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Daily Appeal.

EULOGY OF PROF. LOUIS AGASSIZ ON HUMBOLDT.

At the annual meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, held at the Boston Athenæum, Tuesday afternoon, Professor Agassiz pronounced a eulogy on Humboldt, which the Boston Courier reports in full. It was worthy the distinguished Professor and his subject. It did not contain the trippery of rhetoric, but was the fine gold of fact, stated in words admirably chosen.

Mr. Agassiz said:

Gentlemen: I have been requested by the seat on this occasion some remarks upon the scientific career of Humboldt. So few days have elapsed since the sad news reached our shore, that I have had no time to prepare an elaborate account of that wonderful career, and I am not myself in a condition in which I could have done it, being deprived of the use of my eyes, so that I had to rely upon the kindness of a friend to make a few memoranda on a single paper, which might enable me to present my thoughts in a somewhat regular order. But I have, since the day we heard of his death, recalled all my recollections of him; and, if you will permit me, I will present them to you as they are now vividly in my mind.

The Professor's detail of the life of Humboldt we cannot find space for. We merely make extracts:

HUMBOLDT AS A STUDENT.

The "Views of Nature" is a work which Humboldt has always cherished, and to which in his Cosmos he refers more frequently than to any other work. It is no doubt because there he had expressed his deepest thoughts, his most impressive views, and even foreshadowed those intimate convictions which he never expressed, but which he desired to record in such a manner that posterity might read between the line might find them there; and certainly here we find them. His aspiration has been to present to the world a picture of the physical world from which he would exclude everything that relates to the throes of human society, and to the multitudinous individuals. A life so full, so rich, is worth explaining in every respect, and it is really instructive to see with what devotion he pursues his work. As long as he is a student he is really a student, and he feels that he must learn everything he can reach. And he continues so for twenty-three years. He is not one of those who is impatient to show that he has something in him, and with pressure or impatience alters his ideas, so that they become insuperable barriers to his independent progress in later life. Slow and cautious of his sure progress, he advances, and while he learns he studies also independently of those who teach him. He makes his experiments, and to make them well more than a lifetime, he seeks for an official position. During five years he is a business man, in a station that gives him leisure. He is Superintendent of the Mines, but the Superintendent of the Mines who can do much as he pleases, and while he is thus officially engaged perfecting his knowledge of the properties of rocks, he is not neglecting his researches. And yet it will be seen he is thirty years of age before he enters upon his American travels, those travels which will be said to have been the greatest undertaking ever carried to a successful issue, judged by the results; they have as completely changed the basis of physical science as the revolution which took place in France when the system of the Constituent Assembly was established. Having returned from those travels to Paris, there begins in his life a period of concentrated intellectual energy.

GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

It is not too much to say that this mode of representing natural phenomena has made it possible to introduce into our most elementary works the broad generalizations derived from the investigations of Humboldt in South America; and that every child in our schools has in his mind fed from the food of Humboldt's brain, wherever geography is no longer taught in the old routine. Having completed his American labors, Humboldt published three works partly connected with his investigations in America, and partly with his further studies in Europe since his return, and among others, a book which first gave the expression in the "Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles," but of which separate copies were published under the title of "Essai sur le Gisement des Roches dans les deux Hemispheres." This work has been noticed to the extent which it deserved by only one Geologist, Elie de Beaumont. No other scientist has seen what there is in that paper, for there Humboldt shows, for the first time, that while organic nature is the same all the world over—granite is granite, and basalt is basalt—the relations and associations of minerals and combinations whenever it is found—there is everywhere a difference in the organized world, so that the distribution of animals and plants represents the most diversified aspects in different countries. This at once explains to us why physical science may make such rapid progress in new countries, while botany and zoology have to go through a long process of preparation before they can become popular in regions but recently brought under the benefaction of civilization. Thus For while we need no books of our own upon astronomy, chemistry, physics and mineralogy, we have to go to the dark ages while studying our plants and animals until the most common ones become as familiar to us as the common animals of the birds in the old countries. The distinction which he draws between the natural basis of scientific culture in different parts of the world is first made evident by this work. By two happily chosen words Humboldt has presented at once the results of our knowledge in geology at the time, in a most remarkable manner.

He speaks there of "independent formations." Who, before Humboldt, thought there were successive periods in the history of our globe which were independent one from another? Who thought of geologists as only a former and a present world. Those words expressing the thought and expressing it in reference to the thing itself, for the first time occur in that memoir. Step by step, one end to those views prevailing in geology, according to which the age of all the rocks upon the earth can be determined by the mineralogical character of the rocks appearing at the surface. The different geological levels at which rocks belonging to the same period have been deposited, but which have been disturbed by subsequent revolutions, he happily designated as "geological horizons."

It was about the year 1799 that he was tracing these investigations that he made his attempt to determine the mean altitude of the continent above the sea. Thus far geographers and geologists had contented themselves with the highest mountain chains, and the elevation of table lands, while it was Humboldt who first made the distinction between mountain chains and table lands, and who first made a calculation of the average elevation of continents above the sea had not yet been entertained, and it was again Humboldt, who, from the data that he could ascertain, determined that the mean at the most 300 feet, assuming all irregularities to be brought to a uniform level. His Asiatic travels gave him a great number of additional data and impressions and specimens of continents, when discussing the phenomena of the depression of the Caspian Sea, which he does in a most complete manner.

STYLE OF WRITING.

There is a fullness and richness of expression, and substantial power in his writing, which is most remarkable, but which perhaps his style necessitated, involved. He has aimed to present to others what nature presented to him—combinations interlocked in such a complicated way as to be hardly to be distinguishable and his writings present something of the kind. You see his works, page after page, running into volumes, without division into chapters or heads of any sort; and so complicated is the peculiarity of style in his composition, that I well remember hearing Arago turning to him while speaking of composition, and saying, "Humboldt, you don't know how to write a book—you write without end; but that is not a book; it is a picture without frame." Such an expression in one scientific man to another without giving offence, could only come from a man so intimately associated as Humboldt was with Arago. And this leads me to a few additional remarks upon his character and social relations.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Humboldt was born under the court. He was brought up in connection with courtiers and men in high positions of life. He was no doubt imbued with the prejudices of his caste. He was a nobleman of high descent. And yet the friend of kings was a bosom friend of Arago, and he was the man who could, after his return from America, refuse the highest position at the court of Berlin, that of the secretaryship of public instruction, preferring to live in a modest way in Paris, in the society of all those illustrious men who then made Paris the center of intellectual culture. It was there where he became one of that Societe d'Arcueil, composed of all the great men of the day, to which the paper on "Isotherms and Lines" was presented, and by which it was printed, as all papers presented to it were, for private distribution. He from his intimate relations especially to the court of Prussia, some instructions have been made as to the character of Humboldt. They are so unjust as they are severe to impression. He was never a flatterer of those in power. He has shown it by taking a prominent position, in 1848, at the head of those who accompanied the victims of the revolution of that year to their last place of rest. But while he expressed his independence in such a manner, he had the kindest feelings for all parties. He could not offend, even by an expression, those with whom he had been associated in early life; and I have no doubt that it is to that kindness of feeling we must ascribe somewhat indiscriminate patronage of aspirants in science, as well as men who were truly devoted to its highest aims. He may be said to have been, especially in his latter years, the friend of every cultivated man, wishing to lose no opportunity to do all the good of which he was capable; for he had a degree of benevolence and generosity which was unbounded. I can well say that there is not a man engaged in scientific investigations in Europe, who has not received at his hands some substantial evidence of favor, and who is not under deep obligations to him.

THE LIBERALITY OF HUMBOLDT TO AGASSIZ, AND HOW IT WAS REPAID.

May I be permitted to tell a circumstance which is personal to me in that respect, and which shows that he was capable of doing, while he was forbidding all opportunity of telling it. I was only twenty-four years of age when in Paris, whither I had gone with means given to me by a friend but was at last about to resign my studies from want of ability to meet my expenses. Prof. Mitscherlich was then on a visit in Paris, and I had seen him in the morning, when he had asked me what was the cause of my depressed feelings; and I told him that I had to go, for I had nothing left. The next morning, as I was seated at breakfast in front of the yard of the hotel where I lived, I saw the servant of Humboldt approach. He handed me a note, saying there was no answer, and disappeared. I opened the note, and I see it now before me as plainly as if I held the paper in my hand. It said:

"My friend, I hear that you intend leaving Paris in consequence of some embarrassments. That shall not be. I wish you to remain here as long as the object for which you came is not accomplished. I inclose you check on ——. It is a loan which you may repay when you can."

Some years afterwards, when I could have repaid him, I wrote, asking for the privilege of remaining forever in his debt, knowing that this request would be more consonant to his feelings than the recovery of the money, and I am now in his debt. What he has done for me, I know he has done for many others—in silence and sickness, when he could reached his CHARACTER, CONVERSATIONS, POWERS, PECULIARITIES, ETC.

I wish I could go on to state something of his character, his conversational powers, etc., but I feel that I am not in a condition to speak of them. I would only say that his habits were very peculiar. He was an early riser, and yet he was seen at his house in the assemblies in different parts of Paris.

AS A SEIGNIOR.

From the year 1826 to 1848, while in Paris, he had been charged by the King of Prussia to send reports upon the condition of things there. He had before prepared for the King of Prussia a report on the political condition of the Spanish Colonies in America, which no doubt had its influence afterwards upon the recognition of the independence of those Colonies. The importance of such reports to the Government of Prussia, may be inferred from a perusal of his political and statistical essay on New Spain, which, in a circumstance worth noticing, that, above all great powers, Prussia has more distinguished, scientific and literary men among her diplomatists than any other State. And so was Humboldt actually a diplomatist in Paris, though he was placed in that position not from choice, but in consequence of the benevolence of the King, who wanted to give him an opportunity of being in Paris as long and as long as he chose.

QUALITY.

But from that time there were two men in him, the diplomatist, living in the Hotel des Princes, and the naturalist who resorted to the Rue de la Harpe, in a modest apartment in the second story; where his scientific friends had access to him every day before seven. After that he was frequently seen working in the Jardin des Plantes, and with the Duke of the Grand Seignior made his appearance at the court or salons of Paris.

HIS INFLUENCE.

The influence he has exerted upon the progress of science is incalculable. I need only allude to the fact that the Cosmos, bringing every branch of natural science down to the common reader, has spread in all directions. Humboldt asserts that he "desires not conquest, but he desires firmly to maintain his national and political rights;" and further, he boldly avows his sympathies for a people whose history is linked with that of his own, and who groan under foreign oppression. Well, how bold soever he may express himself, he cannot but it partakes greatly of the *allegatio fidei*, together with that diplomacy which holds the representative to be the truest evidence of statesmanship.

As regards the demonstration of hostilities on the part of Austria, we can safely infer that the concert modes of the Cabinet of Vienna, Count Bool-Schauenstein, in his circular dispatch addressed to the diplomatic agents of Austria, says that the right of Austria to Lombardy and Venetia, ceded by the Treaty of Vienna, in 1815, and which Austria has always defended against every attack. The refusal of Sardinia to acknowledge this right, necessarily puts her in the attitude of antagonism to Austria. Sardinia has gone further. Not only does she refuse to acknowledge the right of Austria to maintain those possessions ceded to her by the Treaties of 1814 and 1815, but appeal, and further extension of Austrian domination, and finally holds out, as the great alternative, the withdrawal of the Austrian troops from Italian territory, and the establishment of an Italian rules of government, in detriment to the more liberal form of Sardinian policy, renders it imperious that she should assume the defensive, and protect her independence. So far, therefore, the issue joined by Sardinia, bears plausible evidences of right. But, when we come to consider the motives which actuate Napoleon, we are again plunged into utter dark. True it is, no doubt, that Austria is causing her armies under the territories of the King of Sardinia, to be concentrated against him. But he plays another part, when he says that Italy must be free.

Has Italy responded to the sentiment? In assuming the independence of all Italy, has he met the approbation of the people? Are the people themselves bound together in a common cause? Do they act as one? Are they sought, freedom? Is it from the impossible demarcation of rebellion, as shown in two or three weak States, that we are to infer that all Italy, from the Alps to the Apennines, and from Sicilian, will submissively pass under the yoke of French rule? Napoleon, we know, has been playing, with all the traits of imitation, the role of his uncle, the Italian-stricken Austrians will retreat from the utmost confines of Italy, and in his flight cry out, another Marengo! Will all the Italians, in their turn, proclaim the triumphant exclamation to the Emperor of France and the King of Italy? In other words, if the Italian people are not the arrival of the Austrians, if the armies of the Austrian are not driven out from Italy by the unassisted exertions of the Italian soldier, we ask, what is the fate of Italy?—*N. O. Courier.*

Meeting of the Helena Bar.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Helena, held on the 18th day of May, the following gentlemen were present: Hons. T. B. Hanly, C. W. Adams, T. C. Hindman, M. Alexander, E. C. Brennaugh; J. A. Jackson, R. B. Lambert, J. M. Hanks, S. W. Childress, J. J. Horner, J. E. Parham, F. F. Sefton, D. Brogden, R. C. Brogden, J. W. Stayton, W. L. Martin, J. B. Jordon, W. A. Erwin, C. H. Hill, N. Fletcher, Esq's.

Mr. Jackson moved that Hon. T. B. Hanly be called to the Chair and explain the object of the meeting, which motion being sustained, Mr. Hanly took the Chair and called the meeting to order.

On motion of Col. T. C. Hindman, C. H. Hill was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to take some action in regard to an article which appeared in the Memphis Tri-weekly *Enquirer*, of the 16th inst., reflecting on the character of the Bar and Judicial Circuit of this State, on certain members of it who were not designated. Remarks were made by Messrs. Adams, Hindman, Lambert, Alexander, Childress and Jackson.

Mr. Adams offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Be it Resolved, By this meeting, that a committee be appointed by the Chairman with instruction to correspond with the editor of the Memphis Tri-weekly *Enquirer*, and demand of him a disclosure of the authority upon which the following portion of an article headed "Arkansas Courts," contained in his paper of the 15th of May, was made, and that upon said committee receiving any information from the editor of said paper, that this meeting reassemble for the purpose of receiving their report.

The following is the portion of said article referred to above, "Papers in suits of the highest consequence to the parties, are found to be lost or abstracted at almost every term (of the Court.) The same abuses prevail throughout the Circuit. Matters, several very important documents have disappeared and within two months the safe has been twice forced open and rifled at night. As no money was deposed within it, the abstraction of papers is supposed to be the only motive of the depredation. The bar, as a body, are men of scrupulous honor and integrity, but it is a fact that within the last several of these losses have occurred in different counties, to parties where certain men were the opposing counsel with large contingent fees."

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen on said committee, Messrs. Adams, Hindman, and Alexander, and on motion of Mr. Brennaugh the Chairman was added.

Mr. Childress offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published by the Bar of this city with a request to the press of Memphis to also insert them.

On motion of Mr. Alexander the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

THOS. B. HANLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. HILL, Secretary.

The Coming Harvest—A Glorious Prospect for the Country.

From all parts of the broad land—North, West and South—come assurances, marvellously sanguine, and all strongly cheering, that bandmen are likely to be rewarded as they have been of late years. On the ocean-like prairies of the West, the rich savannahs of the South, and the fertile valleys and slopes of the Middle States, wheat and corn fields are waving in the warm sunlight, and promising most abundant yields. When with the luxuriant vegetation of this spring and summer, and the greatly increased extent of ground brought into cultivation by the emigrants to the distant Territories, it would be rather below than above the mark if we were to estimate the agricultural produce of this year to be twenty-five per cent. greater than that of last.

These are glorious prospects for the farmers. Not only will their harvests be abundant, but the prices of produce will be highly remunerative, owing to the increase drain which the European belligerents will make upon the United States for provisions. Between the large yield and the high prices, the Western farmers will be able to pay off the liabilities which the commercial crisis of 1857-'8 involved them in, and may have a good surplus left. And the railroad companies will also have the common sense to settle their quarrels and engage to transport freight at paying rates, which shows that the shareholders might even entertain the hope, desperate as it may seem, of receiving earned dividends next year—so large will be the produce to be transported from the West to the seaboard.

If the prognostication of an abundant harvest be verified, as we trust they will be, then the farmers will find their interest to be, not in keeping back their produce in hopes of still higher prices, but in sending it at once to market. The effect will be highly advantageous not only to the agricultural and shipping interest, but to every other department of trade and industry; and then we look forward to an era of prosperity that will more than compensate for the depression and suffering that our people are just emerging from. We hope that nothing will occur to dim the brightness of this picture, but that prosperity and comfort will have cause to rejoice over the bountiful harvest of 1859.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LOOK OUT FOR THE VILLAIN.

From the Cassville (Ark.) Radio, May 22.]

A man calling himself William L. Moore (and whose name, for aught we know, is William L. Moore,) a short time since located himself in our city, pretending to be a single man, and, as we understand, was paying court to one of our most worthy young ladies, until an advertisement appeared in one of the Little Rock papers, purporting to be from the wife of one William L. Moore, desiring to learn of his whereabouts, stating that he had very suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from his home at Aberdeen, in this State, some time in February last. Suspicion at once pointed to him as the individual inquired for, and, in reply to this letter of inquiry, he published a card in the *Herald* of this place, denying having any wife living, and displaying a knowledge of Mrs. Julia A. Moore, (the signature attached to the advertisement, and who claimed to be his wife,) immediately after which he left this city