the business men of the city, irrespective of their dealings or connection with the bank, against whom claims have been sent to this branch for collection. It has been the custom of the bank to receive the amount which these claims called for, in Tennessee currency, and out of this currency to make exchange on the East, by buying bills on New Orleans at thirty or sixty days, and at the expiration of that time remit the exchange to the East, charging the debtor here 3 per cent. for it. Thus the bank, by becoming a collecting agent for Eastern claims, and by realizing Eastern exchange out of the money paid by the creditor here, has been enabled to furnish this exchange at 3 per cent.

While we admit that this arrangement has proved an accommodation to those business men who have been fortunate enough to have their claims placed in the Planters' Bank here for collection, and to this extent we give that branch all due credit, yet the public cannot fail to see that this is an exception to the general rule, and that the Planters' Bank itself, under this arrangement, has only acted as an agent and has simply used the funds collected by it to make exchange for which it has charged 3 per cent a month.

Of course the debtor, against whom these claims were held, regards this as a special accommodation, because he would have been compelled to pay exchange, [illegible] if he had obtained it from any other source.

Yet our remarks, with reference to the rates of exchange generally in this city, stand uncontradicted. These rates have appeared from day to day in our monetary reports uncontradicted, and unquestioned, because our business men have been subjected to the payment of them time and again, and without exception, as we believe, save in the peculiar case just stated, when the bank has realized the exchange from the proceeds of claims of which it was the collector. And even in this case, it is evident that the bank has made *at the rate of thirty-six per cent per annum*, or three per cent a month, out of money collected by it, and for which it has received besides a per cent for collecting.

DEATH OF GEORGE HELM, ESQ.

GEORGE HELM, Esq., a young lawyer of rare intellectual gifts, and of a warm, brave and generous heart, died at the residence of his relative and law partner, GEORGE DIXON, Esq., in this city, on Tuesday night, aged twenty-four years. His body was deposited in the cenotaph of Elmwood Cemetery, on Wednesday evening, whence it will shortly be removed to his native State of Kentucky.

Mr. HELM was a young lawyer of high promise, of solid attainments and highly cultivated mind. He had but a few days ago landed in our city, and formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with Mr. DIXON.

A bright and promising future had just opened before him, in a land of strangers, and among them he was suddenly, and without a warning, cut down in the vigor of young manhood, and with the fruits of a well-spent and laborious youth just budding upon his brow. He came to seek fame and fortune and social happiness and distinction in our midst, and the cold and cruel messenger met him upon the threshhold of his promising career. But there were warm and loving hearts to breathe sympathy around his death-bed, and hands of affection to smoothe his pillow. Transferred to realms where storm and conflict need not the quiver of genius to perish, nor the dauntless front to dissipate, his noble spirit now basks in the unvarying sunshine of the Eternal, and finds its congenial companionship among the pure and spotless messengers of love and light.

From the *Southrons* of yesterday we transfer the subjoined beautiful and chaste tribute to the deceased:

DEATH OF GEORGE HELM, ESQ.—We regret to learn that George Helm, Esq., late of Kentucky, died at the residence of his uncle, Geo. Dixon, Esq., in this city, on Tuesday night last, in the twenty-fifth year of his age. The funeral took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The remains were escorted by ex-Governor Helm, of Kentucky, and a grandson of the late Hon. Ben. Hardin, who, next to Mr. Clay, was the most remarkable man Kentucky ever produced. Mr. Helm had arrived in this city but a few days before his death, but had left there in his practice of the law, and never, perhaps, did a brighter prospect open to any young man. We knew him well in his boyhood and in his early manhood, and can bear testimony to the noble qualities of his head and heart. Young, brave, intelligent, and otherwise gifted—a most worthy action of a noble race—a race well known in the Southwest, and appreciated and famous on battle-fields and in Senate halls;" full of life and hope and glorious promise, he has been thus suddenly called from the midst of water-flags, in the full flush of manly pride and in the vigor of his manhood's strength. It is a sad fate thus to follow him to "the dark house and the long sleep," in his fresh youth and in his morning march, when fame and fortune were weaving their brightest garlands for his brow. But he is dead!—gone from the earth forever—and we stand but so many mourners, with folded hands, in the great darkness which has shrouded our hearts in gloom and dimmed the brightness of so many bright spirits. Thus perishes a heart as noble as ever beat within a manly breast—thus fades the light which gave promise of the glorious day.

"Even as the tenderness that hour instills
When friendship or love strikes the chord of the heart,
Some sad tones of departed joy in its thrills,
Where all of genius that can perish dies."

EARLY TIMES IN ARKANSAS.

Under this heading, Col. C. F. M. NOLAND, an old pioneer in Arkansas, and a man of decided talent and no uncommon readiness with the pen, is giving occasional sketches of men and things in that rising State, during its first settlement.

The following sketches of two of Arkansas' most distinguished sons, who helped to give character to the young State in the Senate of the United States, but whose bones have long since been pressed by the turf of their adopted State, are admirably drawn, and are undoubtedly true to history:

ASHLET AND FULTON.

Chester Ashley was a very remarkable man—he combined worldly shrewdness with book learning. He was a man of fine judgment, and could see on almost any subject, as far into the mill-stone as any man; and yet, strange, he was men are great in business, when they do it themselves, but fail in selecting agents, from want of judgment—not so with Chester Ashley. What he did per annum, was as well done as if it had been done per se. It was only in the latter part of his life, that he had any popularity worth talking about. The ruling and master spirit of the Territorial party to which he belonged, he had been made, by some means, its political scape-goat. It was never until 1844 after the defeat and disgrace of the Democratic party with Gov. Elias N. Conway at its head, which was mainly brought about by his influence, that he ever got a fair shake at the Democracy of Arkansas.

It was only necessary to a man of his talents, that an opportunity should be given him. It was, by the second convention of the Democratic party.

He was placed by it on the Electoral Ticket, and as Elector canvassed the State. This led to his appointment to the Senate when Senator Fulton died, and to his subsequent election to the same place by the Legislature. He soon won a proud place in the Senate, and at the time of his death held the distinguished position of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Chester Ashley was decidedly a great man, and could he have lived to a ripe old age, would have made his mark on the page of his country's history. Years ago he had many bitter enemies, and many devoted friends—the former he lived to see, in most instances, acknowledge his worth, while the latter clung the closer to him.

He left a widow and three children—two sons and one daughter; the latter is dead. His estate is a princely one, for at an early day he had invested heavily in the best bottom lands of the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers.

WM. S. Fulton was appointed Secretary of the Territory during the administration of Gen. Jackson. He was subsequently, and in the last days of our Territorial existence, appointed Governor in place of John Pope. At the meeting of the first Legislature under our State government, he was chosen one of the two United States Senators, to which Arkansas was entitled. He drew the short straw, I believe, but was subsequently re-elected on a second ballot, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1844, at his residence in Pulaski county, was a Senator.

The best friends of Governor Fulton never claimed for him more than ordinary talents; what they claimed for him, and all who knew him conceded the justice of their claim, high moral worth, stern integrity, unbending honesty, with a kind, generous heart, and polished, courteous manners. A warm party politician, he was not *demure*—not like some of them to be met with occasionally, who pin their souls to their vests with their swelling bosom over very nostrils with their—[illegible] "Democratic principles." He had been long on "Democratic principles." He had been private Secretary to Gen. Jackson, and I heard the old chief, at the White House, speak of him, with the affection a father would for a son, which Judge Fulton's most amiable and excellent lady is still living, as also, we believe, three daughters, two of whom are widows. Judge Fulton, we think, always struggled to perform his public duties faithfully, honestly and conscientiously. He was a popular man, and deservedly so.

FROM NASHVILLE.

We learn by a dispatch received at this office last night, that a bill has passed the Legislature requiring the banks to resume on the first of November next, and that the counter note principle is to take effect on the first of September, 1859.

A second dispatch informs us that a bill for the relief of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad passed the House.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have just returned from listening to a lecture delivered by the Reverend (a slander upon the title,) Henry Ward Beecher, at the Musical Fund Hall, in this city. The subject upon which he was to lecture was not known until he announced it from the stand,—Human Strength and Human Weakness. The subject allowed him a wide range, and very naturally he availed himself of it, taking a cursory glance a almost everything, and praising or censuring, in unmeasured terms, everything he touched; amongst the rest he came down upon our Southern institutions with a sweeping charge, declaring that a festering sore, a putrid ulcer, with its leprous poison, rankled in the bosom of our great country; that the blight and curse of God was upon it, and that it was the duty of every freeman and lover of his country to use their utmost exertions to expel from the country that blighting curse; the manner in which he expressed himself caused the blood to boil in my veins, and I felt like taking him from that stand and inflicting upon that negro-worshiping-devoted-head of his a few blows, in the way of summary punishment. I thought if you were just down South, and utter such expressions as those, you would be tied by a big buck negro, tarred and feathered, and genteelly rode on a rail. In my judgment, it is moral cowardice for any man, whatever his calling may be, to stand on his own dung hill in a free State, and wage war in the way of exciting the passions and prejudices of one portion of the Union against the institutions of the other. This man, with treason bursting from his tongue, and the execrations of the government in his heart, has the unblushing impudence to proclaim that he is a follower after the meek and lowly Jesus; thus clothed in the garb of Christianity, he wins himself in the confidence of the people, and sours and prejudices the minds of many who would otherwise be disposed to take a sensible and liberal view of our rights and institutions. I will venture to predict, not knowing, that this negro sympathizer is a tyrant upon the white slaves he has under his control at home; and if he had a negro under him in bondage, and no possible chance for escape, he would be as void of human sympathy for him, and as detested a tyrant as even Nero was over the Roman Empire. If we wish to save our friends in the North, now is the time for the South to stand as a unit upon all the great questions of the day. The Lecompton Constitution and the Administration should be sustained at all hazards and to the last extremity. I shall be at home in ten or fifteen days. H. V.

FROM TEXAS.

The Democratic State Convention, at Austin, has finished its labors. The following nominations were made:

Chief Justice—Judge R. T. Wheeler, of Washington county.

Associate Justice of Supreme Court—G. W. Buckley, of Fort Bend county.

Comptroller—C. A. Johns, of Hays county.

Treasurer—Cyrus H. Randolph, of Houston county.

Attorney General—M. D. Graham, of Cherokee county.

Resolutions were adopted reiterating the doctrines of the Cincinnati and Waco Conventions; expressing apprehensions "that the great doctrine of non-intervention, as set forth in that platform, is in danger of being repudiated by Congress through the instrumentality of members of the National Democratic party;" and requesting the Legislature to provide for the appointment of delegates to a Convention of the Southern States, for general consultation and advice.

The Waco *Southerner* records intelligence that the Indians have made another foray upon the citizens of Erath, Bosque, Palo Pinto, and Corvell counties, and on a more extensive scale than on any former occasion. A number of persons had been murdered, and large droves of horses stolen, but particulars had not come to hand. The *Southerner* adds the following curious information:

"A scout had just returned, who had went out some thirty days and followed the trail of a former marauding party near the line of New Mexico, and from information of a reliable character, they were satisfied that the Indians were in communication and allied with the Mormons. From circumstances, it is presumed that the horses thus taken from Texas, or many of them, are to aid His Excellency, Brigham Young, in his row with the United States."

MR. ALEXANDER, a citizen of Medina, Bosque county, writes to the same paper:

"The Governor ought to place a force of five hundred men on this frontier, by the rising of grass, with orders to follow the red rascals until they overtake them and destroy them; and in the meantime we need more protection during the winter. Strong suspicions rest on the recent outlaws, lately living at Camp Cooper, for being directly or indirectly concerned in this expedition.

MEMPHIS, AS SEEN FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta*, writing from on board the *Robert J. Ward*, thus sketches our "Bluff City:"

"We are now approaching the Bluff City. It is beautifully located, and stands like an oasis amid the desert of bleak and level low lands, thickly covered with cottonwood, that skirt the shores both for miles north and south. It

"Memphis has much improved within the past three years, and promises to be one of the most important commercial points in the Southwest. They have already one railroad connecting them with the Atlantic States, through Charleston, S. C., and the cars now run a considerable distance on the road projected to Nashville. In a few years the place will be the centre of railroads running west through Arkansas, north and east through Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, and south down through Mississippi. It is and has been for years the heaviest shipping point for cotton in the South, the largest portion going into New Orleans, and thence to New York and England.

"Many of our Pittsburgh cotton manufacturers purchase their staple direct in Memphis or through the many reliable houses located there and engaged exclusively in the business. A large portion of the river bluffs require to be removed and the whole raised before they can boast of a levee. We are personally acquainted with the quality, quantity and perpendicular depth of the mud at the landing, having stood out on, or rather in it, one whole night some three years ago, receiving a shipment of heavy merchandise and machinery, and we can say that the "windows of heaven" must have been, to say the least, more than half way opened. The new hotel, the "Gayoso," now in process of construction, located in the first row above the landing and fronting the levee, will present a very elegant and magnificent appearance, and must, if well managed, add much to the importance and prosperity of the place."

LIEUTENANT BEALE'S LATE EXPERIMENTAL EXPEDITION WITH THE CAMELS.—The report which we published the other day, from Lieutenant Beale to the Secretary of War, of his experimental expedition with the camels over the desert plains of Western Texas, and the still more inhospitable mountains and desert wastes of New Mexico, should not escape the special attention of Congress.

The highest anticipations of the adaptability and utility of the camel to the great Asiatic western half of this continent have been more than realized. The camel is the very thing for that vast Asiatic region, extending from the frontiers of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas to the Pacific Ocean. According to the testimony of Lieutenant Beale, we should say that the success of his camel experiment discloses a new agent of inestimable value, and a new article of inestimable wealth to the country in that humble but admirable animal with whose services he is so delighted. For purposes of military transportation and emigration over such desert solitudes as those traversed by Lieutenant Beale, there is certainly nothing to compare with the camel. We dare say, for example, that had the army expedition to Utah been provided with the requisite number of camels, they would have proved more valuable than ten thousand mules and horses.

We believe that Mr. Gliddon, for many years American Consul in Egypt, and a man of science and observation, was the first to agitate at Washington the certain success of the camel on the western section of our continent. We think it was mainly through the activity in the matter of Mr. Jefferson Davis, of the Military Committee of the Senate, that the first appropriation was passed in behalf of the camel experiment; and now that its success is a fixed fact, we hope that a liberal appropriation will be made for the importation of a large supply of these animals. They would save, in a very few years, millions of money in the single item of army transportation—they would be worth three times their cost in the overland transportation of the mails, and in the business of their natural increase numerous thrifty little white settlements all over those desolate regions indicated would soon spring up. In the second section of the Pacific Railroad a thousand camels would be worth their weight in silver.

We hope, therefore, that, with the recommendation of the Secretary of War, Mr. Jefferson Davis, as soon as the Kansas question is disposed of, will offer in the Senate an amendment to the first appropriation bill, covering an appropriation sufficient for an importation of five hundred or a thousand camels, and providing for their distribution for active service on the great plains and deserts of the West, from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific. They cannot only be made to pay expenses, but to yield a handsome profit to the Government, and a world of service to our overland emigration movements, and in the work of the Pacific Railroad.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE LATE GEN. RUSK.

On Tuesday week last the death of Senator RUSK was announced in both Houses of Congress and the customary resolutions passed. These funeral ceremonies to the memory of the departed statesman had been deferred on account of the absence of some of the members from his own State. The occasion was marked with great solemnity, and the speeches of the members were listened to with the profoundest interest by all who were present. Such was the purity of Gen. RUSK's character that he had no enemies among those with whom he had been associated for so many years, and it is gratifying to know that the most beautiful tributes to his high character as a man and a statesman, were paid by those who differed from him most widely in political opinions. Among those who spoke on the occasion were Senators SEWARD and COLLAMER, both leaders in the party opposed to that of which Gen. RUSK was the pride and the ornament, both of whom testified to his patriotism and breadth of purpose, his freedom from every jealousy, cunning, trickery and ambition.

As few statesmen in our country have filled more important stations than Gen. RUSK, and as his loss was a public calamity, lamented alike in all sections of the Union, we append a sketch of his life extracted from the speech of his colleague, Gen. HOUSTON, on announcing his death:

"The subject of this notice was born in Pendleton district, South Carolina. He did not inherit the advantages of fortune, of family, or of patronage. He was descended from an Irish patriot, who was exiled upon the failure of the struggle of the troubles of 1791, in Ireland. He inherited a holy love of liberty from his ancestors, and it was matured into patriotism for the benefit of his country. After struggling through the difficulties incident to poverty, means in youth, he acquired a profession—the law. He removed to the State of Georgia, and there rose rapidly to distinction in his profession. After years of exertion in that State, and after having connected himself with an estimable lady, he removed with his family to Texas in 1834. At that time, sir, the first emotions of revolution began to agitate that distant region. He was loyal to the institutions of the country to which he had migrated, until oppression became intolerable. When the Texans rose as one man, in resistance to a despot and usurper, he stepped forward, united with his fellow-citizens and engaged in the perilous conflict of the revolution. He was not insensible to the difficulty, but, like others, he prepared himself to meet the occasion when it was unavoidable. In 1835, when the enemy invaded Texas, and took possession of San Antonio, he immediately marched with a force from eastern Texas, and rendered signal service in the battle of Concepcion, then in command of the Texas forces. Whilst at San Antonio, he was engaged in various conflicts and encounters with the enemy, in which he demeaned himself with that chivalry and valor which characterized his life in martial scenes. After that he returned to his family, but was soon elected to the convention which, in 1836, asserted the independence of Texas, at Washington, on the Brazos. In the organization of a government *de facto*, he was elected by that body as Secretary of War. He continued in the cabinet until the enemy were advancing, and the Texan army falling back from the frontiers, and then, unlike others who were fugitives from the limits of the United States, he turned his face to the enemy and to the army—he identified himself with its privations, its sufferings, its difficulties. He continued with it in the confidence of the commander-in-chief, rendering all the aid in his power to the cause of Texas and its independence. He remained with that army until after the capture of Gen. Santa Anna, the imperial ruler of Mexico, when, owing to the events which transpired that day, he was appointed to the command of the army of Texas. It is but just to his memory to say that, on that occasion, he commanded the left wing of the Texan army, and surrounded the right wing of the enemy; rendering the route and victory more complete than they would otherwise have been.

"He continued in command of the army from April until October of that year, when the first constitutional government was organized at Columbia, on the Brazos. He was then called from the head of the army to the post of Secretary of War. He remained in that position until the circumstances of his family required his attention, when he resigned his place; he was subsequently called to the office of Secretary of State, which he declined, owing to the same causes. He remained in private life until the close of 1837, when he was elected to the Legislature, and during the session was advanced to the Chief Justiceship of the Republic. He adorned that position until 1840, when he again resigned office, and retired to the walks of private life and to the pursuit of his profession. Difficulties, however, soon arose in relation to Indian troubles, in which he was always conspicuous, the most efficient in conflict, the foremost in council, a leader in danger, an adviser with wisdom at all times. In 1843 a provisional force was raised by action of the Legislature, when he was again elected major general. His action under this appointment, however, was rendered unnecessary on account of the proclaiming of an armistice and suspension of hostilities, which continued, though partially interrupted, to be sure, until the time of annexation.

"On the consummation of that event, sir, he was unanimously elected by the Legislature of Texas a member of this body; he was thrice elected, I believe, ere his death. Senators, you all know the position he occupied here. You know the talents he possessed, you know him. You know his high conservative principles. You know his manly and staunch advocacy of the compromise of 1850. You know how faithfully he adhered to every principle that was conservative. You will recollect that he was elected at the close of the last session temporarily to the chair by a vote of the body, the very height of distinction in a Senator. In the full enjoyment of these high honors and privileges he was taken from us. His fame is national, not sectional. His name belongs to history; it is hardly a theme for the eulogist. He stood conspicuous in everything that was good and great. He was a man whose influence was felt throughout the Union, and over the wound unfelt that inflicted his death.

"Sir, we may say of him, and it is but a just tribute to worth, that as a soldier he was gallant, his chivalry spotless, his honor clear; as a statesman he was wise, patriotic and sagacious; as a friend he had all the high qualities that ennoble the heart; as a father affectionate almost to infirmity; as a husband manly, noble and erect; as a man he had all the qualities that adorn human nature; and if he had imperfections they were so predominant in those which fall to the lot of man. He will be remembered here; he will be unforgotten throughout the nation; he will be unforgotten in Texas whilst either history or tradition lives. Texas has lost one of her bright and stalwart pillars of her edifice, and she has no material to replace him in this body."

MR. GWIN. Mr. President, it is twenty-three years since I first met General Rusk, on the borders of Texas. He was full of hope, and of enterprise, and in the vigor of manhood. I shall never forget the impression he then made upon my mind. He seemed to me like one who was starting upon some great career, and destined to win the highest honors. I was struck with the simplicity and sincerity of his manners, the kindness of his social spirit, and that general tone of character which exhibited virtue, wisdom, and courage, in their mildest, most natural, and least repellant forms. To me, sir, that period is full of interesting reminiscences, which I treasure in my heart, as well as my memory; and I cannot permit this melancholy occasion to pass without expressing my deep regret for the loss of a friend so true, and a statesman so wise and just.

Our intimacy began with our first interview, and lasted until the close of his life. I feel his death more than I can express in words, and I am sure that the nation feels it profoundly. It is deeply impressed upon the hearts and memories of all who knew him—of all who had reason to seek his counsel—of the injured who had need to apply for redress, to the unerring precision of his justice, and, upon none more sincerely than the members of this body who have long borne with him the burdens of State. Sir, it may be said of him that his good deeds, his noble virtues, his unsurpassed judgment, and far-seeing sagacity in public affairs, were indelibly impressed in illuminated characters throughout the political pathway of his life.

To speak of him as he truly was, is almost to excite suspicion in the stranger that this portrait is sketched by too partial a hand; but, sir, it is not so; whether we speak of him as a public man or a private citizen, the least we can say is, that it will be long ere we look upon his like again. He was a very rare character, and possessed in an eminent degree exceedingly rare qualities. It was not merely that he was wise in counsel and great in action; but political difficulties ever animated him, and public calamities did not unnerve him; and he stood ever ready to act, never being in the way where he ought not to be, nor out of the way when needed, at all times and in all things. It was the combination of those distinguished qualities that attracted towards him the love, merit and high excellence, of whatever political cast of opinion, and which no less equally inclined him to esteem and respect many of his opponents. Not to speak of the living, it will be remembered by some—and it may prove a pleasant reminiscence to every liberal-minded statesman—that the most friendly relations, and the kindest intercourse, existed, for many years prior to his death, between him and the great Webster. It was rarely they ever opposed each other, except in measures not prompted by party character, where they separated upon a difference of opinion as to great principles. That, sir, was as it should be between enlightened statesmen. They were men eminently fitted to keep their great Union together, and to stand forth, in this respect, as an example to the living and to posterity.

Gen. Rusk was truly a statesman in the highest sense of the term. He had neither a single sectional line in his heart, nor one solitary, selfish, or cross purpose in his mind; and at his death he left a name to the country he loved, dearer perhaps that he is not this day in our midst, in the full fruition of all his experience and all his powers, for he was truly a man not only to be admired and beloved, but to be followed in counsel. He was never disturbed by the lust of power. Its grandeur had no seductive charms for him. He more nearly resembled the great patriot, John Hampden, of England, than any public man who has lived since that time. He had all his virtues and all his talents. They were alike in their habits of mind, of action, and of debate. They were cautious, but energetic; moderate, but decisive; and never lost an inch of ground once gained. Their power was always progressive. They never surrendered, and in a final struggle were sure to be irresistible. Neither of them was given to long, set speeches. They listened patiently to others, and watched with careful precision the direction and force of the discussion. Both were equally ready, and when they did speak, they sank intuitively the pivot upon which the question turned, and dealt with that, and nothing else. They never started except from a vantage ground, because they made a point to understand the whole subject under consideration, and that which is of equal importance, the true temper of the Houses they addressed. The manners of both were kind and courteous. They were neither of them abject to the highest man who held position above them, nor did they manifest the slightest arrogant air towards those beneath them. The influence of each was great, and their moral power still greater. Their common sense and indomitable perseverance were unsurpassed, and they were equally fitted for the Senate, or the Tent; for war, or peace; for revolutions, or the happier destinies of a quiet, safe, and orderly government. They were both heroes and wise statesmen; alike consummate actors, and skillful and practical reasoners.

Hampden excelled in a classical education, and passed at the full meridian of age into the first British conflict with the house of Stuart. Our lamented Senator was taught earlier in life, in the more vivid school of a fiercer revolution, which created a nation and constructed a new government, where the same being tasked to greater inventive for practical experiments to be adapted to a mixed and untried people, might learn more and treasure more. The one studied Homer with superior advantages, and lived in the years of his life a great actor himself; but the other, from the first, even in his political sentiments, was like one of Homer's heroes in the full tide of successful advancement. He who reads the classical historian may doubtless learn a lesson which, and who before him the faint pictorial of the deeds of others, traced by the pen of a lucid writer, but, if an actor himself in like great events, he would be part of them and see the living picture itself, and become more profoundly instructed in the actions and the characters of men. With that difference in the means for the early mental development of these two distinguished statesmen, it is probable that the schooling of our great American statesman was more profound, instructive and practical, and that the far more than counterbalanced the earlier advantages of his remarkable and patriotic prototype.

At any rate, in distant countries, and at remote periods of time, these two statesmen have presented a similitude of character equally curious, striking and attractive. They both passed from life at an early period. The revolutionary services of the patriotic Briton were the last of his history; but the wars of the American Senator began with his entrance into public life, and it was amidst such trying scenes that he first received in his early manhood the lessons of State. He was already a hero and a statesman before he was introduced into the deliberations of his countrymen in this Chamber. He had passed through the revolution of Texas with distinguished and unblemished honor. Indeed, throughout all his campaigns, triumphs attended him wherever the strong or weak of his country guided. When in the Cabinet his wisdom was her shield and her strength. To crown the full measure of his glory in that infant Republic, his skillful and equal hand, as the chief justice of her highest judicial tribunal, gave practical direction to her new jurisprudence.

Thus, sir, he came before us, although a young man, a practical statesman, full of all the honors which men delight to win and wear, and which history records in her brightest pages as the chief distinction and glory of our race.

How he grew in his proportions here we have all witnessed. What he would have been had he lived no man can tell; but the hearse of his colleague, he will attend, that they have lost one of their greatest and most valued statesmen; one whom they had hoped to place in a higher and more responsible position.

What Junius has said of Lord Chatham will apply to him:

"Reproach or honors shall gather around his monument and thicken over him. It is a solid fabric, and will support the laurels that adorn it."

Mr. SEWARD. Mr. President, in funeral ceremonies it is not any of these who were the companions at the heartstone of the dead, but some one who sustained only public relations to him that is expected to pronounce the customary panegyric. On this ground I should claim the privilege of being silent on this occasion, if I thought that my connection with the late Mr. Rusk was rightly understood. It is true that I was not his kinsman, nor his neighbor, nor even his political associate, was, nevertheless attached to him by bonds strong as the charity that consecrates even those relations. But they were peculiar bonds. It was the fitful realm which precedes the constitutional government, which we have overcome, and conquered by his generosity in my first encounter with him here in this and of sectional strife, released on parole, a prisoner at large, but devoted to him by gratitude for the period of my whole life. In character I follow the hearse which is bearing him away from our sight. Since I must speak, private shall have its way, and my utterances, proceeding not from study but from feeling, shall tell less of his great worth than of my great loss.

All the world knows that Thomas J. Rusk was brave and heroic, and yet prudent and patient in the camp and in the field. These were the virtues which distinguished him here, and they were chiefly the means of his success in the Senate. He knew no fear of opposition, raised by either prejudice or passion. He undertook nothing without first balancing all the chances of success, and gathering in and combining all the available agencies necessary to insure success. He undertook perfect equanimity until all resistance was overcome. As he was without fear, so he was also free from jealousy and from envy. Thus happily constituted, he tolerated in all others the same fidelity to his place and to his country, and the same loyalty to the interests they represented which he bore to his own instincts and to the interests confided to his care. He despised art, trick, and cunning, and advanced always directly toward his appointed end. He was a straightforward man, without seeming, injustice, or misapprehension, he corrected his error without even waiting for complaint or explanation. I doubt whether any setting sun, during his whole life, ever witnessed his anger.

But he was manifestly unassuming and unaffected, so, for aught that I could ever see or hear, he was altogether unambitious. He practiced no flattery. I am sure that no sensible man ever offered him adulation. He was not, in any degree, sectional in his policy; but he aimed always at the advancement of the aggrandizement of his whole country. Hence, fortifications, improvement of roads, rivers, and lake navigation, everywhere within our national jurisdiction, and explorations and extended surveys of the public lands, necessarily implied in a government of such power as it is, in every part of the globe—these were the achievements he made, these are the monuments of wisdom and patriotism which he has left among us. It was in the studies connected with these measures that any acquaintance with him opened into an ardent friendship. Each of us deplored his ignorance of the regions concerning which we were legislating, and as they seemed to us to be growing world-wide, we spoke, half seriously, half playfully, of sending him out to explore and to enlarge our knowledge, in a voyage around the world. But it was a thing easier to conceive than to execute; and though it might never be executed, it was still pleasant to contemplate.

I was then last at the late special session of the Senate, called to inaugurate a new administration. I demanded of him that he should cause one personal and political friend of mine, but who was inoffensive, and a competent and faithful officer, to be retained in a subordinate post under the new Administration. He promptly responded, pleasantly adding that he would make the granting of my request a condition of his own loyalty to the new powers. We separated. He went to his own sunny land, and I to my home under the genial north star.

On the last day of August, I was re-entering the port of Quebec, after a voyage of thirty days, in search of health along the inhospitable shores of Labrador. The sympathies of nations and country, so long suppressed, were revived within me, and I was even meditating new labors and studies here, when the pilot, who came on board, handed me a newspaper which announced the death of the Senator from Texas. My first emotions were those of sadness and sorrow over this bereavement of a personal friend. When these had had their time, I tried to divine why it was that he, among all the associates whom I honored, esteemed and loved here, seemed to have been prematurely withdrawn from the scene of our common labors; he, for whom I thought higher honors were preparing, and a fuller wreath was being woven; he, who seemed to me to stand a monument against the waves of faction and strife, if ever they should be stirred up from their lowest depths; he, in short, with whom I thought I might do so much, and without whom I could do almost nothing, to magnify and honor the Republic. Perhaps I should not complain of his early death if I knew that it was for his good. It is only another occasion in which I am required to trust, where I am not permitted to know, the ways of the Great Disposer.

Mr. President, the teeming thoughts of this solemn hour bring up once more before me the manly form and beaming countenance of my friend, though it is but for that formal parting which has, until now, been denied me. Farewell, noble patriot; heroic soldier; faithful statesman, generous friend; loved by no means but least, although among the most of friends secured. I little thought that our whisperings about travels over earth's fairest lands and broadest seas, were only the suggestions of our inward natures to prepare for the sad journey that lies before me. Farewell! I do not doubt that for yourself, death is gain, since the event was appointed by Him who doeth all things well. It is best for me also, for it loosens another one of the bonds that bind me to the earth, divests the common fate of one terrible sting of its terrors, and creates, though the hope of reunion, another aspiration for a better life beyond the grave.

MORMON DEFENSIVE.—Ben Simons, a Delaware Indian, lately from Salt Lake City, reports that the male population is almost all under arms, and is drawn out upon the road, between Emigration Canon and Yellow Creek. Bishop, or rather Colonel West, informed him that the force posted in and about Echo Canon is 7,000 strong. His own observations have satisfied him that this is not an under estimate. On the northern side of the canon the bluffs are almost perpendicular, and several hundred feet in height; but on the southern side they are lower, and the Mormons have thrown up earthworks along the bluffs, and have also dug ditches through the canon, and have so arranged an old beaver dam on the Weber River, that they can divert the course of the stream into these ditches and submerge the road for miles. At the eastern end of the canon, they have also built fortifications of earth, stone and wood.—*Chicago Press.*

SAD CASE OF INSANITY AND DEATH.—Miss Emily Gardner, says the Boston *Journal*, late teacher in one of the primary schools in Roxbury, died on Monday. The circumstances attending the death of this young lady were of a peculiarly painful character. She came before the school committee a short time since, at the request of several members, who wished to promote her from the office of teacher in the primary school to the grammar school. Of an exceedingly nervous organization, she was so sensibly affected by the examination as to become insane, and died from the effects of an over-excited sensibility. The deceased was predisposed to insanity, several members of her family having been similarly affected.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—*House*—The Speaker announced the following members as a joint committee on the Pacific Railroad: Phelps, of Missouri; Jones, of Tennessee; Washburne, of Maine; Wilson, of Virginia; Curtis, of Iowa; Corning, of New York; Underwood, of Kentucky; Groesbeck, of Ohio; Gilmore, of North Carolina; Singleton, of Mississippi; Farnsworth, of Illinois; Phillips, of Virginia; Lough, of Mississippi; Bryan, of Texas; and Scott, of California.

Mr. Keitt, in the absence of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, who had moved a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Matteson, moved that further consideration of the subject be postponed one month, saying he understood, on good authority, that Mr. Matteson was detained at home in consequence of the severe illness of his wife.

The motion was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Invalid Pension Bill.

Mr. Hartrell made a speech in support of a new government, based on the constitution as being strictly in accordance with right and the sternest dictates of humanity and the word of God. The time for apology was past. The Southern people are united, and stand up before the world to defend and protect, or die. Other nations, including France and England, are beginning to see the errors of their ways, and are ready to embark in a system of slavery more barbarous and oppressive than any heretofore known. He considered the prophecy of Randolph, relative to slavery being a social, moral and political demoralization, falsified by time and experience, and argued to show that Great Britain's emancipation scheme was a failure.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, thought that the President had arrived at a lame and impotent conclusion in declaring that the monetary evils of the country proceed from the bank suspensions. While hard money was claimed for the basis of government transactions, the Secretary of the Treasury had called upon and obtained from Congress, power to issue $20,000,000 red dogs and wild cat. He reviewed the Secretary's report, exposing, what he regarded, its fallacies, and saying that that officer blunders in thinking that something will turn up to relieve him from impending ruin.

Mr. Granger said that the Administration, by extravagance and folly, had increased the expenditures eighteen or nineteen millions annually, while the revenue has run down twenty or thirty millions.

One part of the army is surrounded by snow and Mormons, another is playing second fiddle to slavery in Kansas, and the remainder is fighting for glory and Billy Bowlegs. [Laughter.] And now Congress was called on to raise four regiments. If he should vote for them his constituents would find it out. The Government is in trouble, and so are the people. The Democratic party, so called, turned the screw the wrong way when they passed the free trade tariff. If they were wise, they would restore prosperity to the country by a protective tariff, with incidental protection.

Mr. Bingham said the House should not recognize slavery in the Kansas Lecompton constitution. Under no possible state of things would he give it to his assertion. That instrument did not emanate from the people of Kansas; it is not their will, and its provisions are in direct conflict with the constitution and the principles of eternal justice. It is a fact that could not be successfully denied that the reason why the convention solemnly refused to submit the constitution for approval or rejection, was that the people would have voted it down, and yet the President has the audacity, with this fact staring him in the face, to demand that Congress shall set up that instrument as the constitution of the people of Kansas. That constitution was the joint product of federal and local usurpation. But for federal intervention, the fir-gates to the Lecompton convention would not have been chosen; and but for the protection of federal bayonets, they would not have dared to conspire against the liberties of the people. The rights of the people have been trampled upon, and popular sovereignty strangled, and Congress has been asked to acquiesce in this outrage, for the sake of the Union, and for the peace and quiet of the whole country. They have been told by the *Court Journal* that "all is quiet in Kansas;" but it is not the calm of people secure in their rights; it is the fitful calm which precedes the tempest. Let the supporters of the Lecompton constitution look to it, that the freemen of Kansas are not pressed to the point where patience ceases to be a virtue. Kansas is filled with freemen who know their rights, and know, dare maintain them. Resistance, if forced upon them, would be a duty, not a crime—patriotism, not treason.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

Senate—The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War, giving the number of troops stationed in Kansas for each quarter, from the 1st of January, 1855, to the present time.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a report on Central American affairs, which revives a bill for the whole session, saying, in conclusion, that the law of 1794, equally with that of 1818, was founded on the policy to preserve the peace of the country and maintain amity and amicable relations with foreign states. It denounces its penalties only against those, whether citizens or foreigners, who, while within its jurisdiction, abuse the protection and hospitalities of the laws by secret and unlawful practices to wage piratical war against nations with which we are at peace, and in some cases, dishonoring the American flag used to shield them in transportation. Were such things tolerated, it would be to commit the peace of the country to every unauthorized and reckless adventurer, without or disdainful of the sober tolls of peace could find food for his ambition only in the license of the carnage and rapine and ravages of war. It would take the affairs of government in our foreign intercourse, at least from the hands of those to whom the Constitution has given the institution and laws, and leave them under the control or at the pleasure of unknown and irresponsible agencies.

The report concludes with the following resolutions:

First. That no further provisions of law are necessary to confer authority on the President to cause arrests and seizures to be made on the high seas for offences committed against the neutrality laws of 1818; the committee considering that such power is necessarily implied by the terms of the 18 h section of that act.

Second. That the place where Wm. Walker and his followers