

# DELAWARE JOURNAL.

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## TERMS.

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## THE WHIG NOMINATIONS.

In accordance with the decision of the Whig National Convention, held last week, in Philadelphia, we place at the head of our editorial column the name of

**ZACHARY TAYLOR**

AND

**MILLARD FILLMORE**

—the former as candidate for the Presidency of the United States and the latter for the Vice Presidency. We believe the selection of these distinguished men for the stations designated is a good one—one which will meet the concurrence of the Whig party and be approved by a great majority of the people of the United States.

The nomination of General Taylor for the Presidency places us in no new position—his name has been long displayed at the head of our columns for the office of first Magistrate of this great and glorious Union: on April 9th 1847, we put up his honored name, and there it has been waving ever since: our paper—the *Delaware State Journal*—was the first in this State to proclaim him as a candidate for the Presidency: we believed him at that time to be a Whig—and we have learned nothing since to change our opinion on this point: we knew him to be a patriot, an honest man, one who has the interests of his country at heart,—one who would exercise executive power according to the Constitution: we believed him to be the man of the people—one who had gained by his brilliant acts, wise conduct, and humane feelings, the admiration and love of the citizens of the United States—his name had been spontaneously thrown out, in every direction, by mass meetings and the public journals, without regard to party, and it seemed that the era had arrived when the whole population were about to be unanimous in his nomination for the Presidency. It was at such a time and under such aspects that we hoisted the name of ZACHARY TAYLOR, and we have kept it aloft until this day;—and now we find an additional reason for presenting his name, in the decision of the Whig National Convention in his favor. If we advocated him in days past, we have an increased impulse to advocate him from this time till the Presidential campaign closes. We cheerfully enter upon the conflict before us: we battle for truly republican principles and a truly republican man; we battle for Whig principles and for a Whig candidate: we will fight fearlessly, energetically, hopefully,—confident that we advocate the interests of our country and the advancement of a brave, honest, competent man.

As respects the nominee for the Vice Presidency we are ready to give him our heartiest support—he is the choice of the authorized representatives of the Whig party; we cheerfully pledged ourselves to abide their decision, and we will redeem to the fullest extent our obligation. MILLARD FILLMORE is a man distinguished for his great abilities sound republicanism, and a love and close adherence to Whig men and Whig measures. He is one who has long been eminent in the Whig party, and who has a vast influence not only in his own State, but throughout the Union. The people of this nation will act wisely in making him the second officer in these confederated States.

Thus our Whig standard bearers are before us, and we are ready to follow them to the conflict.

prospect of success in this struggle, and with a determination to utterly overthrow our opponents we dash forward with the war cry of ZACHARY TAYLOR AND MILLARD FILLMORE.

**THE WHIG CONVENTION.**—We give, in our columns to-day, quite a full account of the proceedings of the Whig National Convention held at Philadelphia. By the kindness and good arrangements of the Philadelphia Committee we were admitted to a reporter's seat in that assemblage, and were present nearly all the time of its session.—The men composing that body were from all sections of the country—East, West, North, and South;—and of all vocations—farmers, mechanics, doctors, lawyers—the aged and the young—men in humble stations of life—and those who are highly distinguished in the nation.

There was considerable confusion at times, but it arose not from any bad feelings among the members, but may be fairly attributed to the great numbers present, crowded together promiscuously, and being unable to see or hear what was transacting in distant parts of the room, while the noise created by a dense crowd which thronged the galleries, made it more difficult to preserve silence. There was much debate—warm and earnest debate—but we have no recollection of having heard a single offensive word in discussion; those who spoke invariably expressed themes less to be actuated by the interests of the party and nation. Free discussion was tolerated, and no man was forced down or thrust out; all had time and opportunity to give utterance to the genuine sentiments of his heart. There were pure specimens of oratory, which were listened to with marked attention. The action of the Convention will be ratified, and supported by the Whigs of the several States, and the result, as shown in November next, will prove that the party representatives have made choice of candidates whom the people will elect.

## RATIFICATION MEETING OF THE WHIGS OF WILMINGTON.

On Saturday a telegraphic despatch was received from Philadelphia, stating that several distinguished Whigs would visit our city in the evening, on their way to Washington. A meeting was immediately called, and in the evening a tremendous assembly met in front of the Market House, in Fourth street, to ratify the nomination of General ZACHARY TAYLOR for President, and MILLARD FILLMORE for Vice President of the United States. A larger evening meeting was never congregated together in this city, and the enthusiasm which prevailed bespoke the cordial support which the Whigs of Wilmington and the whole State would give to the nominees of the Convention. The first speaker introduced to the assembled multitude was the "Lone Star of Illinois," Hon. Mr. Lincoln. He was received with three hearty cheers, and delivered an eloquent and patriotic speech on some of the principles of the Whig party and the standard-bearers they had selected to carry out their measures. He referred to the history of James K. Polk's administration—the abuse of power which characterized it—the high-handed and despotic exercise of the veto power, and the utter disregard of the will of the people, in refusing to give assent to measures which their representatives passed for the good and prosperity of the country. The manner in which the present Executive had carried on the Mexican war should condemn it and the Locofoco party before the whole people. He did not believe with many of his fellow citizens that this war was originated for the purpose of extending slave territory, but it was his opinion, frequently expressed, that it

was a war of conquest brought into existence to catch votes. Admitting, however, that the disputes between Mexico and this country could not have been settled in an amicable manner—admitting that we went into the battle field as the last resort, with all the principles of right and justice on our side, why is it that this government desires a large sum of money to gain more territory than will secure indemnity for the past and security for the future? During the whole war this was the stereotyped motto of the administration; but when the treaty was sent to the Senate, the Executive not only included enough of territory for this purpose, but actually extended the boundaries and made an agreement to pay the Mexican government \$15,000,000 for the additional territory. This subject demanded attention, and, although he had means of information, it had never been satisfactorily explained to him. Mr. Lincoln referred to other topics in an eloquent manner, and concluded with a few patriotic remarks on the character and long services of the Whig candidates.

The gallant and chivalrous Col. Haskell, the present Representative in Congress from "Davy Crockett's district," Tennessee, next appeared on the stand, and for an hour interested the audience with a speech, warm, fervent and ardent in support of Gen. Taylor. He is a whole-souled Whig—gifted with that peculiar and rich style of eloquence which characterizes our western orators—full of patriotism and love of country and a personal friend of old "Rough and Ready." He had been with him in his campaigns as a private, and with Scott on the heights of Cerro Gordo as the Colonel of a regiment. He went to Philadelphia to assist in securing the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and he wanted to tell the people something about him. He knew Gen. Taylor to be a Whig; he gained his knowledge on the Rio Grande. One day he obtained permission, to visit Gen. Taylor's quarters, and in his old soldier's clothes, ragged and dirty, he went to the spot where his tent was pitched, and found a plain old man, who received him in a frank and cordial manner. He told the General that he was a private in the Tennessee regiment, and came to see him and talk to him; he wanted to know all about his history, and more than all what his politics were? The "old man" talked to him a long while and concluded by telling him that "he (Gen. Taylor) was a Whig and a quarter over." This declaration was received with loud cheers, which continued for several minutes. Col. Haskell spoke of Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista, of his military and strategic powers as displayed in that hard fought battle. The selection of the position—the manner he brought Santa Anna to the field, and the coolness and courage which he met and conquered the enemy, were all told in an eloquent and soul-stirring manner. After referring to Gen. Taylor's kindness his humanity and modesty, he said, it is such a man as this we present to the people in opposition to Gen. Cass, who has been termed by his friends, "the Hero of Hull's surrender." Col. Haskell then related the following anecdote as an illustrative of how affairs will stand after the election:

"I was remarking at a convivial meeting of some friends a short time since, that if we could only get the old hero nominated, just about six months from this time Gen. Cass would find himself in the same condition as Joe Larkin did when Bill Albright struck him. The facts of the case were as follows: Bill Albright lived down at Sugar Hill, and was a very quiet, good fellow, who never struck a man in his life except Joe Larkin. It appears that Joe was a quarrelsome fellow, and one day he went (to use one of our western expressions) caving down about Bill's neighborhood, boasting that he was the best man that ever put foot on Sugar Hill. "Now," said Bill, "I could not stand that, and so I just tuck him under the burr of the ear, and knocked him forty rods into a field, carrying with him about twenty sections of rails and posts. He didn't get up immediately, but laid quite still for some time. At length he started up, and looked around kinder wild-like for a time, and asked, *Did the storm do much damage?* (Great applause.) *Did the lightning strike any one else?* (Renewed applause.)

We cannot pretend to give anything like a correct idea of the enthusiasm with which Col. Haskell's remarks were received. When he closed three hearty cheers were given, and the whole meeting was in a state of intense excitement.

Hon. Mr. Cabell, of Florida, followed Col. Haskell, and gave a short account of the various difficulties which had been overcome in the late Convention, and the enthusiasm which prevailed at the Philadelphia Ratification meeting. He said time would not allow him to enter into any discussion of the great principles which divided the two parties, neither perhaps did his audience expect him to do so. His remarks were principally confined to the character and history of Gen. Taylor and his fitness for the high position he was destined to occupy. His native State Florida, would be found in the Whig ranks at the approaching election, and he felt so certain she would give Gen. Taylor a handsome majority, that he would make his Delaware friends the following offer: If Florida give a larger proportionate majority for the Whig candidate than Delaware, the Whigs of the Diamond State will present her with a flag, and if Delaware give a larger proportionate majority than Florida, she should have a flag from her Southern sister.—This offer was received with loud cheers and gladly accepted by the Whigs present.

After Mr. Cabell had concluded, Hon. John W. Houston our Representative in Congress appeared on the stand and delivered an able and judicious speech. He was listened to with great attention, and his remarks were greeted with loud cheering.—He referred to the Allison letter and said it was Whig from the beginning to the end—it was a condensation of all Whig principles—it contained the pith of all the Whigs had ever professed and practiced, and that letter itself stamped Gen. Taylor one of the best Whigs in the country. His views on the veto power were pure and democratic, and should receive the assent of every well-wisher of his country. We wish it was in our power to give this speech in full; it was full of sentiments which every Whig in the State should cherish.

N. B. Smithers, Esq., the Delegate from Kent, was introduced to the meeting, and although eleven o'clock, the crowd remained to hear him. He gave an account of the action of our delegates in the convention, and although his preference was the hero of Cerro Gordo and Mexico, yet as the Convention had nominated another distinguished Whig, he would give him his hearty support. The hour was so late that he was forced to be brief in his remarks.

The meeting adjourned with nine hearty cheers for the Candidates of the Whig party. The campaign has been opened gloriously, and if continued in the same spirit, success is certain.

We cannot dismiss the account of this meeting without making special reference to the performance of the Independent Brass Band of this city. At the commencement of the meeting, and at the conclusion of each speech, they played appropriate tunes in the most finished manner: each instrument did its part to perfection, and the good time and sweet harmony enchanted every one present, and universal praise was bestowed upon the performers. Our Wilmington music we think is now of a superior order.

**Maryland Harvest.**—The Eastern Star says that "harvest is rapidly approaching, and we shall hardly get clear of the Whitsun holidays before it will be upon us in earnest. We saw a field of Mediterranean wheat on Saturday last, in the Bay-side district, belonging to Samuel Hambleton, Esq., which will be fit to cut by Monday next, and we heard of several other lots nearly as forward. The appearance of the crop is good."