THE STAR AND BANNER.

D. A. BUEHLER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. "FEARLESS AND FREE." TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOL. XIX.—34. GETTYSBURG, PA. FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1848. NEW SERIES—NO. 76.

SABBATH CONVENTION.

AT the Sabbath Convention held in Chambersburg on the 20th of January, 1848, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to call another Sabbath Convention of the friends of the Sabbath, to meet in the borough of Gettysburg, at such time as they shall deem best. In accordance with the above appointment, the friends of the Sabbath in the counties of Franklin, Perry, Dauphin, Cumberland, York and Adams, are invited to send delegates from towns, districts, and churches, to a Convention to be held on *Wednesday the 29th of November next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the English Lutheran Church, Gettysburg.

Several Addresses may be expected from Rev. Messrs. Nevin, Sharp, and Morris, Judge Hepburn, A. R. Stevenson, Esq., and others.

Rev. D. D. Clarke,	Rev. J. N. Hoffman,
Rev. W. Phillips,	I. M. Ahl,
Rev. S. Sprecher,	S. Small,
Rev. A. W. Nevin,	Gen. Fetter,

Oct. 27, 1848. [Committee.

☞ Editors in Franklin, Perry, Dauphin, Cumberland, York, and Adams counties are requested to copy.

HATS—WOOD—CASH.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and fine assortment of

HATS AND CAPS

of every decription and fashion, at his old Stand, which he wants to sell at low prices for good pay.

He earnestly requests those indebted to him, to come and settle their accounts, as money is much wanted and he must have it.

He respectfully notifies those who owe him wood, that now is the time to use it and sell it, and if not delivered soon, he will certainly require cash in place of it.

Come one, come all!

W. W. PAXTON.

Oct. 27, 1848.—3t

Domestic Industry is the Wealth of Nations.

Fresh Assortment of HATS.

THE subscriber has a good assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS, which he is prepared to sell at ! to ! *lower than heretofore*, and much lower than they are regularly retailed at in the cities.

A good fur Hat, warranted,	$1 00
Fine Silk, do fur body,	2 00
Fine Nutria, do,	3 00
Fine Monterey, do.	1 00
Russia, do.	2 00
Moleskin, extra quality,	$2 50 to 4 00

Fine Russia Hats, and other kinds LOW. The public are invited to call and satisfy themselves.

☞ TERMS CASH, *and only one price.*

S. S. M'CREARY.

Gettysburg, July 14, 1848.—tf

MILLINERY.

H. M'CREARY,

HAVING just returned from the city with the latest Fall Fashions, informs the ladies of Gettysburg and vicinity, that she has purchased an assortment of

BONNETS,

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Cap Nets, and Illusions,

together with every other article requisite to complete her stock of Millinery, and which she will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20, 1848.*

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of PETER B. HAINS, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the town of Hampton, he hereby gives notice to all indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, and to those having claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN BROUGH, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 29, 1848.—6t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ALLOWAYS MILLER, late of Mountpleasant tp, Adams co. dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay, and to those having claims to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, residing in the same township, for settlement.

MICHAEL LEVENSTINE,

Oct. 13, 1848.—6t Adm'r.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE FAUSS deceased, late of Huntington township, Adams county, Pa., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Latimore township, notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, and to those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE ROBINETTE,

Oct. 20, 1848.—6t Adm'r.

NOTICE

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of PETER GARRETH, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, she hereby gives notice to all indebted to said Estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

BARBARA GARRETH, *Executrix.*

Oct. 27, 1848.—6t

Sarsaparilla.

DR. Graphagen's Balsamic Extract of Sarsaparilla, put up in quart bottles, Price $1. Sold by

KELLER KURTZ.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, November 3, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,

John P. Sanderson, of Lebanon county,
Thomas M. T. M'Kennan, of Washington county.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS,

1. Jos. G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. Jno. P. Wetherill,	14. Wm. Colder, Sen.
3. James M. Davis,	15. Wm. M'Ilvain.
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Chas. W. Fisher.
5. Daniel O. Hitner,	17. And. G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos R. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landes,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Jos. Schmucker,	21. A. W. Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irwin,
11. Wm. G. Hurley,	23. Thomas H. Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. S. A. Purviance.

THE TAYLOR PLATFORM.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party purposes to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."

"The power given by the Constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power, which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress in questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people."

"Upon the subjects of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

"War, at all times, and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor." "The principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest; for, in the language of the great Washington, 'why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground.'"

Z. TAYLOR.

☞ For my part, in the dark and troubled night that is upon us, I see no star above the horizon promising light to guide us, but the intelligent, patriotic, UNITED WHIG PARTY of the United States." DANIEL WEBSTER.

"If Gen. TAYLOR is elected he will do more to CURB THE SPIRIT OF CONQUEST and CHECK THE SPREAD OF SLAVERY than any other man the Whigs can elect."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Gen. Butler's Opinion of General Taylor.

In his speech on the Florida War, delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, June 11, 1840, Gen. WILLIAM O BUTLER, the present locofoco candidate for the Vice Presidency, used the following language in reference to General Taylor:

"General Taylor succeeded Gen. Jessup in the command, and *as I heard no complaint against him, I presume there is none.* FORTUNATELY FOR HIMSELF, SIR, HE IS A WHIG; and fortunately for the country, HE IS A SOLDIER OF THE HIGHEST ORDER."

TAYLOR MEETING.

"A little more Grape, boys!"

MENALLEN, WAKE UP!

A Grand Rally of the friends of old "ROUGH & READY," in Menallen township, will be held at the house of CHARLES MYERS, in Bendersville, on *Saturday the 4th of November, at 1 o'clock, P. M.*, preparatory to "a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull all-together," for the old Hero, who NEVER SURRENDERS. "*Old Zack's Coming,*" and expects the Rough and Ready boys of "Old Menallen" to be about on the 7th November, and roll up for him 200 majority. We can do it—shall we make the effort!

Let all who are disposed to sustain the man who has done so much to sustain the honor and interests of his country, turn out on Saturday, and lend a hand to the good cause. ☞ Good speaking may be expected. MENALLEN.

The Day of Election.

The Presidential Election in this State was formerly held on Friday, and the change of day may not be generally known. Care should therefore be taken to inform the people that, under the law providing for holding the election in all the States on the same day, Congress has designated

Tuesday, the 7th of November

next, as the day for electing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

☞ Do not mistake the day.

Turn out! Turn out!

To the ever-despairing Whigs, who stay at home on election days, we say, turn out on the FIRST Tuesday of November, and add your numbers to the majority that will be given by the active ones to old Rough and Ready. Despair no longer. It is clearly shown that you can succeed, if you try, and if the vote of Pennsylvania is given to Cass, it will be your fault. Let this not be said, but give your aid and your votes cheerfully and with the fullest confidence of the triumphant election of Gen. Taylor.

To the active Whigs, who have won this present victory, we say—wherever you know of a Whig who was not at the late election, stir him up and bring him out on the 7th of November, and all will be well.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

REMEMBER

That "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It requires as much care to preserve political rights as it does to secure them. Our present Rulers have usurped Kingly powers—trampled upon the Constitution, and contemptuously Vetoed the known will of the People as expressed through their representatives. An opportunity will soon be presented to rebuke usurpations. To neglect this opportunity will be to endorse the usurpers. To improve it will be to strengthen the stakes of Freedom.

REMEMBER

That Lewis Cass said at Cleveland, that the success of the Locofoco party would be an endorsement of the acts of the present Executive, and a guide to his successors. What Whig is willing to endorse the Annexation of Texas—the extension of slavery—the unconstitutional commencement of the War—the censure of General Taylor's humanity—the repeal of the Tariff of '42—or the Veto of the River and Harbor bill!

REMEMBER

That the Baltimore Convention has pledged Lewis Cass to oppose the principle of Protection to Home Labor. If he is elected, the whole power of the Government will be exerted to enrich the manufacturers of Europe and impoverish the manufacturers of our country.

REMEMBER

That Lewis Cass, through the Baltimore Convention, has declared that a general system for the improvement of our Rivers and Harbors is unconstitutional. The policy of locofocoism is hostile to our internal Commerce They can expend thousands upon a survey of the Dead Sea, but not a dollar to remove Snags and Sandbars from our own Rivers.—They can commission a score of Naval officers to analyze the waters of a Lake in Palestine, but they cannot expend a farthing to build or improve Harbors upon our own Lakes.

REMEMBER

That while the true policy of this country is Peace and Amity with other nations, Lewis Cass is the blustering Advocate of War and Conquest, That Gen. Taylor is opposed to "leaving our own to stand upon foreign ground," while Lewis Cass advocates the subjugation of the whole of Mexico, and the Conquest of Cuba, Canada and the West India Islands.

REMEMBER

That while Gen. Taylor was laboring to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood, Gen. Cass was voting against the Wilmot Proviso because it would be "DEATH TO THE WAR."—The soldier wished to SAVE, the Demagogue to DESTROY, life.

REMEMBER

That Lewis Cass, in his Nicholson Letter, advocates the "diffusion of slavery." This is but another word for its extension. Those who AGREE with him should VOTE for him. But those who wish to restrict Slavery within its present limits, and to DIFFUSE FREEDOM everywhere, should go against him.

REMEMBER

That in the same Nicholson letter, he acquiesces in the claimed right of Southern Slaveholders to carry their slaves into New Mexico and California. His idea is that it would not be wise to quarrel with the South on the mere question of excluding Slavery temporarily from free territories recently acquired. This concession would render slavery permanent in those territories. The only hope of Freedom there is to keep off the Slave influence until the territories are organized into States.

REMEMBER

That all that ever has been done for Fredom, has been done by the Whig party; and that the action of the friends of Birney in 1844, secured the election of Polk, the annexation of Texas, the War and the threatened extension of Slavery. Let the folly of the Past warn us against similar folly in the Future.

REMEMBER

That "a full vote is a Whig Victory." In this State Locofocoism has no hope but in the apathy of the Whigs. "We can't be whipped when we all pull together." Then "UP! GUARDS, AND AT 'EM!"

☞ **Four Men.**

Don't forget that Dwore Case, while Governor of Michigan, caused a law to be enacted for whipping at the whipping post, white men and women, who happened unfortunately to be out of money and unable to get work!

Remember the Tariff Fraud of 1844!!

☞ FRIENDS OF PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY!—OF A HOME MARKET!—OF THE TARIFF OF 1842!—We again call upon you to remember the INFAMOUS FRAUD practiced upon the people by the Locofoco leaders in 1844. Remember that they not only represented James K. Polk as in favor of the Tariff, but that they strenuously contended that he was the especial friend and advocate of the interests of Pennsylvania. As evidence of these things we need but refer, among many others, to the following article, published during that campaign in the Harrisburg "Union," then edited by E. W. HUTTER, who is now Chairman of the Locofoco State Central Committee:

Col. Polk and the Tariff—A Vile Whig Falsehood!

We perceive that the Harrisburg Intelligencer, with the mendacity so eminently the characteristic of the coon papers, denounces Col. Polk in advance as an "open and avowed *Free-trade theorist.*" The authority for this gratuitous assertion is, of course, not furnished by the Intelligencer, as it is the policy of the Whig press to deal in habitual misrepresentation both of the men and measures of the Democratic party. *Now we happen to know, and state, upon the authority of a Tennesseean with whom we conversed at Baltimore—a near neighbor of Col. Polk—that he holds the doctrine of Free-trade in unqualified abhorrence.* HE NEVER ADVOCATED IT, AND HE NEVER WILL. He is in favor of a judicious revenue tariff, affording the amplest incidental PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. He is the especial friend and advocate of the COAL AND IRON INTERESTS, those two great objects of solicitude with Pennsylvanians, and believing PERMANENCE in our laws to be of incalculable value, is *opposed to the disturbance of the existing tariff* (of 1842.) These facts we state upon *the very best authority!* and caution the democracy of this great State against listening to the misrepresentation of the coons. The truth is, the strong names of POLK and DALLAS have stuck our enemies with such deep consternation as to make them desperate in feeling and unscrupulous in the use of means.

Pennsylvanians!

☞ REMEMBER that LEWIS CASS voted in favor of the REPEAL of the Whig Tariff of 1842, and in favor of the British Free-trade Tariff of 1846.

☞ Remember that LEWIS CASS is the candidate of the British Free Trade party, and that his election to the Presidency will be regarded as a decision by the American people in favor of the British Free Trade policy, and against the protection of American Industry.

To work, Boys!

The smoke of the first battle has been cleared away, and the victory has been accorded to the Whigs! But another contest is at hand, and the friends of Taylor and Fillmore, if they wish to achieve another victory, still more glorious than the first, must go to work immediately and arm themselves for the fight. We have but a short time to work—let us commence vigorously at once. Rouse the committees, and let every man feel it to be his duty to give them all the assistance he can. Those who were not out at the Governor's election, must be urged and brought out on the 7th of November. Gen. Taylor fought bravely and successfully for us. Let us work as faithfully for him and our great principles. Let there be no slumbering nor faltering. We know now what we CAN do, and shame upon us if we lose the victory by neglect or inactivity. PENNSYLVANIA has taken her place in the Whig line, bearing the proud flag of TAYLOR and VICTORY! She must NEVER surrender," but go on conquering and to conquer!

Friends of Taylor! the skies are bright! RALLY and ORGANIZE, and the VICTORY IS OURS!

Look out for a Storm!

If a severe storm or any kind of "bad weather" should blow on the day of election, let the Whigs of the several townships see to providing comfortable conveyances for all their voters who cannot conveniently get to the election without. Whether rain or shine, they should provide ways for all the aged and infirm, and those who live far from the polls and have no conveyance of their own.—REMEMBER THIS!

SINGULAR CASE OF AMALGAMATION.—Some weeks back, between $3,000 and $4,000 were stolen from on board one of the Norwich boats, and on Friday, at N. York, a colored man named Bob Moore, was taken into custody on suspicion of being the thief. In the same room with him was found a very interesting looking girl, about 18 years old, who was also brought to the police office. On being questioned, she, after some hesitation, gave the following account of herself. She said that her name was Maria, is a native of Vermont, and having quarrelled with her father, in order to vex him, she ran away with a colored seaman, named Hutchinson, to Boston, where she was married to him. In a few days after her marriage Hutchinson abandoned her, and went to sea, having first introduced her to Moore, the colored man in whose company she was found, and finding herself entirely destitute, she descended another step in degradation, and came to New York city with him as his mistress. She refused to tell her maiden name or in what part of Vermont her friends reside. There was nothing to show that she or the colored man were concerned in the robbery, but they were locked up for further examination.

DOUBLE JAIL.—On the night of the 13th instant, two men, Dorsey Israel and John Busler, made their escape from the Carroll county jail by scaling its wall. A reward of $20 is offered for the apprehension of both, or $10 for either.

A Good Whig Motto.

"My wounded are behind me, and I shall never pass them alive."

In the course of a speech recently made at Vicksburg, by Col. Jefferson Davis, now a Senator of the United States, and a member of the political party of which General Cass is the head, he alluded to the battle of Buena Vista, and to the dauntless conduct of Old Invincible on that occasion. He said that during the progress of the battle, after he (Col. Davis) was wounded, Gen. Taylor came and sat down by him—the firm determination on his brow seemed struggling with an expression of deep sorrow for the brave fellows who had fallen and those who were yet to bite the dust—when, on being interrogated as to his purposes, he replied while the fire of an unconquered will gleamed in his eye,—"*My wounded are behind me, and I shall never pass them alive!*"

What a noble sentiment! How admirably suited for a motto for the Taylor banners for the seventh of November! How full of sympathy for the wounded rank and file,—how well calculated to touch, rouse and animate the hearts of the American people. Who would not fly to rally under such a chieftain? The Hero, the Christian, and the Man, are at once united in Zachary Taylor; and his heart is as generous and magnanimous, as his head is sagacious and clear.

Never did the human heart conceive a nobler sentiment than the one uttered by Gen. Taylor upon the above occasion.—As represented by Col. Davis, the interview between Gen. Taylor and himself occurred at the most critical period of the battle of Buena Vista, when the roar of the cannon was loudest, and when the balls fell fastest. Col. *Davis had been severely wounded and lay bleeding on the earth.* At this junction of peril, deeply solicitous as to the issue of the unequal conflict, Col. Davis inquired of Gen. Taylor as to his purposes—how characteristic of the patriot and the chivalric commander was the reply,—"*My wounded are behind me, and I shall never pass them alive!*"

Generous old man! How full of feeling must have been his heart at a moment like the one in which he came to the resolution of never leaving his wounded to the mercy of his enemy. There is a moral beauty in the sentiment—a grandeur in the thought—which should endear every patriot in the land to Gen. Taylor. For his own fate, he thought not; but all his thoughts were for his country and the brave men who had fallen around him.—Who, that has a heart sensible of what is due to true nobility of soul, but will love the good old soldier—but will admire him for the conception, and reverence him for the utterance of such a sentiment as this:—"*My wounded are behind me, and I shall never pass them alive!*"

THE FARMER AND THE TAILOR.

A farmer going into a tailor shop, on a recent occasion, demanded to know the price of a good cloth coat, the cloth to be of American manufacture.

The tailor replied that English cloths cost so much less, and were so much cheaper, he would recommend him to buy a coat made of English cloth. Two specimens of cloth were produced, when the farmer chose the American made cloth.—"I came," said he, "to the city in 1842, to sell my clip of wool, and sold it readily for fifty cents per pound. I have sixty sheep, from which I raise for sale one hundred and eighty pounds of wool; this, in 1843, brought me ninety dollars. I yesterday sold my one hundred and eighty pounds of wool, at 30 cents, which yielded me only fifty-four dollars. Now, if you take fifty-four from ninety, there remains thirty-six dollars, which I have received less for my wool than in 1842. I bought my coat of American cloth then for fifteen dollars, and you ask me now thirteen dollars, so I gain two dollars on my coat, and lose thirty six on my wool."

"But this is not all—I live near an iron furnace, which in 1843 employed two hundred men, and I supplied them with garden truck and poultry—with eggs, butter and cheese. The furnace is now stopped working, and I have no longer a market for my produce. I used to save seventy-five dollars a year out of this trade, and it helped to pay for the sugar and groceries of my families. Thus you see, I am out of pocket $75 there, and $36 on my wool, making one hundred and eleven dollars.—My wife and daughter make all their own common clothing, and we spend but little in the shops. *Keep, then,* all your cheap English cloths to yourself, for I have made up my mind never to wear any article of clothing made from foreign goods again—and that should be the resolve of every American. I have always voted the Democratic ticket till this year, because, ever since I can remember, Democrats have gone for American manufactures. In the war of 1812, it was considered the height of patriotism to manufacture, and so in my opinion it is now. In 1844, we the Democratic party, had for our motto on our flags, Polk and the Tariff of 1842. I knew nothing of Mr. Polk, but the Tariff of 1842 suited me, and as a good Democrat, I voted for it. I have done the same this year; I have voted for what I call good democratic doctrine, though it is now called Whig doctrine; against the Tariff of 1846, and for the Tariff of 1842. My old Democratic associates cheated me once—that was their fault; if they cheat me again, it will be mine. So make me a coat of the American cloth, and take care you don't cheat me with your English trash, for if you do, it will be the last coat you will ever sell me."

MORE HELP.—Col. WRIGHT, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, who addressed the great Taylor meeting in the Northern Liberties, night before last, is now on a tour through the State, fulfilling engagements he has made to address Taylor meetings. Col. Wright has been a prominent member of the Locofoco party in Massachusetts—was twice their candidate for Congress against John Quincy Adams, and was recently again nominated by the same party for Congress against Mr. Ashmun, which he declined in consequence of a determination on the part of the Whigs that party should not longer be deceived by the Kingly supremacy and power Polk has assumed, and supposed to be in the possession of old Hickory, from a full knowledge of the fitness and qualifications for the duties of the Presidency to which the people have called him.

A Wholesale Scheme of Corruption.

WE HAVE STATED TO-DAY the statements contained in the following letter to the *New York Express*:

"WASHINGTON, October 19, 1848.

"But I wish to give you an item of important news, which I hope will put the honest people of Pennsylvania on their guard. I have it from the very best authority that the leading officials at Washington have solemnly sworn and resolved that the Democratic party shall carry Pennsylvania in November, even if it should be *at the cost of half a million of dollars.* They say the money can be raised, and that it must be raised, and that Pennsylvania must be carried for Cass and Butler. I guess you think the above is strictly true, and I do think you could not do a better thing than by making your Pennsylvania readers acquainted with this *infernal* democratic scheme.—If the Whigs of the Keystone State do not strain every nerve in November, they will be defeated by the unprincipled enemy."

In publishing this disclosure, the *National Intelligencer* says, it "comes as we happen to know, from an honorable source, and which, as we also happen to know, is corroborated by measures now in progress in this city; we refer to the levying of contributions on democratic office-holders, to be used in Pennsylvania to carry the State for the anti-and anti-improvement candidates for the Presidency."

If the Administration at Washington expects, by the base application of money, levied among its hirelings and menials, to buy the suffrages of Pennsylvania farmers and mechanics, it will wake up to a reality, even more astounding than that which rang the unexpected news of defeat in their ears two weeks ago. Our honest people have been deceived by confiding in demagogues and traitors; but they have never yet been sold like cattle, nor could all the hundreds of millions that were squandered in the Mexican war, if concentrated upon this State, be sufficient to stagger its integrity for a moment.

But the warning is important as showing the infamous and desperate means to which a corrupt party intends to resort, for the purpose of carrying the vote of Pennsylvania. Despairing of success by a repetition of the fraud of 1844, the politicians and managers at Washington have determined upon this gigantic experiment of bribery, to effect similar results. We cannot urge our friends too strongly to be vigilant, particularly along the counties bordering on New York, where, it is understood, an extensive scheme is contemplated for the introduction of fraudulent votes.

CAPITAL EXECUTION.

CHARLES LAUBENZER, convicted of the murder of Mr. RABENSTEIN, of Philadelphia—a most horrible crime, of which the details were published in the Spring when it happened—was executed at the Moyamensing Prison, on Friday last. *The Daily Republic* says:—

"Laugfeldt, from the time of his conviction, to the last moments of his existence, endeavored to establish his innocence of the crime, by asserting and re-asserting that the witnesses on the trial swore falsely.—He was attended yesterday by several Catholic Clergymen, but in consequence of his refusal to submit to them alone, they retired, and he was attended by several of the Protestant Clergy. He prayed with them after considerable solicitation and advice, and said that he had no confession to make to man, that God knew his heart. He was led from the cell to the scaffold at 20 minutes before 2 o'clock, and after he had ascended, he addressed the assemblage in German, which was interpreted by the Rev. Mr. Fleischman, of the Protestant Clergy. Laugfeldt said he was standing on the point of going from this world to his Creator, that the fifteen witnesses swore falsely against him—that the Judges of the Court had no spirit in them in condemning him under such circumstances, and that from the evidence of a man lying on the bed of Mr. Rabenacher, a conclusion of guilt could not be drawn. He forgave all,—the judges, the jury, and the witnesses, and concluded with the following sententious remark:—God will judge."

The cap was then drawn over his face—the rope was placed round his neck by Sheriff Lehr, and all the props except the main one being removed, he stood on the brink of eternity. The next moment and he appeared at the bar of righteous God. He was cut down in half an hour and an examination conducted by Dr. Wm T. Duffee proved that the *vertebræ* had been separated, and of course death was instantaneous. There were about five hundred people present, and there must have been many then a thousand outside the wall."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A most distressing accident occurred at the dwelling of Mr. Henry Baumgardner, in this city, on Tuesday evening last. A girl employed in the family, named Elizabeth Myers, attempted to fill a lamp whilst burning, from a can containing about a gallon of fluid. The liquid, which is well known to be as inflammable as gunpowder, exploded in the can, putting the whole chamber in a blaze, and setting fire to the clothing of the girl, and also to that of an only son of Mr. B. aged about two years, who was with the girl at the time. A neighbor, who was attracted by the explosion and light in the room, ran to their assistance, and rescued the unfortunate victims, who must otherwise have perished in the burning apartment. Upon examination both were found to be severely injured.—The child lingered until the following morning when death ended its sufferings. The girl also was found to be in a very dangerous situation, but there is now a probability of her recovery.—*Lancaster Union.*

POLITICAL ROWS.—Political feeling has been wrought up to such a point in New Orleans, that a joint committee of the two parties has been appointed to adopt such rules and regulations respecting public meetings and processions, as will prevent strife and collision.

Personal Character of Gen. Taylor.

The whole career of a modest man is slow in making itself known. True modesty is the offspring of true merit, and "vaunteth not itself."—Thus it is with Gen. TAYLOR. Distinguished no less for his modesty than for his great military exploits, the public has been left to discern by chance and by little his shining social and domestic virtues; and, like other truly great men, the better he becomes known, the brighter does his character become. Every body knows him as a successful commander, who has achieved some of the most brilliant victories of which history furnishes any record; and every body is acquainted with the courage, judgment, and presence of mind by which these triumphs were won; but many have yet to learn the full beauty of his private character. We have been led to these remarks by meeting, during the same hour, but in different papers, with the annexed articles, each disclosing some new trait and new beauty in the personal character of the good and brave General:

Letter from the Rev. THOMAS SAVAGE, *of Bedford, New Hampshire, to a gentleman in Salem, Massachusetts, dated*

BEDFORD, (N. H.) September 18, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Since my return from a visit at the South, many inquiries have been made of me concerning Gen. TAYLOR, with whom I had repeated interviews last winter, both in Mississippi and Louisiana. Such is the solicitude in the public mind on this subject, and so few in this section of the country have any personal knowledge of this distinguished man, that I have thought it my duty to commit to writing my recollections of him, such as were incidentally gathered from a few social calls at his leisure moments.

Having known something of each other twenty-five years ago at Baton Rouge, where I was then engaged in the Christian ministry, there was probably less of ceremony about our intercourse than if we had been entire strangers. Gen. Taylor is a man of plain common sense, conversing freely on all practical subjects, and with a mildness and modesty you would hardly expect from one who has passed his life amid the scenes of a camp and the hardships of the tented field.

A prominent trait in his character, which any one on a slight acquaintance cannot fail to notice, is an imperturbable calmness and self-possession. I never saw a man more free from any thing like nervous excitability; and this quality, I should think, may have contributed as much, as any thing else to the surprising success that attended his movements in the late war. Speaking of Buena Vista, he familiarly remarked to me, without the least idea that the conversation would ever be repeated, that it was on his lips once or twice during the heat of the engagement, to mention to his officers the parallel that occurred to him, as to disparity of forces, between their situation and that of Henry V. at Agincourt. He also said that, at one time during that memorable day, some of his principal officers rode up to him, expressing it as their decided opinion that the case was desperate—Santa Anna had flanked them—and they saw no hope.—"Gentlemen," was his reply, "I cannot think with you exactly. The enemy may now have placed himself in the very position to be beaten." Thus, no doubt reassuring them by the admirable coolness that distinguished him through the whole action.

Gen. Taylor is humane. His victories were obtained, so far as it depended on him, with the least possible loss of human life. He told me that at the siege of Monterey the extraordinary slaughter was owing in part to a misunderstanding of his orders. His humanity has endeared him exceedingly to the soldiers; and I am confident it was not for effect, but the honest effusion of his feelings, when he wrote to Mr. CLAY, in view of the loss of brave men, "I feel no exultation in our success." The following incident, that occurred some years ago, was related to me by a gentleman, as we were crossing lake Ponchartrain, last April. As we sat, in the evening, near the bow of the steamboat, conversing on different subjects, it happened that Gen. Taylor's name was mentioned. He said he saw the Colonel one day, toward the close, at the head of his regiment, having marched with them on foot all day. Being mounted himself on a good horse, and knowing the regiment had some miles further to go before halting for the night, he offered Col. T. his horse. The Colonel thanked him kindly, but declined, saying his soldiers would perform it on foot, and he preferred to do the same.

In private life the General is correct and exemplary. He abstains from the use of artificial stimulants. He is circumspect in the use of language—nothing like profanity, be assured, ever proceeding from his lips. There is nothing of that impetuosity about him that would betray him into an oath under any circumstances; to say nothing of the restraint from higher considerations.

In company, I believe the General is uniformly affable and communicative.—I noticed a slight hesitation in his utterance, which at first gives the appearance of embarrassment; but as the conversation proceeds it passes away. I saw him generally in citizen's dress, and as I listened to his remarks on agriculture or the passing topics of the day, I forgot the hero of Buena Vista in the plainness and simplicity of a private gentleman. You cannot be in his company half an hour without a deep impression that, though a great warrior, he is a lover of the arts of peace. He converses like a man who has thought much and read much in the course of his life, and whose leisure has been devoted to mental cultivation. Indeed, I should think his literary attainments very respectable.

The likeness of him that first appeared represented him with too much of the rough and warlike expression. Some I have lately seen are very correct, but the penetrating benevolent black eye is wanting to give the reality of life.

The General's plantation is about thirty miles above Natchez, on the Mississippi river—producing in a good year three to