Intelligencer & Iournal.

Lancaster, August 6, 1850.

ORATION Of Rev. Dr. Bowman.

REV. DR. BOWMAN—Dear Sir:—The Committee of arrangements beg leave to return their thanks to you for your eloquent and appropriate address on the life and character of the late Gen. Zachary Taylor, and respectfully request a copy for publication in the papers of the city and county.

Its publication will undoubtedly afford much appring a series to the committee.

gratification to those of our citizens who were unable to be present on the occasion of its delivery, and we doubt not it will be read with

renewed pleasure by many of those who were favored with an opportunity of hearing it. Very respectfully Yours, D. G. ESHLEMAN, Chairman. Lancaster, July 27, 1850

D. G. ESHLEMAN, Esq.—Dear Sir: The address was not prepared, as you may see, with a view to publication. But having delivered it at the request of your Committee, I shall leave it to you also to decide upon the propriety of publication. I certainly should not have proposed Very respectfully yours, S. BOWMAN.

Lancaster, July 27, 1850.

could have wished that the duty of addres-

sing you on this occasion had devolved on some other—some one more competent than I to do justice to the illustrious subject—more likely to meet the just expectations of this assembly. But the task has been assigned to me by those whose wishes I am not at liberty to disregard; and I proceed to the discharge of the the concious of no other fitness than high admiration for the illustrious deceased and profound grief at his untimely death.

We are assembled on a most melancholy occasion; God has smitten the nation: The blow has fallen on its head: The first man among us is taken away: The highest is struck down.—
In the beginning of his official career—the vigor of his strength unbroken—in the midst of honor and at the height of influence, he is suddenly cut off, and all his thoughts and plans, and expectations for usefulness perish with him.
Let us pause for a moment to contemplate Let us pause for a moment, to contemplate the disaster that has befallen the nation, and to ponder the lessons and reflections which as men—as patriots—and as Christians it should sug-

This is no topic, nor is this the place or occasion for controversy. We are assembled to commemorate a common becavement. Let the din of politics and the strife of parties be hushed at the grave side—especially at the grave side of one extraordinarily free from such infinences. 'Tis the calamity of party times that, do as he will, a public man can hardly act at all, without being suspected or denounced as a partisan. But whatever else may be denied him, this praise will be conceded to our late-President—that he desired to be the ruler of the people, not the head of a perty—that his large heart embraced the nation—that his sincere wish was the general good. It is a trite but just observation, that, we sel-

dom know our blessings until they are lost:

They must be taken away in order to teach us
their value. I am forcibly reminded of this ob servation at this moment. Numerous and ar-dent as were the friends of Gen. Taylor whilst living, which of us felt his worth and importance as we now feel it? And I am sure that I o no more than justice to those who were not his political supporters, in thinking that they will be no less ready than others to acknowledge that a great as well as good man has fallen—and that his removal, at this juncture, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a National ca-

those differences of opinion which may chance to divide us, let us unite, as broty, but as the acknowledged head of the government, in which we have all a common dministration all should be equally solicitous.

Our late President was born in 1784. He was a native of Virginia, whence his family ear amid scenes of er life, he missed many of the literary and social advantages which are found only in and more settled stages of society. more beautifully illustrates the equal and impartial operation of our political and social institutions-their tendency to foster talbioneers of the west: Without wealth—without patronage or high connections, he enters upon un honorable career, and by the sheer force of native energy—high principle and the faithful lischarge of every official duty, he so fixed humleft at last, in the confidence and love of his self, at last, in the confidence and love of his self, at last, in the confidence and love of his country, as to make the sentiment a very general one, that we were receiving as well as con-

at the close of that eventful struggle, and whilst its thrilling incidents must still have been the constant theme of fire-side discussion—growing up amid the stirring events of a border warfare it is hardly surprising that a military bias should early have developed itself. His wishess were soon gratified. In. 1808 he entered the army as a Ligatenant. In 1812 war was declared, between this country and Great Britain : and before the end of the year, our young soldier had greatly distinguished himself by the gallant and successful defence of Fort Harrison against an overwhelming force of merciless and ferocious savages, with but a handful of men, and

ney worn down by discase and exhausted by mine and fatigue.

From the close of the war in 1815 to 1837, his life was spent in frontier duty, and amid the inglorious hazards of Indian warfare—a field, which it has been truly said, that though honor is not to be gained in it, great Generals are made by it. For however interior in open field, yet on his own peculiar ground—amidst dense ost impracticable marshes-ready as the crouching panther to avail himself of every advantage that cunoing or treachery may furnish—the savage warrior becomes a most dangerous foe. Nor can any service be imagined more likely to accomplish an officer in the military virtues of courage and vigilance-of military virtues of courage and vigilance—of caution and patient endurance—than that of pursuing and encountering an Innian foe in his nawn favorite hiding places. It was in this kind of service that Gen. Taylor acquired those military accomplishments which, on an other field,

In 1837 occurred our last war with the aborigines of this country—that unhappy race whose footsteps are constantly tending toward the setting sun, and who seem destined at last, like the wild herds on their own hunting grounds, to disappear forever. like the wild herds on their own hunting grounds, to disappear forever.

Let us dwell for a moment on the sad history—the mysterious destiny of this unhappy race. Three and a half denturies ago, the existence of this country was unknown beyond its own limits. No foreign sail had ever approached its shores—no white man's foot had trodden upon its soi', and through its "grand old woods" silence and solitude every where reigned. The roar of Niagara had never bro

eigned. The roar of Niagara had never bro ken upon an earthat could listen to its glorious thunder with any other feeling than that of sav-age admiration: nor had any eye beheld our magnificent lakes and rivers—now the great magnificent lakes and rivers—now the great highways of commerce—that could see in their ys of commerce—man count soo ... waters a capacity for any higher use offerd fishing ground for the Indian, or ghty waters a capacity for the than to anora usuing ground for the indian, or to float his light cance. But the land was even then inhabited by a numerous and diversified race. They occupied it from the frozen North down to the sunny ever smiling South. In the mountain torrent or flowing river—the dense forest or open prairie, they found a sure and ready supply of their few and simple wants.— They thought—they called the land their own they knew—they acknowledged no superior.

Where are they now? Thinned in numbers—broken in spirit—degraded by the white man's vices, without benefitting by his knowledge

and religion—they linger still upon our western borders—receding year by year before the advancing wave of civilized life—looking wistadvancing wave of civilized life—looking wist-fully back to the graves of their fathers—dwel-ling fondly upon the traditions of their ancient greatness, and gloomily anticipating the time when their race and name and memory shall be extinct—or survive only like their own Mas-todon, in dim traditions or fossil remains. It is

forest—the fording places of streams—and the practicable paths through morasses—unencum bered with baggage or military stores—able to subsist for days on the scantiest supply of food -patient, watchful, treacherous, and cru vas a foe, whom it was at once most difficult was a roc, whom it was at once most difficult to pursue and most dangerous to encounter,—
This however was the field of duty assigned to our late President at the time alluded to, and then holding the rank of Major Penetrating with characteristic, yet cantious boldness, the everglades of Florida, hitherto untraversed by a white man's foot—he came at length upon his wily foe, on the marshy shores of Okee Chobee — a lurge like on which the steambest course. —a large lake on which the steamboat now plies, but whose very existence was then un-known, and in one bloody, but decisive battle, broke his power and terminated the contest.

*For his services on this occasion he was brevetted Brigadier General. In 1845, Texas, for-merly one of the Northern provinces of Mexico, was admitted into the Union. Anticipating resistance on the part of Mexico, Gen. Taylor was ordered to enter the disputed territory—to act only on the defensive—but to hold himself in rendiness for any emergency. He accordingly advanced Southward from point to point, till he at last reached and fortified himself on the North bank of the Rio Grande, the Southern

and intercepted him on his return. On the 8th of May, the hostile armies met and fought the bloody but indecisive battle of Palo All.

Americans however retained possession of the ground and slept upon it. Retreating in the night, reinforcing and fortifying themselves at Resaca de-la Palma, five miles distant from the battle field of the previous day, the Mexicans awaited there the coming up of our army on the morning of the 9th. The battle was renewed at an early hour, and with more bloody and decisive issues than before. The odds were fearisive issues than before. The odds were fearfully against us in numbers. But discipline, courage, and the confidence of success, more than balanced this disadvantage. Victory again perched upon the American standard: The Mexican forces, routed and dispersed, fled to Matamoras and crossed the river in confusion and dismay: Matamoras itself quickly fell into our hands: The broken forces of the enemy, retreated into the interior: And within the space of twelve days the name of the American lead of twelve days the name of the American lead er—hitherto unknown, save in the obscure an-nals of Indian warfare, acquired a distinction which will be lost only when history expires.

There is something, it must be owned, pain-

There is something, it must be owned, painfully unequal—perhaps unavoidably so—in the distribution of the honors and rewards that follow a great victory. We admire—we pay almost more than human honors to the genius that plans the battle—the man whose presence animates and whose voice directs the struggling and victorious hosts. But where—when the battle is won and the shout of triumph has died away into silence—where are the bold hearts and the strong arms, that have achieved the victory? Who thinks of the heroes in the ranks? They met a soldier's death, and sunk into an unregarded grave: or live, after a few poor words of general praise. to be forestive. unregarded grave: or live, after a few poor words of general praise, to be forgotten—or remembered only at intervals, when they can be used to grace a pageant or lengthen out a pro-cession! Soit has ever been; so perhaps it must nevitably be. I speak it, not to the disparagement of the illustrious deceased: but to show the vanity of honors so unequally distributed.
On a high plateau of table land—surrounded On a rigg plateau of table land—surrounded by the lofty peaks of the Sierra Madre—stands the city of Monterey—in the midst of a delicious climate—embowered in trees—and built with the extraordinary strength which the Spaniards learned the use of in their long wars with the Moors. 'Towards Monterey—the chief city of the interior provinces of Mexico—and several hundred miles south of the Rio Grande—the attention of General Taylor—now largely rein-forced—was next directed. Singularly strong in its natural position, it was also fortified wit

conducted with consummate bravery and skill, and, notwithstanding its natural strength-its ral one, that we were receiving as well as conferring honor, in placing him at the head of our national affairs. In what nation upon earth, except our own, could such a result have happened?

The son of a revolutionary soldier—born just at the close of that eventful struggle, and whilst the close of that eventful struggle, and whilst the close of fire-side discussion—growing to retire without the imposition of any tern that would have dishonored them as soldiers.

In February of the ensuing year, leaving a garrison at Monterey, General Taylor advanced upon Saltillo—a town considerably to the south of Monterey, and two thousand feet above it in elevation. Nearly all his regular troops had recently been withdrawn for service in another field, leaving him with almost none but volun teers under his command. In the meantime the Mexicans, under the ablest leader their country ges, with but a handful of men, and a down by disease and exhausted by lating and lating most happily adapted for the manœuvering of a small army in the presence of a larger one. It was the field of Buena Vista. And here, with

his five thousand men, he de termined to await, the coming of Gen. Santa Anna with his twenty thousand. Nor had he long to wait. It was the morning of one of our national ju pilees—the birth-day of the Father of his Coun try. The sun shone beautifully out, clear and serene, and not a soldier but felt in the day and its brightness an omen of the victory the to follow. There was every thing to sti them to high and daring deeds. The lofty peaks of the Sierra Madre, like the guardian spirits of the land, frowned angrily upon them from above. But to the North and in plain sight—over the towers of Saltillo, floated the stars and stripe of their country. Far from their homes and th of their country. Far from their homes and the possibility of help—surrounded by a treacherous and hostile population, certain, upon the first advantage to precipitate itself upon them—they had nothing but God and their cwn energies to rely upon. Victory might be doubtful in the impending conflict; but defeat was certain ruin. Small time however was left them for reflections such as these. The corpus was taken. ions such as these. The enemy was at hand Clouds of dust-the trampling of cavalry-and he noble strains of martial music, announced the Mexicans' approach. Onward they came, in all "the pride and pomp and circumstance of glorious war;" and so confident was their leader in his overwhelming superiority of num-

bers, that he thought it a courtesy, before a blow was struck—to offer Gen. Taylor the priv liege of an honorable surrender: Dut no to do with a man, who never surrendered to do with a m honorable surrender! But he had to do with a man, who never surrendered to a foe, and never deserted a friend. The battle was fought. Long and fierce and bloody was the contest: Oft the victory seemed to tremble in the balance; but as oft the momentary dis advantage was recovered; and when the sun went down it left the brave man, whose death we this day deplore, at the head of a thinned and exhausted but victorious army. Expecting the battle to be renewed next morning, General Taylor and his troops slept on the bloody field. Availing themselves, however, of the darkness, the Mexicans retreated the same night. Their retreat soon increased to flight. Their sick and wounded they left to the mercy of the conventer and in the second of the sec the Mexicans recreated the same night. Their retrent soon increased to flight. Their sick and wounded they left to the mercy of the conquerors; and in an incredibly brief space of

whole country, north to the Rio Grande, was thoroughly subdued; and with this splendid achievement, the military career of General to the Nicaraguan and other treaties recently rat-Taylor terminated.

Soon after he obtained leave of absence to visit his family. His campaign had been a long one, and during all that time he had not once slept under a roof or within walls. His fame had preceded him: honors every where awaited him. The sentiment was already awakened and widely spread, that he who had so trium the difference of the sentiment was already awakened and widely spread, that he who had so trium the difference of the sentiment was already awakened and widely spread, that he who had so trium the difference of the sentiment was already awakened and widely spread, that he who had so trium the difference of the sentiment was already awakened and widely spread, that he who had so trium the difference of the sentiment was already as the continent will be exceeded by relicated and a ship canal at one of the immediate fruits of these negociations, the continent will be elements, that go to make trad America on the other. The immediate of the immediate of the sentiment was already awakened and ship canal at one of the dements, that go to make trad America on the other. The immediate of the immediate of the sentiment was already awakened and on the our solid the canal trade of the sentiment was already awakened and ship canal at one of the character of a truly wise, and good and thoroughly useful man. It would be easy to the Listhmus of Panama, of every trace of European influence—and control. But the character of a truly wise, and good and thoroughly useful man. It would be easy to the character of a truly wise, and good and thoroughly useful man. It would be easy to the character of a truly wise, and good and thoroughly useful man. It would be easy to the character of a truly wise, and good and thoroughly useful man. It would be easy to the character of a truly wise, and good and thoroughly useful man. It would be easy to the Listhmus of every trace of European influence—and control. But the ultrium the character of a truly wise, and good and thoroughly useful man. It would be easy to the character of a truly w be extinct—or survive only like their own Massisch todon, in dim traditions or fossil remains. It is melancholy—almost awful—to contemplate the absolute extinction of an entire and mighty race of men. But to return.

The difficulty in Indian warfare is rather to discover the foe, than to conquer him when found. Familiar with all the recesses of the foreign the foreign the foreign that the sentiment was affected him: The sentiment was affected date for the Presidency: By no arts or intrigues of his, he was triumphantly elected. The office solicited him—not he the office. It was the spontaneous tribute of a grateful and admiring

"Titles of honor add not to his fame,
Who was himself an honor to the title."
That his nomination to the Presidency was mainly owing to his military achievements, will not be denied. But neither will it be allowed, that the people greatly erred in supposing that those qualities which placed him in the first

ranks of his profession as a soldier, were a suffi-cient guarantee of his fitness for the highest

civil trust, though trained exclusively to the profession of arms.

An encouraging reflection here suggests itself, the profession of the to which I beg leave for a moment to advert. It is that there is a vast amount of unknown, un-employed administrative taleut in the land.— When, at the head of a small body of men, he was ordered down to Texas, who would have thought of the obscure name of Colonel Taylor

administration of President Taylor justifies the opinion that, with a sound judgment to guide him, an honest heart and a resolute spirit any man may be safely trusted even with the high-They seemed to discover in it a gus

which, knowing nothing of the arts and intri-cacies of politics, has neither the ability nor Nor must it be forgotten that he entered upon office in times of peculiar difficulty—when the spirit of party ran high—when great, novel and most exciting questions filled and agitated the public mind. That his views and policy were opposed, was no more than was to be expected. That he committed errors, it would be presump tuous to deny. But who will say that he was ever found unequal to his station—that his spirit ever quailed before the formidable opposition that was arrayed against him—or that he failed at any moment to comprehend his true position—to penetrate the difficulties by which he was surrounded,—or to chose with charac-teristic promptness, the line which, in his judgment, duty and prudence and patriotism indicated as the right one? I need not add that what was thus cautiously and conscitiously decided on, as proper, was pursued with a steadiness and determination that seemed to ecognizeneither obstacle nor interval, between

duty and the discharge of it. His administration of the Executive office, however, was too brief to warrant a confident and decisive judgment. That it would have been severely criticized is certain. Nay, that it would have been open to criticism, who will deny? It is vain to look for faultlessness in any human institution or administration. Bu that his government would have been conducted on high and honorable principles—that whilst scrupulously regardful of the rights of other na-tions, he would have been jealously watchful of the honor and interests of his own, cando itself must acknowledge. Short as was his continuance in power, he had ample opportunity to give the world assurance that his would have been characterized by the most ca larged and earnest patriotism—the strictest re

gard to justice-and the incest sense of honor One or two instances will suffice to illustrat When the late predatory invasion of Cube was known to be in agitation, the President in was shown to be in agitation, the President instantly set the government right before the world in regard to it, by a proclamation denouncing the nefarious enterprise, and warning the misguided men engaged in it of the guilt and peril they were likely to incur. At this stage of the business he could do no more. When the ill-starred enterprize had embarked, orders were found to have heep already despatched to were found to have been already despatched to our cruisers in the Gulph, if possible, to prevent a landing. And this as much out of mer the misguided adventurers as of regard to the rights of a feebler and friendly nation.—
When the expedition had failed and fled, in discomfiture and disgrace, to our own shores, instantly the laws of the land, which had been shamefully violated, were invoked to aveng the outrage. But when it was heard that a vessel sailing under the American flag, and in all probability connected with the enterprise, but as yet guilty of no overt act, had been seized by Spain, on the high seas, or in some neutra port, swiftly as the message could be conveyed thither, the Cuban authorities were informed that if one hair of the head of these misguided Spain would be steruly held to a full and rigo ous answer. In all this, there was neithe action, neither too soon, nor too late. Nor would it be easy to imagine any act of a government more indicative than this, of a nice sense of what was due to its own honor-the rights of other nations and even to its guilty but misgui-

aylor terminated.

Soon after he obtained leave of absence to Great Britain and some of the States of Cencerbon and combination of the elements, that go to make

fruits of these negociations, the continent will e crossed by railroads, and a ship canal at one or more of its narrowest points, and an easy lantic and Pacific coasts. The young West, and the ancient East will thus be suddenly brought into close proxemity. The arts, sci-ences, energies, religion, of our land be made to bear, with overwhelming force, upon the de-cayed and outworn dynasties—the religious and social institutions of that cradle race. Just as it is impossible for light and darkness to subsist together, so is it for ignorance, despotism, superstition, to maintain their footing when brought into contact or contrast with the country, his prudence, his honesty, and his resolution, would be found equal to any ness to subsist together, so is it for ignorance, cient guarantee of his fitness for the highest civil station in their gift.

Certainly one may be a successful soldier, and yet utterly unfit to manage the affairs of State. But that mysterious quality in a commander, which wins the confidence of the soldiery,—which enables him to inspire them with the list own ponefulness—to impress them with the list of and yet utterly unfit to manage the affairs of State. But that mysterious quality in a commander, which wins the confidence of the soldier,—which enables him to inspire them with his own hopefulness—to impress them with the persuasion—that under his guidance they must conquer—is identical with the quality which, in the highest measure, fits a man for the leading civil affairs. To apply this nower—de-in civil affairs. To apply the time that in this age of scientific progress, and the most of the soldier to have succeeded in the never made the attempt.

His character was one of extreme clearness and simplicity. There was a transparent hone and supplied to China spoken of as a three years' voyage.—The time that at the spoken of as a three years' voyage.—The time that are event of the sold not be mistaken. Intrigue, evasion, double-dealing were untout foreign to his natural to the progress and simplicity. There was a transparent hone and simplicity of purpose in him that needed no disguises, and could not be mistaken. Intrigue, evasion, double-dealing were untout foreign to his natural to the progress and simplicity. There was a transparent hone and simplicity of purpose in him that needed not double-dealing were untout foreign to his natural to the progress and simplicity. There was a transparent hone and simplicity of purpose in him that needed not double-dealing were untout foreign that a model of the progress and simplicity. There was a transparent hone and simplicity of purpose in him that needed not double dealing were untout foreign that he could not be mistaken. Intrigue, evasion, double-dealing were untout foreign that he could not be mistaken. Intrigue, evasion, double-dealing were untout foreign that he could not be mistaken. In the progress them with the quality which in the highest progress them with the quality which is a first progress that he could not be mistaken. In the progress them with the quality which is a first progress that the progress them with the quality which is a first progress that t in civil affairs. To analyze this power—describe its elements—or say wherein it resides—is hardly possible. Even to the possessor of it, it will soon be found traversing the Pacific as they doubts, in this age of scientific progress, and tempt.

conclusion of the treaties just alluded to.

What first strikes one in turning his eyes

that direction is the sight of a mixed multitude hastening with eager steps to those distant re-gions, where every stream is imagined to be a Pactolus. But it would be very short-sighted to limit our vision here. One is irresistibly impelled to look further—to enquire what shall e hereafter.

The figurative language of scriptures seems

great in arms, would pre-eminently fit him for the conduct of civil affairs. Nor is it to be doubted that, at all times, there are minds ligious advantages of more favored lands will among us, unknown to fame and office, yet abundantly able, if need be, to guide the affairs of the nation with honor and success.

A new scene however was now opened—

Company to the distribution of the lessing of universal education,

the sober anticipation of what is likely to be?
I love to think of it in the latter aspect—to think that the child is even now born that will live to see these amazing and glorious results

| Substantial acts, or more than any other officer in his place would have done as well.—
There is something far more impressive in the noble modesty with which he contemplated his most memorable deeds, than in the courage and substantially constructed. man may be sately trusted even with the high-est office in the gift of the people. Nay, if one may venture an opinion upon matters that lie suppose that among the latest and most gratifymay venture an opinion upon matters that lie somewhat beyond the ordinary range of his observation I would say, that the people—the great body of the people—found in his very unacquaintance with the mystery of politics a summating measures so fruitful, prospectively, of honor and advantage, not only to his own neodle. but to the whole family of man? of honor and advantage, not only to he people, but to the whole family of man They seemed to discover in it a guarantee that he would seek, not the promotion of a party, but the country's good, and to think that, however a long political training may give a man dexterity and address in the management of affairs, yet that all this advantage was more than balanced by the unsophisticated honesty, which knowing nothing of the arts and intriquires at the helm of Government one of those clear judgments, that discern, as by intuition, the true posture and peril of affairs—coupled with an integrity of spirit to chose what is right, and firmness of purpose to defend it. And to our weak vision, it did seem that there nan living so qualified to deal with the grave and frowning questions that distracts and

threatens to divide the land, as our late President. A slave-holder himself, he could not be rithout sympathy for the class to which he be longed: Yet so deeply was he persuaded of the evils of the institution, that he never would have consented to force its admission into territory already free. He was thus eminently nflicting parties; because having something in common with both, he went all lengths with neither; and so laying a hand on each, could almost with the force of authority-" Sirs, ye are bretheren.' But he is gone; and we seem only now to be learning, how necessary he was to us—and how peculiarly suited to he present crisis of affairs From the extreme opinions, held on each side of the distracting question of slavery, his prudence and moderation kept him equally aloof. There are those who denounce the institution

not only as an evil, but a crime—"an iniquity to be punished by the judges"—which no cir-cumstances can justiy for a moment—and for which the speediest remedy is the best, or only proper one. His reason—observation—humanity, equally forbade him to adopt this conclusion.
Still less, if possible, could be persuade himself, that the remedy for this gigantic evil, was be found in the dismemberment of the Union. His patriotic soul could imagine no evil, to the country, so great as disunion,—and therefore no exigency, for which disunion could be the remcdy. He saw that our strength—happiness—prosperity as a people, grew from the Union of the States, and that the severance of the bond, And when, at one moment, there we would be instantly, or quickly followed, by strife, weakness and ultimate ruin: He was sure, that united, we could defy the world in ken up, we should become an easy prey, to for-eign diplomacy or invasion—or still worse, that we should instantly turn our arms against each

arms; but he more than feared, that once bro other—and this vast confederacy—planned with a profound and forecasting wisdom—the glory of our own land—the fear—the envy—or the admiration of all others—perish at last, in a do-mestic quarrel, and by fraternal blows. This vas a spectacle that he could not contemplat without emotion: And the brave man, who had issevered Union-the confusion and conflicts of those elements, whose harmonious action is our strength and hope—the true source of State independence—individual prosperity—and natural grandeur. But he is dead: the dark, portentous que

tion that perplexed and almost paralyzed his adthe adjustment of it?

ded citizens.

I will refer to one other measure or series of broken up and scattered. By this victory, the measures consummated during his short admin-

of spirit, with such energy of will—such a readiness to yield to others, where no princireadiness to yield to others, where no princi-ple was at stake, with such an iron firmness in whatever concerned his duty.

This probably was the main secret of his pularity, and of the extraordinary hold he ad upon the public confidence and affection --The persuasion of his honesty, his wisdom, and his conrage, was almost universal; the conviction, deeply and widely spread, that more than almost any other man, he was fitted to advise in difficult and trying circumstances— and that if a time of real peril should overtake emergency.

His character was one of extreme clearness

readiness for any emergency. He accordingly advanced Southward from point to point, till andly possible. Even to the possessor of it, it is more or less a mystery. But to a public man, be at last reached and fortified himself on the North bank of the Rio Grande, the Southern boundary of Texas.

But he was not long left to inactivity, nor even to the choice of defensive action. The Mexicans collected in large force at Matamora, on the opposite bank of the river, and it was soon evident that an open collision could not be long postponed. Leaving his position for a few days to look after his place of supplies at Spoint Isabel, which was thought to be in danger, the Mexicans, availing themselves of Gen. Taylor's absence, immediately crossed the river and intercepted him on his return. On the 8th of May, the hostile armies met and fought the As a military leader, there have been few

Yet let it be remembered to his praise, that-

oldier as he was by profession, and by all the abits of his life, war was his abhorrence; and contemplating the carnage, misery, and crime that always attend it, he was as ready as the ost devoted friend of peace, to acknowledge, that nothing but a clear and stern necessity could excuse or justify an appeal to the sword.

His position was the highest—the most flatthought of the obscure name of Colonel Taylor in connection with the Presidency? Yet be was the same man then, and as eminently qualified for that high station—in all points, save the influence of his renown,—as when, two years later, he stood the peerless and triumphant conqueror on one of the most remarkable battle ments of Gen. Taylor did not fit him for his office: They only brought him into notice, and led the nation to enquire into his history and to study his character. The result was his immediate elevation—unt simply because had been as successful soldier, but because of the persuantian that the same qualities that had made him great in arms, would pre-eminently fit him for the most of the content of the con ing was more striking in the demeanor of our e President than the entire absence of every-

thing like arrogance, assumption, and display. The modesty of his character was beautifully seen in his discharge of duty. Placed in a po-sition of responsibility—civil or military his single aim was to discharge his trust; but with no thought, apparently, that by doing so, he had merited any special commendation: and therefore, whilst the country was echoing with the fame of his military achievements, he gave no indication of a consciousness of having done ought but his duty, or more than any other offi-

I have alluded to his love for the Union. It was among the marked features of his charac and better than a passion: it was a principle with him. He could not think of his under any other aspect or condition than as "one and indivisible." For its, defence and naintenance there is no hazard he would not have incurred—no sacrifice he would not cheerfully have made: and one of our bitterest regrets at his loss is the remembrance that whilst he lived no parricidal hand would have been raised, with impunity, against the integrity of the Union. At every hazard, he would have maintained the noble sentiment of one of the most distinguished of his predecessors—"the Union, it must and shall be preserved." On this subject he would admit no trifling, nor permit him-self or others to entertain one desponding fear; and when some friends were indulging in his presence in gloomy forebodings as to the stability of the Union, he said, with deep emotion and with emphatic significancy of language, "I was

placed here to support the Constitution: I have sworn to do it: I can do it: and I will do it. a : I have But neither fame, nor power, nor the possession of a thousand virtues, nor the affection of millions could protect him against the common destiny of our race. The time drew nigh for him to die. He had passed through four wars unharmed. He had stood, in safety, in some of the bloodiest battle fields of modern times—where the leaden shower of death fell thickest—where Thompson, and Ringgold, and Watson, and Hardin, and Clay, and other kindred spirits found an early grave : But his hour was not yet come; and death, which had so often spared him, almost against hope, found him at last when least apprehended.

It was while attending the celebration of our National Independence, and at the foot of Washington's Monument, that he is supposed to have laid the foundation of the disease which speedily proved fatal to him. Relying upon he strength of a constitution hardened by kind of exposure, he at first made light of the attack. Soon, however, things began to wear a more serious aspect, and so rapidly that, to those at a distance, there was hardly a per-ceptible interval between the first announcement of his illness, and the dreadful intelli-The bulletins of his condition, from hour to hour, were waited for, at the door of the Presidential mansion, with the intensest anxiety. And when, at one moment, there was some mitigation of his disease, and consequent revi val of hope, bonfires were lighted in nd the bells rang joyfully out. But the hope suddenly kindled as suddenly sank. His medi cal adviser saw that his time was come; and in reply to the question of the venerable suf-ferer, how long he might live, answered—"I hope General many years, but I fear not many

And so it proved. The closing scene was in keeping with all his previous life. He met death—not in a spir-it of bravado—but with the calm fortitude so characteristic of him-not fearing to die, nor yet over-anxiously desiring to live—or if desiring it, yet for the sake of his friends rather than never for a moment, lost his equanimity in the presence of a foe, qualled ut the thought of a his own, and that he might be spared to do the State more service.

No doubt there was bitterness in his death.

Bitterness in suddenly leaving those whom he loved—bitterness in the dark political aspect of

the times-bitterness in the extinction of all his

hopes and plans of usefulness for the country so dear to him. And if at such a moment, perministration, survives: and where shall we sonal considerations could have found place in look for the widom, the moderation and the his magnanimous soul, there must have been, personal influence that he would have brought to a man like him, who felt a stain upon his honor more than a wound in his body, intense Let us pause in conclusion for a brief survey pain in the knowledge of the effort then making of his character—the consideration of those qualities which raised him so suddenly to the friends to couple his name with dishonor! But rous answer. In all this, there was neglected the stameness nor bravado—neither haste nor delay. When the time for action came, and not height of power—and which gave him so rehefore, we always find that he was ready for markable a hold on the affections and confidence in the reflection of this sort there may have been, markable a hold on the affections and confidence in the reflection so modestly expressions. If we attempt to analyze the character of our late President, we shall find it remarkable, not so much for a few shining points, as for a kind of Doric strength—a massiveness and solidity, which, however it might not at once arrest attention.

rattle,
He heeds not, he hears not—he's free from all pain,
He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle,
No sound can awake him to glory again!" We may pause for a moment upon, the lessons and admonitions which this sad pagean

The Chief Magistrate of the nation is dead the head of a mighty people, whose name, but yesterday was a tower of strength, now lies cold, silent and powerless in the grave. Human greatness stops at the pit's mouth:
glory and pomp cannot descend thither: all
that is now vanished. It is no longer a thing
of life and power, but a breath or phantom—a memory—or as a dream when one fading mem ness! This all that will quickly survive of

these bubbles—power and renown—which ambition so fondly doats upon, so eagerly pursues.

The Chief Magistrate of the nation is dead! and in the first moment of bereavement we are ready to think the loss irreparable; and so on nany accounts it is. But we shall find that the course of human affairs—the destiny and progress of nations,—depend far less on indi-viduals than is often supposed, and that even the most distinguished may be taken away, and yet produce only a momentary disturbance in the great tide of events. A higher than any human agency controls the incidents and issue -the arrangement and progress of things-God's purposes will be accomplished however human agencies fail or human expectations perish.

To the merely ambitious man it is to the last degree mortifying to see how easily he can be laid aside, and with how little inconvenience his services can be dispensed with. Not so to one whose first desire is to do right, and who wishes not so much for the applause and admiration of men, as that when the end is reached he may be able to say, "I have endeavored to do my duty."
The Chief Magistrate of the nation is dead

and all his plans and purposes of usefulness have perished with him. That he would have been able to accomplish all that he proposed is indeed very doubtful; but it was something to have at our head a man whose wisdom was equal to the exigency, and whose counsel, if followed, would have carried the nation through the crisis without sacrificing the rights or the honor of any portion of it. But he is gone: "His days are past; his purposes are broken off; even the thoughts of his heart. If we inquire why he is taken, will it be presumptuous to answer that it is in judgment? National sins are visited upon the nation.— Nor can any affiction carry in it clearer marks of a Providential visitation than the sudden removal of the Chief Ruler. The Government of a great people is a matter of such vast and va-ried importance, yet of so delicate and precari-ous a nature, that any material and sudden change in it cannot be without hazard. In no Government in the world, probably, but our own, could the reigns of sovereign power have een transferred so suddenly as they have late ly been in this, and with so little disturb-ance. It should teach us indeed more than ance. It should teach us indeed more than of our civil institutions, to see that they can carry us unharmed through so very perilous an ordeal: But it is none the less to be regarded as a Divine visitation. "God distributeth sor ows in his anger." Let it teach us humility; et it lead us to repentance; let us be reminded by it that not only for the inheritance of a free covernment, but also for its continuance and stability we are wholly indebted to that merciul Providence which alone controls the desti nies of nations, inspires rulers with wisdom, and restrains the madness of the people.

Standing then in the presence of a bereave-

ment so sudden that all are astounded-so bit ter that the hearts of millions are distressed by it, let us learn our real littleness, and to re that high Providence which controls all things— which sweeps on steadily in its magnificent Gourse,—furthering human schemes and hopes when they concur with it, but casting them all aside, or whelming them out of sight when they cross or run counter to it cils they shall stand, and He will do all his

That high destinies await this land-than Providence has great things in store for us, who can doubt? "Coming events cast their shadows before." If man does not mar what God intends, ours will be a future, glorious and happy, beyond all that history records or poet have imagined.

"Here every man shall eat in safety,
Under his own vine, what he plants, and sing
The merry songs of peace to all his neighbors.—
—Wherever the bright sun of Heaven shall shine,
Our honor and the greatness of our name
Shall be and make new nations: We shall flourish,
And, like a mountain codar reselv our branches That such might be the glorious future of the

solation in his departure must be that however individuals may be removed-and with the many plans and views and hopes be crossed or many plans and views and hopes be crossed or overthrown—yet that under the guidance of a merciful Providence, the country itself will continue uninterruptedly to pursue its triumphant march of national grandeur and happiness. And whatever difference of opinion there may be among us as to the policy of our late President, in this prayer I am sure we can all unite—that his mantle may descend with his office, and that those who may hereafter be called to guidath a mighty descripted to the late. called to guide the mighty destinies of this land, may be qualified for that great station by a soul as firm-by a pairiotism as broad and earnes -by a life as blameless, and a heart as pure as his, whose memory we are this day assembled to honor.

Who Wants a Neat Fit?

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE undersigned thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his old stand in North Queen street, directly or posite Kaufman's Black Horse Hotel, where he ha on hand a fine assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, for Ladies' and gentlemen's wear, and is prepared to make to order, at all times, and at the shortest notice, any description of the fashionable Boots and Shoes now worn, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Gree him a call.

CHRISTIAN STIFFLE. N. B. Mending done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice. | june 4-18-6m

Important Information. HE subscribers have just opened a very extensive assortment of NEW GOODS, suitable to pring trade, which they intend selling off at low prices. Their stock comprises a much greater variety of goods than any other in this county, and they feel confident in assuring customers that they can be supplied with any article in their line of trade, on the most favorable terms. They have always in store a full assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS. CLOTHING, CARPETING
LOOKING GLASSES, FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLO

neensware, Paper Hangings, Groceries & Lamps They have just opened a great variety of Lawn Bereges, Berege Delaines and White Goods adapte Ladies wear, which will be sold cheap by T. & H. BAUMGARDNER, Walnut Corner, Centre Square and No. FIRE! FIRE!

A RIVER SET ON FIRE AT LAST! WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE! T would require tll the ornetas and gas piped in the city to declare to the public the quantitied and styles of Goods now opening at the

Farmers' and Mechanics' Store, and at such low rates as to defy all competition We always had the reputation of selling our goods cheap, but now we are prepared to sell them theaper than ever, for cash or for produce.

We respectfully invite the public to call and judge of themselves. for themselves.

Formerly Hestetter & Beates, E. King st., Lan's
14-6t

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. "The lightnings may flash, and the thunder may

REMOVAL.

JOHN M. AMWEG, Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his office to the South West Corner of Centre Square, next door to G. H. Bomberger, and two doors west of the Lancaster Bank. [July 30-26-tf

"How Beautiful!" "How Life-Like!" "HOW DELICATE AND FINE!"

UCH are a few of the expressions of the scores of visitors who daily throng to JOHNSTON'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS. JOHNSTON'S DAGUERREDITTE ROOMS, o procure one of his elegant Likenesses—which, or beauty of shading, depth of tone, and elegance of finish, are unequalled by any pictures evertaken a Lancaster, and unsurpassed by those taken by

the best artists in the larger cities.

Groups of any number of persons neatly arranged and taken on one plate.

Miniatures set in Lockets, Breast Pins, Rings, &c., no matter how small. A beautiful assortment of Rosewood Frames and Papier Mache Book Cases, constantly on hand.— Satisfaction in every instance, and pictures warranted not to fade

hinston's Daguerreotype Rooms, are in Krampi hinston's Daguerreotype Rooms, are in Krampi Iding, corner of North Queen Orange streets. July 23 26-tf oms, are in Kramph's

DR. F. MILLER.

Homæpathic Physician, Surgeon & Acconcheur, AS removed his office from Kramph's building, to the second story of JUNGERICH'S BULLDING, North Queen street, opposite Vankanah's Franklin House Hotel. [April 16, 1850-12-tt

Dentistry. MESSRS. REID & CARMAN, Dentists, respectfully inform their friends and citizens of the city and county of Lancaster, that they have removed

or Lancaster, that they have removed their office to No. 8, North Queen street, over J. F. Løng's Drug Store, where they can be found at all times prepared to perform all operations upon the teeth. Artificial teeth from one to a full set inserted on the most improved principle. Pivot teeth inserted, cleansing, filing and extracting performed with care, and all operations pertaining to the dental art, executed in the most skilful manner, and on the most moderate terms n the most moderate terms.

April 9 '50-1y-10] REID & CARMAN.

DB. S. WELGHANS. SURGEON

DENTIST. OFFICE-In Kramph's Building, NORTHEAST CORNER OF

Orange and North Queen Streets, LANCASTER, PA.

Lancaster, July 3, 1849. CHESNUT STREET HOUSE.

SAMUEL MILLER, NO. 121 CHESNUT St., Between 3d & 4th sts.,

PHILADELPHIA. BOARDING \$1,00 PER DAY. [may 14, 1850-1y-16]

GEO. W. McELROY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AS removed his office next door to the Intelligencer-Office, Market Square, in the room ith Hiram B. Swarm, Esq.
Lancaster, April 2, 1850. 10-tf

WILLIAM S. AMWEG, Attorney at Law,

OFFERS his professional services to the public. He also attends to the collection of Pensions, and the prosecution of all manner of claims against the general government. His residence in the city of Washington for several years, the experience derived from the duties of the office, which he had during that time, and the mode in which claim

of this sort are most speedily adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his hands will be attended to in such manner as cannot fail to afford satisfaction. Office in South Queen street, second house below

DR. J. WAYLAR. DENTET. Opposite Vankanan's (formerly Scholfield's) Hotel, North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.

I heartily recommend to the people of Lancaster, all others to whom this may come, Dr. Waylan, Gradute of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, as a gentleman eminently qualified to practice his profession in a skillful and scientific manner, and of moral character that entitles him to all confidence. I do also certify, that Dr. Waylan did obtain, as the award of a Committee, consisting of Dr. Parmly the award of a Committee, consisting of Dr. Parmly of New York, Dr. Roper of Philadelphia, and Dr. Noyes of Baltimore, a Case of Instruments, offered by the College as a prize for the greatest proficiency in the study and art of Dentistry as taught in the

I do also certify that Dr. Waylan has operated upon my mouth in a highly satisfactory manner.

Thos. E. Born, Jr., A. M., M. D.

Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics in
the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Lancaster, Dec. 11, '49.

46-tf

Dr. M. M. Moore & Son.

DENTISTS, ESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they still continue to practise Dentistry in all its various branches.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted

apon Pivot, Plate or Atmospheric
Pressure, from a single tooth to a
full set; carious and decayed teeth
rendered sound and healthy by filling, and teeth
extracted with one-half the pain generally experi-Charges in all eases moderate.

Office in North Queen street, half a square from the Court House, and adjoining Col. George Mayer's Hardware Store, and nearly opposite Kauffman's Hotel. and nearly opposi 20-11-14 [april 30] Cauffman's Hotel.

DR. J. MCCALLA, DENTIST, Fraduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery (FORMEBLY OF No. 100, SOUTH 5TH ST., PHIL'A,) WOULD respectfully announce to the public, that having permanently located in Lancrster for the practice of his profession, he is to be found directly over Messrs. Sprecher & Rohrer's Hardware Store, East King street, fourth door from the Court House Feb. 19, '50-4-1y

MARTIN M. ROHRER. SURVEYOR & CONVEYANCER. OFFICE, Opposite Sprecher's Hotel, East King Street,

LANCASTER, PA. SCRIVENING. s writing DEEDS, WILLS, MORTGAGES, RELEASES,

the shortest notice. march 16, '50. Geo. W. Hunter, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE—North Duke street, one door above Widmyer's Cabinet Warerooms, in the office recently occupied by John F. Shroder, Esq. All kinds of Conveyancing, writing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to ectness and despatch. April 12, '50

ANDIS & BLACK ATTORNIES AT LAW:
Office—Three doors below the Lancaster Bank,
South Queen Street, Lancaster, Penn'a.
307 All kinds of Scrivening, such as writing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with correctness and despatch.

January 16, 1849

JACOB L. GROSS, Attorney at Law

Office, Centre Square, EPHRATA—opposite
Gross' Hotel,

WHERE he will attend to the practice of his W profession in all its various branches.

Also Surveying—and all kinds of Conveyancing, writing Deeds, Wills, Mortgages, stating Administrators and Executors' Accounts, &c., with accurate and Executors' Accounts. racy and despatch.