"A little more Grape."

A Polk Elector out for Taylor.—The Pittsburg American states that Judge MYERS, of Clarion county, a gentleman of considerable influence in that section of the State, heretofore a prominent politician in the locofoco ranks, a Polk elector in 1844, has left the party, and openly advocates the election of Gen. Taylor. There are many others in that part of the State who have left the party and rally under the banner of Taylor and Fillmore. The reason assigned for the change is the great frauds committed in the campaign of 1844.

Ohio.—Many of the Whig papers of this State which at first refused to ratify the Philadelphia nominations, have had a "sober second thought." As its result the Massillon Telegraph, the Ashtabula Reporter, the Canton Repository, the Columbiana Palladium, and the Greenwich Patriot have raised the names of TAYLOR and FILLMORE to the head of their columns.

Gen. Taylor in Texas.—Taylor Ratification meetings have been held at Galveston and Houston, which were numerously attended. The one in Galveston, was addressed with great effect by Ovid F. Johnson, Esq., of Philadelphia A Taylor State Convention was to be held at Houston, on the third Monday in July, for the formation of an Electoral ticket.

The Ohio State Journal gives the following account of a conversation held with some returned soldiers. Said the editor:

"Well, you all go for Cass for President, don't you?"

"Why—not exactly"—said the soldiers.

"Cass, sir," said we is the *soldier's friend*."

"We felt it to the tune of a dollar a month," replied the volunteers.

"Then that," we replied' "was a real deduction, and operated as such?"

"Certainly it did."

"Well, then if you don't go for Cass, who do you go for?" said we.

"Old Rough and Ready, every time, and all of us," said the spokesman.

FREE SOIL MOVEMENT.—There is to be a Free Soil Convention at West Chester, Pa., on the 1st of August, at which John Van Buren, B. F. Butler, and David Wilmot are expected to be present.

ANOTHER BOLTER.—There was a barnburner Meeting on Friday evening at Taunton, Mass., at which Marcus Morton made a speech against Cass and Butler.

FREE SOIL MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.—George Rye, of Woodstock, published a notice in the last "Tenth Legion," proposing the holding of a meeting at Woodstock, on the 19th day of August, for the purpose of forming a Free Soil Electorial Ticket for Virgina.

INDIANA.—Hon. James H. Craven, Ex-Member of Congress from the Lawrenceburg District, has joined the Free Soil party of Indiana.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq., the editor of the Globe, and the legatee of Gen. Jackson's political papers, opposes the nominees of the Baltimore Convention This truly comes under the head of defection in high places.

BOLTING IN MICHIGAN.—It is stated that Chas D. Smith, Esq., for many years, if not now, editor of the Adrian Watchtower, (loco) and Secretary of the last Senate, was one of the officers of the Barnburners' meeting at Adrian, on the 14th. Barnburnerism has taken deep root in Southern Michigan, and promises to completely up-root the remotest prospects of Cass & Butler in that section of the State.

OMINOUS.—The Presidential election comes on the 7th of November—the anniversary of the battle of Tippecanoe—an unlucky day for locofocoism!

CASS AGAINST INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Alabama State Gazette, a zealous "Cass and Butler" paper, says, briefly and truly,

"That Mr. Cass is totally *opposed* to the system of internal improvements by the General Government, is sufficiently proved by his endorsement of the Baltimore Platform"

This will suit the west under the "circumstances," though it may create "noise and confusion."

THE TWIGGS RIFLEMEN.—INDIGNATION MEETING.—This company, commanded by Capt. Taylor, from this city reached Louisville on their return home on Tuesday last, and with some of the Ohio volunters, held a meeting and denounced in strong terms, President Polk and Gen. Butler, for the manner in which they are discharged from service. They expected, says the Louisville Journal, to be discharged at the first port in this country, and to be allowed there their pay and mileage, that each might return home in his own way or go and settle down wherever he wished. Many of them had determined to fix themselves in the West, and not to go home for a year or two. But, not being able to get their bounty lands and mileage at New Orleans, they were compelled to submit. The following are the resolutions they adopted, and which were signed by 135 out of 138 officers and men.

Resolved, That we most unconditionally denounce the manner of our transportion from New Orleans, as anti-Democratic in every respect, deeply degrading to the citizen soldier; and,

Resolved, That although we have contributed to the elevating into power of the present Administration, and expended our sweat and blood in fighting its battles in a foreign land, we shall earnestly do battle again it and all falsely styled Democrats at the coming election, and,

Resolved, That we shall use every legitimate effort to advance to the Chief Magistracy of our country, Gen. Z. Taylor, whom we believe to be a sound Democrat, a true patriot, the soldier's friend, the friend of justice and of equal rights.—*Balt. Clipper.*

From the National Intelligencer.

NEW SCHEMES OF CONQUEST AND ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY!

Though every one must have foreseen the danger to be apprehended from the idle sword and evil examples which are the residuary consequences of the Texan-Mexican War, the Public is not, we believe aware how *near at hand* is the moment when those swords are to find employment, and the example of first seizing territories of Mexico by an armed force, and then "annexing" them to the United States, is to be exactly followed out.

Near at hand did we say? *The moment has already arrived!* We give notice of it to Congress, who are kept in ignorance of it, and to the People of the United States, who are not dreaming of it, except the few, very few, we trust, in proportion to the whole, who are in the secret of this conspiracy against the peace, the honor, and the reputation of our country—not to speak of possible consequences more appalling than the loss of all these, which have been already sufficiently compromised by the wilful and wanton National war, just brought to a close, with results any thing but auspicious to the public weal.

Without further preferance, we place before our readers, in the precise language of our authority, information upon which we place entire reliance:

"The arrangements are nearly completed for the contemplated new Republic, to consist of the Mexican Provinces on the Rio Grande, with San Luis as the capital, and Tampico and Matamoros as the seaports. General Shields is at the head of the movement, and is now probably at San Luis in general council to make the final arrangements. Many have already gone from New Orleans to meet him; the American force will not be less than five thousand men Our Government [the Executive] were consulted; but they said that they would neither *aid* nor *oppose* it. They *will* aid it, notwithstanding their declaration. They can leave arm, ammunition, &c., at Tampico, and on the Rio Grande, and let the invading force *take* them. Further *annexation* is the object, after the new Republic of 'Sierra Madre' has declared its independece of Mexico."

"I have a perfect horror"—adds our informant, in whose sentiment we entirely concur—"of this Annexation system—Texas and the recent Treaty Territory have been and will be the greatest curse that ever befell the country. We have only taken the first draught of the bitter cup, to the extent of the loss of twenty thousand lives and the expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars. Would to God that that were all the affair is to cost us! It is, howeve, only the begining. *This new Republic* is to be the *second* act in the drama: but which God in his mercy defeat!"

Our own warnings and protestations against the combination of speculators and politicians to bring Texas into the Union, and against the rapacious purposes of the authors of the late war with Mexico proved unavailing. Onward they marched to the completion of their designs, trampling down all barriers of the Constitution which stood in their way. May *this* warning not be disregarded by either Congress or the People, but means be taken effectually to put a stop to this projected violation of our National faith, this scheme of National dishonor!

What! after a ruthless invasion, a bloody conquest, a prescription of the terms upon which we would renew relations of Peace with Mexico, will this Nation, before yet three moons have filled their horns since Peace has been sworn between us, connive at expeditions from the United States to invade the remaining territories of Mexico, with arms of the United States in their hands? Forbid it Justice! Forbid it Honor!

To the project of further annexation set forth in the foregoing article of the Intelligencer, we have taken occasion to call the attention of our readers more than once. From a scheme vaguely projected it has now assumed a definite form; the means for its accomplishment are at hand; the time for its execution is fixed; the leaders in the enterprise are known. The process of Texan acquisition is too slow for the movements of these days. Actual settlement went first in the case of Texas, and revolt followed only after a period, when the oppressive acts of the Mexican government afforded a ground of reason.—But *now* the *pronunciamento* is to come from the disaffected Mexicans beyond the Rio Grande, and that occasion is to be seized upon by their friendly sympathizers on this side. The latter are preparing the means of relief before there are any grievances announced.—*Balt. American.*

[Correspondence of the American.]

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 21, 1848.

Having recently made a tour through a considerable portion of the State of Ohio, I have gathered some facts which may be interesting to your numerous readers.

AS TO POLITICS.—Taylor will undoubtedly carry the electoral vote of Ohio.—The Locofoco party in Ohio has assumed a most daring course and disorganizing position in reference to State politics. The leaders have evidently progressed too rapidly for the slower movement of the masses. They have assumed a position which the people of this great State will only not sustain, but which they will emphatically *condemn*. The odium of this *projet*, like the poisoned shirt of Nessus, cannot be shaken off. They *expect* to be overthrown in the State election, by *ten thousand* majority. The Whigs count on twenty thousand. Now, if it is not surprising that the Mexicans did not rally, after the defeat at Buena-Vista, and overthrow and capture Taylor and his victorious army; so it would be past all comprehension, if the great Whig party of Ohio, after achieving an equally glorious victory in October, shall *surrender* to Locofocoism in November. The Whigs of Ohio never have, and never will "surrender."

But independently of all this, Taylor begins to be known and appreciated by the Whigs of Ohio, and what is equally to the point, Cass is *already* known, and is *fully* appreciated in Ohio. There are men now living who roomed with Cass, at the seat of government in Ohio, when that room was the headquarters of the old federal party, and a gentleman of the highest character, then a citizen of Ohio, but now and since a citizen, and for many years a member of the legislature of Virginia, relates the circumstance of Cass, the late Charles Hammond and himself, all young and ardent politicians, uniting to elect a prominent federalist to the Supreme Bench of Ohio. They were not members of the legislature, but went there as lobby-members, and their room was then emphatically the headquarters of the "federal clique." Now it is not so much for his quondam federalism, as his *pliant principles*, that Cass is here held in such utter contempt. An honest, consistent, independent federalist, such an one as Charles Hammond lived and died, the people of Ohio will respect, even if they do not support in politics. But the wolf in sheep's clothing, the federalist in heart, in principle, in association, in developement (King and Court,) and the democrat by transmutation, by conversion, by profession, they utterly despise. The character of Cass is so well understood in Ohio, that whilst some of his old associates admit that he has "stooped to conquer," they think he would be conservative *in office*. They forget that when a man, like John Tyler, loses his self-respect, there is no other hope for him than in the utmost degradation and infamy in which he can sink himself, that he may excite amazement when he has failed to produce admiration. OHIO.

From the Blue Hen's Chicken.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

The old hero stands upon the independent ground always maintained by the "Blue Hen's Chicken"—the ground of the capacity and right of the people to self government. He says he "is a Whig, but not an ultra Whig;" that is, he is a Whig to do righ', but cannot countenance wrong even in a Whig. He will administer the government for the benefit of the people and not for the benefit of the party. His models will be Washington and Jefferson; he is the people's candidate; all good persons of all parties may come to his standard; the vicious and mercenary will have no chance with him, he will not purchase such worthless trash. Hon. John M. Clayton, the pride and ornament of Delaware, in his late able and irrefutable speech, has defended him on the ground of an honest man, whose creed is the constitution of his country. Mr. Clayton makes a number of severe flings at old hunkers and party hacks—whether he had his eyes turned to Delaware or not when he uttered the following, is uncertain, but it is equally certain it will hit hard some of the old hunkers in our State, and we recommend it the hunkers of all parties.

Mr. Clayton in speaking of deceptive and delusive political creeds or platforms, says:

"There is another platform. It is that of an honest man, who says that he is a Whig, but that if elected to the Presidency he will not be the tool of a party—that he will be the President of the people—that he has no enemies to punish, no friends to reward—that while he will do his duty in removing corrupt, incompetent, or unfaithful men from office, he will not be the supporter of that infamous system of proscription which distributes the public offices of the country as the spoils of a victory—that he will, on this and all other subjects, endeavors to restore the Government of the country to the principles of the Constitution.

"HIS PLATFORM IS THE CONSTITUTION; all others are utterly unworthy of respect. The patriotism of mere politicians which explodes in deceptive party pledges, is understood to be, as Dr. Johnson defines it, "*the last refuge of a scoundrel.*"

Mr. Clayton paid his respects to Vice President Dallas in his speech the other day, and conjured the ghost of the United States Bank for his entertainment. "While the old Bank was in existence," said he "I supported it, and advocated, with you, Mr. President, its re-charter. By your vote and mine, and the votes of others, the bill re-chartering it passed through Congress. It was vetoed, and I, with you voted against the veto and strove to re-charter it nevertheless! But we failed—the Bank went down, and now, Sir, I am against disturbing it." Mr. Vice President looked considerably blue, and his little twinkling black eyes were nearly closed.

"FEDERALISM."—This is a cant phrase used by our opponents to denominate the Whig party. Gen. Taylor is accused of federalism now, as the present leaders of locofocoism accused Gen. Jackson when he was first before the people. It is notorious to all, that in 1822—3, the regular nomination caucus party of Mr. Crawford assumed they were the true exponents of the republican faith, and denounced those who favored the election of the hero of New Orleans as disorganizers, factionists, and deserters, from the democracy. A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury brings these facts home with terrible effect to the Cass locofocos now.—Gen. Jackson was charged with being a Federalist, because he reproved the spirit of party, and recommended Col. Drayton to a seat in Mr. Monroe's cabinet. Similar charges are now made against Gen. Taylor by the Croswells and Ritchies, who were foremost in opposing Gen. Jackson, and who were also foremost in sneaking into the ranks of the Jackson party, when it was found to be the winning side, even before it had adopted the name of "Democracy." In a year or two, they may try the same mode of getting into the Taylor party, and then will be prepared to deny all their present abuse.—*U. S. Gazette.*

☞ The Western Telegraph line is now open to Dubuque, Iowa, 500 miles from St. Louis.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. Millard Fillmore,

OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

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

Congressional Districts.

1st DISTRICT—JOHN M. S. CAUSIN,
2d " J. P. ROMAN,
3d " ANDREW J. EGE,
4th " J. MORRISON HARRIS,
5th " B. C. WICKES,
6th " J. C. DERICKSON.

THE VETO POWER.

Of the issues between the two parties at the ensuing election, the use of the Veto is the most important. On that, also, depends the fate of the principles of domestic policy which have ever been dear to every whig, thus making it doubly important at this time. The growing abuse of this power has awakened the minds of very many to its importance, but some have scarcely given it a thought. Among our first Presidents the veto was very rarely used. JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON never availed themselves of this power. They did not think the Constitution warranted them in vetoing every act passed by Congress which conflicted with their peculiar individual opinions, but thought it a conservative power, that should only be used when an act was clearly unconstitutional, or had not been properly considered by Congress. Such was their opinions, and there is no one but will subscribe to them in words. But what is the course of the party now in power? Passing the intermediate Presidents, we will speak only of Mr. POLK. The messages vetoing the French Spoliation Bill and the Internal Improvement Bills, will ever be remembered. His reasons for vetoing the Spoliation bill were false and contradictory.—The money was wanted to carry on the Mexican war. The Internal Improvement bills he said were unconstitutional, but the money was undoubtedly requried for the same purpose.—Justice must not be done, improvements necessary for our inland commerce must not be carried out, because the President has use for all the money that can be raised, for some other purpose. Now to what do these usurpations on the part of the Executive tend? Do they make our government more Democratic? No one will contend that they do. They make our government essentially *Monarchical*. To show that this is no idle reasoning, we give an extract which appeared in a London paper in 1841, in an article upon the veto power:

"In monarchical England the sovereign has a veto, but it has never been exercised for fifty years; yet in democratical America the decision of the people is intercepted from taking effect by the will of a single man, and that man not chosen for the purpose. In England the prerogatives of the Crown are exercised, not according to the private opinions of the sovereign, but under the advice of responsible ministers; but in America the democratic king refuses his assent to a law because it is contrary to his individual judgment."

The subject had not only attracted the attention of the people of this country at that time, but even in England it was noticed. How much more reason is there at the present time of turning our serious attention to this matter. In the Declaration of Independence, one of the most important features was the complaint that the king refused the colonies just and wholesome laws which they demanded. Can it reasonably be supposed that a Constitution would be framed on that very instrument, authorising the same encroachments of which they complained, and for which they fought for seven years? No one will *openly* advocate the contrary opinion, nevertheless it is *practiced*, and it is an issue between the parties, *whether the People shall govern, or the President shall have more than kingly powers, and refuse just and wholesome laws that the People demand.*—It cannot be denied that the use of the Veto is an issue, and in comparison with that, all other issues are insignificant.

The influence and patronage of the Executive is also much to be feared, as no law contrary to the wishes of the President can receive the necessary two-thirds vote, even if it can be *passed*, in times of high political excitement. In a report in the Senate in 1826, Mr. BENTON said:

"We must, then, look forward to the time when the public revenue will be doubled; when the civil and military officers of the Federal Government will be quadrupled, when its influence over individuals will be multiplied to an indefinite extent; when the nomination by the President can carry *any man* through the Senate, and his recommendation can carry *any measure* through the two Houses of Congress; when the principle of public action will be open and avowed, the *President wants my vote and I want his patronage; I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for.* What will this be but the Government of *one* man? and what is the Government of *one* man but a *monarchy*?—Names are nothing. The nature of a thing is in its substance, and the name soon accommodates itself to the substance. The first Roman Emperor was styled the Emperor of the *Republic*, and the last French Emperor took the same title; and their respective countries were just as essentially *monarchical* before as after the assumption of these titles. It cannot be denied, or dissembled, but that this Federal Government graviates to the same point. Those who make the President must support him. Their political fate becomes identified, and they must stand or fall together. Right or wrong, they must support him," &c.

Here is a picture of our Republic drawn 22 years ago, by one whose testimony our opponents dare not impeach. That that time has come, to a great extent, cannot be denied by any one who has observed the votes in Congress for the last three years, or even during the present session. Here is a case in point. The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, has once been rejected by the House, but the vote was reconsidered. This bill contains a clause appropriating $50,000 for removing obstructions from the Savannah river placed there during the war of the Revolution, to protect the city of Charleston from the English fleet. Many of the Locofoco members profess to favor internal improvements, but always vote a gainst appropriations for such objects, and oppose this bill simply on account of that appropriation. The influence of Mr. Polk has caused it once to be rejected, but it has now passed the House and gone to the Senate. A veto is threatened if it goes to the President in its present form, and we have yet to see whether the Senate will give way to the Executive mandate. Under a *Democratic Administration* (God save the mark!) an appropriation bill cannot become a law because it contains a provision for removing obstructions from a river, placed there by the old Confederation for the defence of our common country! If the bill is vetoed an extra session must follow, as Congress will adjourn on the 14th inst., and another bill cannot be passed in so short a time.

Are the people of this Union prepared and willing to surrender their dearest rights to one man, to have their wishes entirely disregarded, and allow the President absolute power? Gen. Cass is pledged to veto every thing that does not meet with his approval, not taking the Constitution as his guide, but the platform laid down by the Baltimore Convention. All that is inconsistent with that platform he will veto. A whig majority in both Houses would be of no avail, if we had not two-thirds. The position of Gen. TAYLOR is different. Though a whig and accepting the whig nomination, he will not pledge himself to be the mere exponent of party principles, but he voluntarily pledges himself to veto no act which the people demand that does not conflict with the constitution, or is not inconsiderately passed. In his letter to Capt. ALLISON he says:

"Indeed, I have thought that for many years past the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised an undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. The personal opinions of the individual who has happened to occupy the Executive chair ought not to control the action of Congress upon 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."

Here are the opinions of our candidate in reference to the veto and Executive influence, and can any one deny that those opinions are not purely Democratic? How different are the views of the "modern democracy," who have "progressed" so rapidly that the principles of the first Presidents are entirely forgotton. We, and we believe the majority of the American people, are tired of these professed Democrats, and want one of the WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON school, and such an one we have found in ZACHARY TAYLOR.

BURGLARY.—The watch repairing establishment of JOHN ROWINS, Esq., was entered on Tuesday night last, by means of boring a hole in the door under the lock sufficiently large to insert the arm, and turning the key, which was left in the lock on the inside. Three gold, and twelve or more silver watches, were stolen. The thief made his escape unsuspected.

☞ The Hons. J. W. CRISFIELD and ALEXANDER EVANS, will accept our thanks for valuable and interesting public documents.

☞ "Simon" will appear next week.

☞ The article referred to below appeared in the Easton Star of the 25th ult., with some editorial remarks headed "Labor in Vain." The article is grossly abusive of Gen. TAYLOR, denying him even common sense. By inserting the following article from the U. S. Gazette, with an explanation, the editor can do an act of justice to the old Hero, who has sustained the present Administration in times of peril:

THE HARRISBURG KEYSTONE of the 11th instant, published an article, headed "A Voice from a Whig Barnburner from Massachusetts—Let the Whigs give Ear," and then followed an article purporting to have been published in the Boston Atlas, "two weeks before Gen. Taylor's friends had browbeaten the Whig Convention into nominating him," which was grossly abusive of General Taylor. Messer. Schouler & Brewer, the editors of the Atlas, wrote to the editor of the Keystone, in explanation, saying:

"You have been imposed upon; *no such article was ever written by us, nor has such an article ever appeared in the Boston Atlas*, of which paper we are the editors and proprietors. We have both before and since the nomination at Philadelphia, spoken of General Taylor in courteous and gentlemanly terms, and we support his nomination most cordially.

The Keystone refused to publish the correction, and it therefore appeared in the Telegraph! Comment is unnecessary.

From the New Orleans Buletin.

GEN. TAYLOR'S ACCEPTANCE.

In consequence of the delay which has attended the receipt of Gov. Morehead's letter, and the general anxiety that is felt on the subject, the following correspondence is laid before the public, in anticipation of its official publication.

The letter to Gov. Morehead, went forward by the mail of the 18th, and will therefore probably appear at the North, before this reaches there.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1848.

Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

Dear Sir:—At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, held in this city on the 7th inst., and continued from day to day until the 9th, you were nominated as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States at the ensuing Presidential Election.

By a resolution of said Convention it was made the duty of their President to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

In obedience of said resolution, I, as the organ therein designated, have the honor to make to you the foregoing communication, and to ask your accceptance of the nomination.

Permit me, dear sir, to indulge the hope that he who never shrinks from any responsibility, nor fails to discharge any duty assigned him by his government, will not now refuse the enthusiastic call of his countrymen.

I am dear sir,

With sentiments of very high regard,
Your most obedient servant,
J. M. MOREHEAD.

President of the Whig National Convention.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 15, 1848.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your communication of June 10th, announcing that the Whig Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia on the 7th of that month, and of which you were the presiding officer, has nominated me for the office of President of the United States.

Looking to the composition of the Convention, and its numerous and patriotic constituency, I feel deeply grateful for the honor bestowed upon me, and for the distinguished confidence implied in my nomination by it to the highest office in the gift of the American people.

I cordially accept that nomination, but with a sincere distrust of my fitness to fulfill the duties of an office which demanded for its exercise the most exalted abilities and patriotism, and which has been rendered illustrious by the greatest names in our history. But should the selection of the Whig Convention be confirmed by the people, I shall endeavor to discharge the new duties then devolving upon me so as to meet the just expectations of my fellow citizens, and preserve undiminished the prosperity and reputation of our common country.

I have honor to remain,

With the highest respect,
Your most obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

To the Hon. J. M. MOREHEAD,
Greensboro, Guilford Co., N. C.

GEN. TAYLOR'S ACCEPTANCE.

The following article in relation to the letter of acceptance of Gen. Taylor, is from the Philadelphia North American. We insert in place of our own remarks, being much better expressed, and will of course be more satisfactory to our readers:

The long wished for letter of Gen. Taylor, delayed so long by an unlooked-for accident, which we published yesterday, expressing his cordial acceptance of the nomination for the Presidency conferred upon him by the Philadelphia Whig National Convention, cannot but give pleasure to every patriotic citizen of whatever political inclining, who anticipates in General Taylor's election, along with the restoration to the government at Washington of the ancient constitutional policy and executive purity of the first Presidents, the safety, the happiness and the honor of the republic.

The letter breathes, throughout, the modest, yet honest and self-possessed spirit which has gained for Taylor so much of that public confidence which he enjoys.—He accepts the honor bestowed upon him with, he says, "a sincere distrust of his fitness to fulfil the duties of an office which demands the most exalted abilities and patriotism;" but he feels no diffidence or hesitation in promising, if elected, a patient endeavor "to perform the new duties devolving upon him so as to meet the expectations of his fellow citizens, and preserve undiminished the prosperity and reputation of our common country." It is the same spirit, calmly resolute and self sustaining, though unboastful, which prompted the memorable answer of the heroic Miller.—"I will try, sir"—when ordered to capture the British battery at Lundy's Lane. Miller "tried," and succeeded: Taylor will "endeavor," and he also will be sucessful. This is the spirit and these are the kind of sentiments which the American people are most anxious to have re-established in the President's chair at Washington. No more of the arrogant dictator-like confidence of a Veto-President,—a democrat monarch of four years—a king of a party, who resolve, beforehand, according to "platform," what he will do as President, and how he will do it, during his brief reign, all regardless and in despite of the free people whom he expects to *rule*, not serve—to govern, and oppress and outrage, and trample, as he chooses, or as he elects to fancy his party choo-