THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING JULY 15, 1848.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR SHERIFF

JOHN R. RICHARDSON.

FOR COMMISSIONERS

WILLIAM K. TRAVERSE,
FIELDER G. JONES,
THOMAS ANDREWS.

WHIG STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

WILLIAM L. GAITHER, of Montgomery,
JOSEPH S. COTTMAN, of Somerset.

For the Congressional Districts.

1st District. J. M. S. CAUSIN,
2nd do J. P. ROMAN,
3rd do ANDREW G. EGE,
4th do J. MORRISON HARRIS,
5th do B. C. WICKES,
6th do J. C. DIRICKSON.

☞The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 24th day of July.

It will be seen by the proceedings published in another column, that JOHN R. RICHARDSON, Esq. has been presented as the Whig candidate for Sheriff of this County. It affords us great pleasure to know the selection of Mr. Richardson meets the hearty concurrence of the Whig party, as far as we can learn. The gentlemen selected for Commissioners are all worthy men and good Whigs.

TRIPS TO EUROPE.—The Halifax papers state, that some thirty or forty of the passengers of the steamship America are from the Northern states, bound on a summer excursion to Europe in place of visiting the Falls of Niagara, Saratoga, &c. as they usually do at this season.

GEN. KEARNEY REJECTED.—Brigadier Gen. Kearney, nominated as Major General by brevet, was rejected by the Senate on Saturday. This is the gallant officer who achieved the conquest of New Mexico and California, and the only general officer who encountered the foe in personal combat, in which he was severely wounded with a lance. The dispute with Col. Fremont is doubtless the cause of his rejection.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.—George Seitzinger, Esq., and old Democrat of Barry township, Schuylkill county, sent the following to the Pottsville celebration of the 4th July:—

"My first President was Thomas Jefferson, and my last James K. Polk. I was in favor of the tariff of 1842, when Polk recommended the tariff of 1846, and Dallas gave his casting vote in favor of it. I then recommended Scott and Taylor for the next Presidency, and as soon as old Rough and Ready gave the first blow to the Mexicans, I told my neighbors that Scott must give the way to Taylor this time, and I feel confident, if we live, to see Gen. Taylor in the Presidential chair on the 4th of March next. I have supported Thomas Jefferson and all the Democratic Presidents from his time down, and I consider Gen. Taylor a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school."

LETTER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.

The subjoined Letter from Gen. Taylor, to the Hon. James Iredell, chairman of the Ratification Meeting, held in Raleigh, (N. C.,) on the 9th ult., in answer to a communication, enclosing the Resolutions adopted at that Meeting, will, we are sure, be read with great interest and pleasure.

This is the *first* Letter from under the Old Hero's own hand, that we have seen, since his nomination, and is, therefore, the first *positive* intimation of his *acceptance*.—*Raleigh Register.*

BATON ROUGE, La., June 24, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Resolutions adopted, on the 9th instant, by a meeting of my fellow citizens of Raleigh, ratifying my nomination for the Presidency, by the National Whig Convention.

I beg that you will convey to my fellow-citizens of Raleigh my grateful acknowledgements for this distinguished mark of their confidence—and assure them that I shall feel proud of the support of men, who are governed by such a spirit of moderation in their political opinions, as that manifesited in the Resolutions before me.

For yourself, sir, be pleased to accept the assurance of my high esteem and kindest wishes.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Hon. J. IREDELL, Raleigh, N. C.

Respecting the seasons and the crops in Great Britain, the Liverpool Mail of the 24th June says:—

After an abundant fall of rail, we have had several days of warm weather, in which great progress has been made in cutting, making, and securing the hay crop. A considerable quantity of hay has been housed on the early lands about Liverpool; and the hay grass is cut very generally throughout the country. In Lancanshire the yield of clover and rye grass will be heavy, and that both of upland and meadow hay will be very good; but the accounts for the yield are not so favorable for the South and Midland counties.—The grain crops continue to improve, and, give a promise of a good and unusually early harvest. Potatoes and turnips now look very well; and though we have heard of two or three instances of the appearance of the potatoe disease, yet there is no reason to believe that it is general or even extensive. This is a great abundance of strawberries, rasberries, and gooseberries; but only a moderate crop of apples, damsons, and the larger descriptions of fruit.

☞When a young man has a love of reading, and of course a healthful relish for intellectual pleasures, he has become possessed of one of the best preservatives against dissipation.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

Outbreak in Paris, and great sacrafice of Lives—Resignation of the Government—Gen. Carvaignac appointed to supreme authority, &c.

The steamer Niagara, having taken the place of the Hibernia, sailed from Liverpool on the 1st inst. and arrived at Boston on the morning of the 12th, thus making the passage in a little over 11 days. The intelligence she brings is highly important. Paris has been the scene of another bloody conflict, which lasted three days, commencing on the 23d and ending on the 26th of June.

The difficulty commenced through some misunderstanding of the Mayor in an interview with the deputation. On Thursday night, barricades were erected through the city. The Rappel was instantly beaten, and the National Guard called out.

The insurgents seized that portion of the city about the Faubourg St. Antoine, and threatened the Hotel de Villa. On Friday, the fighting began. The insurgents were at first successful.—Lamartine rode out with General Cavaignac and Staff, and was conspicuous in his endeavors to restore order.

It was at length found necessary to use the artillery; but at night the *emeute* had gained ground and strength. On Saturday, the assembly declared itself *en permanence*. The Government resigned; and the supreme executive authority was given to Gen. Cavaignac, who declared Paris in a state of siege.

The whole day, with the exception of a lull during a thunder storm, was spent in fighting, which was attended with great bloodshed. Towards night the scene became awful; troops were pouring in from the departments, and the contest was desperate.

The President of the Assembly has since announced that after a frightful sacrifice of life the Government had completely suppressed the revolt on the left bank of the Seine, and that General Cavaignac had given to those on the right, side, until ten o'clock to surrender. The fighting, however, continued all day.

On Monday Gen. Lamoriciere arrived with reinforcements; and after 10 hours more of terrific slaughter the Government troops were entirely victorious, the insurgents being either slain, scattered or captured.

On Tuesday, all signs of resistence had disappeared—together with other evidences of disorder. Over five thousand prisoners were taken, and a commission has been appointed to try those who were arrested in arms. The insurgents and especially the women had treated those who fell into their hands with most cruel barbarity.—The hands and feet of some were cut off, and others tortured in every conceivable manner.

The loss of life in this affair has been tremendous, and is estimated at between eight and ten thousand. Six deputies and fourteen general officers lost their lives in the struggle. The Archbishop of Paris was ruthlessly shot down while approaching the insurgents in an endeavor to restore peace.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The United States steamer Portland, Capt. Place, has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from that city to the 26th ult., and from the Capital to the 22d. The most important information by this arrival relates to the insurrectionary movements of Paredes and his partizans. On the 15th June he took possession of the city of Gunajuato with some 400 men. The garrison went over to him after a show of resistance. The State Congress of Gunajuato was immediately dissolved and the lawful Governor displaced. The motives of Paredes are explained in a plan promulgated by Jaranta, his principal accomplice. In this manifesto the present Government of Mexico is denounced for selling more than half the territory of the Government to the United States, and is accused of the vilest treachery and baseness.—The people are invited to take up arms against the Government.

As soon as intelligence was received of the capture of Guanjuato, the Government took prompt measures to quell the insurgent troops.—Generals Minon, Bustamente, Yanez and the Legion of St. Patrick, were despatched against the rebels. The number of Government troops in the field amounted to about 2600 men, and there is every reason to believe that ere this the revolt has been suppressed.

The New Orleans Picayune says—

We have the most deplorable accounts of robberies upon the highways in all parts of Mexico. American deserters join the professional *ladrones* of Mexico, and even in Vera Cruz acts of violence are constantly committed almost with impunity.

We annex a letter from a correspondent now at Jalapa:

JALAPA, June 23, 1848.

Gen. Worth took up his quarters in town yesterday, his division being encamped near General Kearney's, about four miles back. Gen. Worth was fully impressed, from information he had received at Perote, that the majority of the troops had already embarked, and that sufficient transportation was in waiting at Vera Cruz for the whole army.

He now expects to lay here some five or six weeks, as news was received yesterday that about two thousand of Gen. Patterson's division were at San Juan, waiting the arrival of transports.—Gen. Marshall's division are scattered along the road between El Encero and the National Bridge—and the new Ten Regiments are encamped at El Encero. The troops generally enjoy good health, though some apprehension is felt about their passage through to Vera Cruz, many thinking that the last division will not get off before the *vomito* sets in with all its fury.

We most deeply regret to see the movements of the proviso men. They are hastening a most dangerous crisis. When it shall arrive the whole South must be prepared to meet it.—*Nashville Union.*

It is the Locofoco party, the Locofoco party of the South and of the whole country, that has "hastened a most dangerous crisis." The Locofocos, headed by their Administration, have hastened this dangerous crisis by insisting on the acquisition of a large amount of useless territory from Mexico. They have been a thousand times warned, solemnly and earnestly warned, that the annexation of the territory in question would give rise to a controversy on the Wilmot proviso between the North and the South and thus lead perhaps to consequences even more deplorable than the war itself—possibly to the dissolution of the Union. Mr. Crittenden, foreseeing all this, endeavored, while the Mexican treaty was pending in the Senate, to limit the acquisition to territory in regard to which no Wilmot proviso controversy could possibly arise; and, in the advocacy of his proposed amendment, he raised high his eloquent and monitory voice upon the awful dangers to which such a controversy would almost inevitably lead. His monitions were warmly seconded and repeated by all his Whig brethren of the Senate and by the whole Whig press and the whole Whig party of the country; but Locofocoism, blind and deaf and reckless and obstinate and besotted, insisted that the territory should be annexed and bade defiance to consequences.

Well, the territory was annexed, and now the consequences are developing themselves. Even the boldest of the Locofocos are beginning to be appalled. The truths which they would not see are flashing upon their eyes with a glare like that of the lightning. They find they have raised a fiend which all their power cannot chain. The Wilmot proviso controversy is already raging in regard to the acquired territory, and now, with white lips and bated breath, they talk about the approach of a "most dangerous crisis" and invoke "the whole South to be prepared to meet it!" They discover that the Union is in peril, and what distresses them far more, that they themselves are the first political victims immolated upon their own ungodly altar. The nomination of a Wilmot proviso candidate by the North for the Presidency cuts their party in two, strikes from under them their last political hope, and leaves them to curse in bitterness of spirit their own wretched infatuation and insanity. Now that they behold their own political ruin, they can also see, distinctly and vividly, the perils in which they have involved their country. They can see that the present is the beginning of a political strife between the North and the South, which threatens, at no distant day, to shake terribly the whole glorious fabric of the confederacy if not to rend it in twain. The overwhelming popularity of Gen. Taylor will no doubt prevent the direct array of the North against the South and the South against the North in the Presidential election of next November, and our great hope is that the wisdom, the prudence, the firmness, the justice, the energy, and the all-embracing patriotism of his Administration will do much toward allaying the sectional prejudices and passions which are now threatening to convulse the whole republic.

In the popularity and patriotism and wisdom of Gen. Taylor is our great hope, but we have fears that even his power and influence can only postpone the danger. Territory extentive enough to make several States has been taken from Mexico, and the terms of its annexation to the Union are yet to be settled. If neither the friends nor the opponents of the Wilmot proviso consent to yield or to compromise, the North and the South will soon come to hate each other more bitterly than if they were distinct nations. After the election of Gen. Taylor, every subsequent Presidential election will almost inevitably turn upon the Wilmot proviso question, until that portentous controversy shall be adjusted, and there is danger that any adjustment will be impossible. Yet we all know, that, if our elections become a mere struggle for mastery between the North and the South, between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States, the Union will speedily be dissolved either by the mutual cousent of the hostile sections or amid scenes of fire and blood.—So the Locofoco organs speak truely when they say that we are approaching a "most dangerous crisis." It is indeed a hard and fearful crisis and all is the result of this accursed Mexican war and of the insane counsels that have controlled it.—At an expense of more than a hundred millions of dollars we have got a large tract of worthless territory, and, if we could get safely rid of it at an expense of two hundred millions more, we should have cause to thank God for the good fortune.—We have got it by a bloody foreigh war, and there is danger of our keeping it at the expense of a bloody war among ourselves.

EDITORIAL DECENCY.

A number of Democratic papers have expressed a desire that the present campaign may be conducted in a spirit of courtesy and forbearance, and the Whig Press has hesitated to express its acquiescence. It is with feelings, then, of shame and humiliation, that we record the following from the Presidential Organ of a few days back. What an example is here for the imitation of the rest of the press:

"The Harrison humbug was bad enough. It cheated the people once to their cost, *and once for all.* They learned in the saturnalia of that infamous campaign, the nature of the opponents with whom they have to deal. They learned then the miserable shifts, and the wretched deceptions and trickeries to which the *party of privilege* must always resort, in order to gain even a momentary mastery in a country where the mass of the people vote. But now the plight of the Whigs is still worse. They are not only the party of corrupt privilege. A new brand is upon them. The events of the last two years have stamped them as the party of MORAL TREASON. In their desperation they have resorted to a fraud upon the people in comparison with which their Harrison canvass was fair and manly. The "Old Zack" humbug is the last and lowest step of their political degradation."

As the mere *dicta* of the official editor, rendered furious by the prospect of losing a fat office and his influence at the same time, these ravings would not be worthy of notice. But coming as they do, from a man who edits the official organ—a journal sustained at the expense of the public treasury—and who writes under the immediate eye of the President himself, and must therefore be supposed to receive his approbation in all that he does—it cannot but excite the deepest disgust. What can the world think of that man, who long past the meridian of life, and arrived at that age when the intensity of the passions is supposed to give place to the calmness of mediation upon the things of another world,' can perpetrate such an attrocious assault as this upon one-half of his countrymen? The Whigs it cannot hurt; it can do no injury to Gen. Taylor; it will confer no benefit upon Mr. Cass. What, then can be the object of Mr. Polk, in permitting such things to go before the world under his implied sanction? This is the editor, reader who professes a great respect for the intelligence of the people; who tells you, in every number of his paper, that they are capable of self-government; who profess to rely so securely on their virtue and their patriotism. You now see him in his real character; that of a man who scorns and detests the popular voice; and who has no confidence in the capability of the people to govern themselves. He tells you that a President, who was elected by the largest majority ever given on a like occasion, was elected by fraud—that the people were miserable and shallow dupes gulled by the most transparent artifices—that the campaign in which this immense vote was given was *infamous!* Yes! the people of the country now see what the officials at Washington and their menials *really* think of them, and if they do not rebuke their insolence as it deserves, they will, in truth, merit all that is here said of them.

Fellow-citizens—Whigs and Democrats—do you believe Gen. Taylor to be a humbug? Do you believe, that he so nobly sustained the Administration in the war of its own making, in which it had without any cause involved the country—do you believe that the Hero of four pitched battles; fought in rapid succession, against overwhelming odds, and always terminated in a triumph—do you believe that this man is a humbug? Do you believe that his soul is stained with "MORAL" or any other sort of "Treason?" If you do not, we appeal to you to vindicate the fame of your noblest countrymen, and to hurl from power the men who have thus dared to insult your intelligence.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE TREATY OF PEACE.—A treaty of peace between our government and Mexico, appears in the Washington papers in an authentic form.—The following, defining the boundary line, we deem most important to our readers:

"The boundary line between the two republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three league from land, opposite the moth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called the Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence, westerly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico (which runs north of the town called *Paso*) to its western termination; thence, northward, along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific ocean.

The southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map entitled "*Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of said republic, and construed according to the best authorities. Revised edition.—Published at New York in* 1847, *by J. Disturnell.*" Of which map a copy is added to this treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned plenipotentiaries. And, in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unities with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific ocean distant one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port made in the year 1782 by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailing-master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the Atlas to the voyage of the schooners *Satil and Mexicana*, of which plan a copy is hereunto added, signed and sealed by the respective plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authorative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both republics, as described in the present article, the two Governments shall each appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte.—They shall keep journals and mark out plans of their operations: and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

The boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two republics, and no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the General Government of each, in conformity with its own constitution.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The President of the United States, in his Message announcing the final ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Mexico, states that at the commencement of the present administration the public debt amounted to $17,788,799.62. In consequence of the war with Mexico it has been necessarily increased, and now amounts to $65,778,450.41, including the stock and treasury notes which may yet be issued under the Act of January 28, 1847, and the sixteen million loan recently negotiated under the Act of March 31, 1848.

In addition to this amount, the treaty stipulates for the payment to Mexico of twelve millions, in four annual instalments of three millions each, and for the assumption by our Government of the claims of our citizens against Mexico, liquidated and unliquidated, to an amount not exceeding three and one quarter millions of dollars. These items will make the aggregate of the public debt some eighty millions of dollars, or more.

The President suggests that as the instalments of the indemnity claims fall due they may be paid out of the accruing revenue, without the issue of stock or the creation of any additional public debt. But, as our readers have noticed, a different opinion has been expressed in the Senate by Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, who considers that the whole amount of those claims is already due. An investigation of the matter has been ordered, and it will no doubt be put right without delay.

We find no assurance anywhere that all the expenses of the war are included in the items given above. When all the accounts of Commissaries, Quarter Masters and Paymasters shall have been rendered and paid; when all claims for compensation arising out of the operations of our armies in Mexico are ascertained and settled; when the arrangement of the Pension list shall be ma complete, and all demands against the gover ment, entitled to liquidation, fully met—the s total of expenditures may exhibit a larger figu than that which the President has given in h Message. It will be, at all events, an agreeab surprise if the money now at the command of t Treasury, from revenues and authorized loan shall be found sufficient to cancel all the outsta ding obligations of the Government on accou of the war—not including the twelve millions t be paid to Mexico.—*Balt. American.*

GEN. TAYLOR IN NEW ORLEANS.—Th gallant old soldier, at the last date, was on a vis of business to New Orleans. The enthusias which his presence excites is shown in incident such as are thus recorded in the New Orlean Bulletin of the 3rd inst.

Many little incidents show the deep hold whic this gallant soldier has on the feelings of the peo ple. On Saturday evening, whilst the barouch and mounted escort was waiting before the St Charles for Gen. Butler, a large concourse wa collected round the hotel, when a proposition wa made to give three cheers for Gen. Butler, whic was accordingly done. Some "outsider" the proposed three cheers for Gen. Taylor, which a once arose in a roar of the most deafening kind and were given with a hearty good will and enthusiasm that could not be exceeded.

After Gen. Butler had left the hotel to join the procession, which was then marching through other streets, a large crowd still remained, some of whom espied Gen. Taylor through the open windows of the ladies' drawing-room, and again the cheers went up with the wildest enthusiasm, but the General immediately withdrew out of sight. The crowd, however, continued to swell with great rapidity, and cheer followed cheer for old Buena Vista, until some gentlemen entered the drawing-room and told him it was necessary he should show himself, as it was the only mode to satisfy the people.

The General then came forward and made the following short address from one of the windows, to the vast assembly below:

Fellow Soldiers—I mean Fellow Citizens—(laughter): I am accidentally in the city, and had wished to be an unobserved spectator of the proceedings this evening. They are intended to do honor to a fellow soldier, a friend and a gentleman whom I respect and to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude. I had hoped that my friends would not have noticed my presence in a way to attract attention, but since you have thought proper to manifest your partiality in a manner which cannot escape notice, I have only to return you my thanks for the compliment, and to wish you good night.

Gen. Taylor then retired amidst renewed and long prolonged cheering.

Gen. Gaines subsequently appeared at the window, and made a few very appropriate remarks, and the old veteran was also warmly cheered.

Gen. Taylor and the Volunteers.—On Saturday morning, Gen. Taylor went to the counting house of his factors, on Gravier street, and some volunteers who were passing, having got an inkling he was there, kept peering about the building until their numbers increased to upwards of one hundred, and finally they caught a glimpse of him through one of the open windows of the office, which was on the upper floor; "there he is!"—"there's the old man!" shouted out fifty voices at once, and taking time to give but one tremendous cheer, they all made a rush for the door, and went clattering and shouting up the stairs, like a parcel of wild Indians, surrounding him in an instant, and crowding up the whole spare space between the desks, counters and cotton sample tables, every one pushing forward to get a grip of his hand and almost shook the arm from off his shoulder. After each and every one of them had obtained a look and a word, they came tumbling out of the house, with their mouths extended from ear to ear, and giving one more loud and hearty cheer, each wended on his way, in the best possible good humor.

OLD ZACK.—*An Incident.*—At an early hour yesterday morning, long before our city folks had got through their morning nap, Gen. Taylor might have been seen, by those astir so soon, wending his way quietly from the levee to the St. Charles Hotel. By times he visited the counting-house of his merchants, Messrs. Maunsel, White & Co, read the morning papers, digested his breakfast and prepared himself for a general survey of the city. His visit was altogether unexpected, but his presence, wherever he went, was greeted by the warm congratulations of his friends—and who is not a friend of old Zack?

Just before dinner a very interesting group was collected on the portico of the hotel. Maj-Gens. Gaines, Butler, Twiggs, Patterson and Taylor, were all together. They had met for the first time since the close of the war, and right hearty were the greetings of these men of deeds. A numerous company of gentlemen were around them, and amongst others were a number of the volunteers just returned from the wars. Many of these had not seen Gen. Taylor since the battle of Buena Vista. A hearty grasp of the hand attested the sympathy between the soldiers and their old commander. Meetings like these are more prolific of memories than words; but one old battle-bronzed soldier took Gen. Taylor by both his hands, and the words seemed to ooze out of his heart as he said: "General, I stood by you in the fight at Buena Vista, and by—I will stand by you in the one that's coming on."

LOCOFOCOISM AND GEN. TAYLOR.—We need no commendations for Gen. Taylor, but those which were brought forward by the locos before they thought he would be adopted as the Whig candidate. We give a few examples. The following resolution was passed at a Democratic meeting in Lafayette, N. J. about a year since:—

"His firmness; his decision of character; his successful management of men; his splendid achievements on the field of batile; his brief and finished dispatches; all indicate intellectual faculties of the highest order, and seem to point him out as a person well fitted to take the helm of State."

Again, the following resolution was passed at the Hope, N. J. Democratic meeting, June 1847:

"Resolved, That with a full reliance on the *ability*, integrity, virtue and patriotism of General Taylor, and his fitness to discharge the responsible duties of the Chief Magistracy of our Republic, we cheerfully respond to his nomination by our Democratic brethren in other parts of the State, as a *suitable candidate* of the people for the highest office in their gift."